

A COMPLETE
English Dictionary:

CONTAINING
An EXPLANATION of all the WORDS

Made Use of in the
COMMON OCCURRENCES OF LIFE,
OR IN THE
Several ARTS and SCIENCES:

So as to convey
A precise and determinate IDEA of their MEANING,
The ACCENTS are placed over the proper SYLLABLES,
to point out the true PRONUNCIATION.

AND,
In order to inform those who are unacquainted with Grammar, the
initial Letter is placed immediately after every Word, to denote the
Part of Speech to which it belongs, viz. whether it be a Verb, a
Substantive, an Adjective, &c.

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P. R. E. F. A. C. E.

A. I. N. T. R. O. D. U. C. T. I. O. N.

THE undersigned, in consequence of his knowledge of the progress of the science of the human mind, and of the various methods of teaching, has been induced to publish this work, which he trusts will be found to contain many valuable and original contributions to the science of the human mind, and to the art of teaching. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general view of the science of the human mind, and the second part contains a detailed account of the various methods of teaching, and of the principles which should govern the teacher in the selection of his method. The work is intended for the use of teachers, and of those who are interested in the science of the human mind, and in the art of teaching. It is published in two volumes, the first of which contains the general view of the science of the human mind, and the second part contains the detailed account of the various methods of teaching, and of the principles which should govern the teacher in the selection of his method. The work is published in two volumes, the first of which contains the general view of the science of the human mind, and the second part contains the detailed account of the various methods of teaching, and of the principles which should govern the teacher in the selection of his method.



P R E F A C E.

THE understanding of languages consists in knowing the precise idea, which is conveyed by every word, and without knowing this all our reading must be fruitless, all our conversation unintelligible. The compiling of Dictionaries, wherein the precise meaning of every word is determined, has therefore been thought the most effectual method of teaching to write with precision, to read with improvement, and to converse with propriety and elegance. But though this was going very far in communicating the knowledge of languages, this was not going far enough: to make ourselves intelligible we are likewise to pronounce properly; but as the manner of accenting words is so variable, that it cannot be confined to rules, the only method that could be contrived to remedy that defect, was to mark the particular syllable of every word in the language, that the reader or speaker might know where to lay the stress and force of his voice. As it would be endless to do this in continued discourses that are written or printed; the only way that remained was to range all the words of the language alphabetically, with the accents marked on every syllable; or in other words to compose a Dictionary in this useful manner. Upon this plan the following dictionary is compiled, which though it be as concise as was consistent with perspicuity, will be found

found to be likewise as copious as is consistent with a complete knowledge of the English language : For not only the precise meaning of every word is determined, but likewise the part of speech to which it belongs, is explained by initial letters ; and the place of the accent is shown by a mark set over the syllable to be accented.

Foreigners and natives, who stand in need of a work of this kind, must acknowledge it necessary to have it always at hand, that they might recur to it either when reading, or writing, or speaking ; this they could not possibly do if the book itself were too large to be portable. To obviate this difficulty, we have printed this book in a size which will render it fit for the pocket ; and though we have by these means reduced both the size and price of the work, the purchaser will find that nothing necessary has been omitted ; and that works of larger dimensions may contain more useless articles, but cannot contain more that are useful.

Westminster, Aug. 1765.

F R A N C I S A L L E N.

TO HER
MOST SACRED MAJESTY,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
THIS DICTIONARY,
CALCULATED TO GIVE
A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
IS MOST HUMBLY
AND RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED
BY HER MAJESTY'S
MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
FRANCIS ALLEN.

THE
HISTORICAL
RECORD
OF
THE
CITY
OF
BOSTON
FROM
1630
TO
1880
IN
NINE
VOLUMES
BY
JOHN
B. HENNING
AND
JOHN
C. HENNING
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AND
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1880

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A B A

A Is the first letter of the alphabet in all the known languages, excepting the Æthiopic. It is one of the five vowels in the English language, and has three different sounds, viz. the *slender*, *open*, and *broad*. When set before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as *a* man, *i. e.* one man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewise before an *b* silent, as *an* herb; but when the *b* is sounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horse. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished, as, I am *a* walking. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it thus, [*A*] it stood for 5000 among the Romans. In abbreviations now it stands for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as *A. B.* artium bacalaureus, or Bachelor of Arts; when applied to time, for *Anno*, as *A. M.* anno mundi, or the year of the world.

AB, *S.* the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the ecclesiastic year of the Jews. It answers to our July.

ABA'CUS, *S.* in Architecture, the uppermost member of the capital of a pillar.

ABA'FT, *Adv.* that part of a ship which is towards the hinder part or stern, including all the space from thence to the foremast, usually allotted to the master and captain.

To **ABA'NDON**, *V. A.* to give

A B B

up, resign, or quit; to forsake or cast off.

ABA'NDONED, *Part. Adj.* given up, forsaken, deserted, corrupted in the highest degree.

To **ABA'SE**, *V. A.* to humble; to bring down; to depress; to lower.

ABA'SEMENT, *S.* [*abaissement*, *Fr.*] the act of bringing, or state of being brought low; depression.

To **ABA'SH**, *V. A.* to affect with sudden shame, or confusion.

To **ABA'TE**, *V. A.* to lessen or diminish. In Commerce, to lower or lessen the price of goods either in buying or selling.

To **ABA'TE**, *V. N.* to grow less.

ABA'TEMENT, *S.* the act of a remitting or abating; the state of a person who is deprived of a post; the cause of abating; extenuation. In Law, the act of the abator. In Heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, to diminish its dignity. In Commerce, *abatement* denotes the allowance given any trader in the price of goods.

AB'BESS, *S.* the superior or governess of a nunnery of women.

A'BREY, *S.* a religious house, governed by an abbe's when appropriated to the fair sex, and by an abbot when inhabited by men.

ABBO'T, *S.* the chief or superior of an abbey inhabited by the male sex. *Crozier'd abbots* are those who bear the crozier or pastoral staff, and the

A B H

the uncroziered those who do not.

To **ABBREVIATE**, V. A. to shorten; to abridge; to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, S. the act of shortening, by dropping some letters of a word, or substituting marks in their stead. Physicians make use of them both for speed and mystery. As *Aq. menth.* for *Aqua menthæ*, mint-water.

To **ABDICATE**, V. A. to renounce, resign, withdraw from, or voluntarily to forsake an office.

ABDICATION, S. the act whereby a person in office renounces the same, before the legal time of service is expired. It differs from resignation, because that implies the quitting the office in favour of another, but this does not. Thus James II. is said to have *abdicated* the crown; but Philip IV. of Spain to have *resigned* it, because he did it in favour of his successor.

ABDOMEN, S. the cavity called the lower belly, which contains the stomach, guts, spleen, bladder, and intestines.

ABERDEEN, or **ABERDON**, S. the name of two places in the counties of Aberdeen or Mar.

ABERDEEN-SHIRE, S. a county in the middle division of Scotland, bounded on the south with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee and the Grampian mountains; on the N. W. by part of Bamff-shire; on the N. by part of Murray; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the W. by the river Spey, and part of Badenoch; being in length, according to Templeman, 73 miles, but 46 only, according to Gibson's Camden; in breadth it is 28, and in area 1179 square miles.

ABERRATION, S. the act of departing from the common track; wandering.

To **ABET**, V. A. to support, encourage, or help.

ABETTER, or **ABETTOR**, S. the person who encourages, supports, or stirs up.

To **ABHOR**, V. A. to reject with

A B L

a strong and violent aversion; to detest with great loathing.

ABHORRENCE, S. a passion of the mind, arising on the contemplation of any thing entirely disagreeable, vicious, and worthy of its hatred.

ABHORRE, S. one who has a very great aversion to a thing.

ABIB, S. the first month of the Jews ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our March and April. On this month, the Passover was celebrated by the Jews in commemoration of their leaving Egypt. "Ye came out in the month *Abib*." *Exod. xiii.* 4.

To **ABIDE**, V. N. to stay or remain in a place; to continue in the same state without alteration; to dislike being with, or to have an aversion to; to endure, or support.

ABJECT, Part. when applied to persons, mean, low, or base; when spoken of things and actions, contemptible,

ABILITY, S. in the singular, power sufficient for the performance of any thing, whether it require wealth, understanding, or strength. In the plural, *abilities*, peculiarly the powers or faculties of the mind.

ABJURATION, S. the act of renouncing or denying with an oath; a solemn recantation, or renunciation of some person, doctrine, or thing.

Oath of **ABJURATION**, is that which is taken by all persons matriculated in universities, by those admitted to scholarships, fellowships, headships, holy orders, or posts in the government: it consists in renouncing upon oath every title or claim of the pretender and his heirs to this crown.

To **ABJURE**, V. A. to quit, or abandon; to retract, renounce, or recant an opinion upon oath.

ABLATION, S. the act of taking away, diminishing, or making less.

ABLATIVE, Adj. in Latin grammar the sixth case: it is peculiar to that language. This is opposed to the dative, because that implies the act of giving, but the ablative that of taking.

ABLE,

A B O

A'BLE, Adj. endued with, or having power sufficient.

ABLE-BO'DIED, Adj. strong in body. "Many *able-bodied* clergymen." *Swift's against abolish. Christian.*

AB'LUENT, Adj. that which washes clean, or cleanses.

ABLU'TION, S. the act of cleansing, or washing clean what is left after the act of washing.

ABNEGA'TION, S. a positive and absolute negation, or denial of a thing.

ABO'ARD, Adv. a sea-term in a ship; "called to them that were *"aboard."* *Fairy Q.*

ABO'DE, S. the staying any time, or continuing in any place; the place wherein a person stays, continues, or dwells.

To **ABO'LISH**. V. A. to destroy, or put an end to; to annul, to annihilate.

ABOLI'TION, S. the act of destroying.

ABO'MINABLE, Adj. that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation.

To **ABO'MINATE**, V. A. to abhor, detest, or have an extreme aversion to.

ABORI'GINES, S. the antient inhabitants of a country, whose origin is unknown.

ABO'RTION, S. a miscarriage, or the exclusion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery: in irrational animals, it is termed flinking or casting their young.

ABO'RTIVE, Adj. that which is brought forth before its time; any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing.

ABO'VE, Prep. higher in place, or position; or *longer than*; superiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewise beyond, or more than.

To **ABO'UND**, V. N. to increase prodigiously, to be in great number, plenty, or excess.

ABO'UT, Prep. near, or within compass of; round, surrounding, or encircling, annexed, or appendant to

A B S

a person, as cloaths, &c. concerning of, relating to.

ABRE'AST, Adv. side by side; in such a position that the breast may bear against the same line. Ships are said to sail *abreast*, when two or more bear down by the side of each other in the same line.

To **ABRI'DGE**, V. A. to shorten in words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words: to diminish, lessen, or cut short; to deprive.

ABRI'DGEMENT, S. the contraction of a larger work into a less compass; a lessening, or diminution.

ABRO'AD, Adv. without confinement, at large, out of the house, in a foreign country.

To **ABRO'GATE**, V. A. to repeal, or annul.

ABROGA'TION, S. the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law.

ABRU'PT, Part. craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected.

A'BSCCESS, S. a tumour, or swelling.

To **ABSCO'ND**, V. N. to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide.

A'BSENCE, S. distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence; inattention to the present object.

A'BSENT, Part. at a distance, out of sight, inattentive to.

To **ABSO'LVE**, V. A. to free from an engagement, or promise; to pardon.

A'BSOLUTE, Adj. perfect, complete, without conditions; independent, without relation; without restraint, or limitation.

ABSOLU'TION, S. in common law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a meane process. In ecclesiastic law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces pardon for sins. Absolutions from Rome are high treason, by *Stat. 23 Eliz.*

To **ABSO'R'B**, V. A. to suck up.

A 2 **ABSO'R'BENT**,

A C A

ABSORBENT, S. medicines that dry up redundant humours.

To **ABSTAIN**, V. N. to forbear, to refrain from.

ABSTEMIOUS, Adj. temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications.

To **ABSTERGE**, V. A. to wipe clean, to cleanse.

ABSTERGENT, Part. pres. endowed with a cleansing quality. It signifies medicines which abrade and wipe away such mucous particles as they meet with.

ABSTINENCE, S. the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food.

To **ABSTRACT**, V. A. to take one thing from another; to separate, applied to books or writings; to reduce their substance to fewer words, and less compass.

ABSTRUSE, Adj. obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden.

ABSURD, Adj. not agreeable to reason or common sense. Inconsistent.

ABUNDANCE, S. great plenty; a great many, vast numbers; as abundance of people; a great quantity; more than sufficient.

To **ABUSE**, V. A. to make a bad use of; to impose upon, or deceive; to affront or treat rudely.

ABUSE, S. the ill or improper use of a thing; a vicious practice or bad custom; unjust censure; carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

SELF-ABUSE, S. a crime called otherwise self-pollution.

To **ABUT**, or **ABUTT**, V. to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABYSS, S. a bottomless pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep, where no bottom can be found; a vast unfathomable depth of waters.

ACADEMICAL, Adj. belonging or relating to an academy.

ACADEMY, S. was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, so called from one *Academos*,

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who presented it. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons, established for the improvement of learning, &c. a large school or seminary, where young persons are instructed, in a private way, in the liberal arts and sciences.

To **ACCEDE**, V. N. to come to, to draw near to, to enter into.

To **ACCELERATE**, V. A. to hasten, to quicken.

ACCENT, S. the rising or falling of the voice, a tone and manner of pronunciation, contracted from the country in which a person was bred, or resided a considerable time.

ACCENT, S. a tone or modulation of the voice, used sometimes to denote the intention of the speaker, with regard to energy or force, and expressive of the sentiments and passions.

ACCENT, S. [in Music] a certain undulation or warbling of the voice, to express the passions either naturally or artificially.

To **ACCENT**, V. A. to mark with an *accent*. To pronounce with regard to the *accents*.

To **ACCEPT**, V. A. to receive favourably or kindly, to take with particular approbation.

ACCEPTABLE, Adj. that may be favourably and kindly received, agreeable.

ACCEPTANCE, S. is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTATION, the received meaning of a word, or the sense in which it is usually taken. Reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not. Particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception.

ACCEPTER, S. he who accepts.

ACCESS, S. Admittance, approach or passage. Licence or means of approach to any thing.

ACCESSIBLE, Adj. that may be approached, reached, or come to.

ACCESSION,

A C C

ACCES'SION, S. addition or increase; coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown.

ACCESSO'RY, or **ACCESSA'RY**, S. [Law] a person guilty of felony, though not principally, but by participation, as by advice, command, concealment, aiding or assisting; and this may be either before or after the fact.

ACCIDENCE, S. a little book, containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

'ACCIDENT, S. a casualty or chance; a contingent effect, or something produced casually.

ACCIDENTA'L, Adj. pertaining to *accidents*, happening by chance.

ACCLAMA'TION, S. a shouting of the people for joy; expressing their applause, esteem, or approbation.

ACCLIVITY, S. the ascent of a hill; and among Geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

To **ACCOMMODA'TE**, V. A. to provide or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

To **ACCO'MPANY**, V. A. to go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with; to join or unite with.

ACCO'MPLICE, S. one who is privy to the same crime or design with another.

To **ACCO'MPLISH**, V. A. to perform, finish, or fulfil; to execute; to complete a period of time; to obtain or acquire.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, S. the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of any matter or thing entirely or completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPT, fee *Account*.

ACCO'RD, S. agreement or compact; agreement of mind; mutual harmony or symmetry.

To **ACCO'ST**, V. A. to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCO'UNT, S. a computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning; the total or result of compu-

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tation; estimation or value; rank, dignity, or distinction; regard, consideration; reason or cause; narrative or relation; opinion or belief; review or examination; explanation, or assignment of causes; the reasons of any thing collected; profit, gain, or advantage.

ACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. liable to give an *account*, answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, S. a person skilled in figures, and versed in the art of book-keeping.

ACCOU'NTING-HOUSE, S. a place set apart by merchants and other traders to transact their business, and keep their books and vouchers in.

To **ACCOU'TRE**, V. A. to dress, to attire, or trim, especially with war like accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENTS, S. the arms and uniform of a soldier.

To **ACCRUE**, V. N. to be increased or added to; in a commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

To **ACCUMULA'TE**, V. A. to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, S. repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCURA'CY, S. exactness; justness or nicety.

A'CCURATE, Adj. done with care and exactness.

To **ACCUR'SE**, V. A. to blast or load with a curse; to doom to destruction, to imprecate curses upon.

ACCUSA'TION, S. the charging with some defect or crime.

A'CCUSATIVE CASE, in Grammar the 4th case of nouns. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

To **ACCU'SE**, V. A. to charge with a crime, to inform against, indict, or impeach; to censure.

To **ACCU'STOM**, V. A. to inure or use one's self to any thing.

ACE, S. a single point or speck on cards or dice; the least quantity, or the smallest distance.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. having the nature of vinegar, or being somewhat like vinegar in quality.

A C Q

A'CHE, S. a continued pain or smart in any part of the body, as the head-ach, tooth-ach, belly-ach, &c.

To **ACHE**, V. N. to be affected with pain.

A'CHERON, S. a river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed souls were ferried. Also a stinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavora of Naples.

To **ACHIEVE**, V. A. to finish, to accomplish, to perform some notable exploit with success; to gain or procure.

ACHIEVEMENT, S. the finishing of a notable action; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ACHILLES, S. the names of divers illustrious persons among the Greeks; but more particularly the son of Peleus and Thetis.

ACHYLS, S. a disorder of the eyes, occasioning dimness. Condensed air in the uterus.

ACID, Adj. sour, sharp, biting.

ACIDS, S. all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness.

ACIDITY, or **ACIDNESS**, S. keenness, sharpness, that taste which acid or sharp bodies leave in the mouth.

To **ACKNOWLEDGE**, V. A. to confess or own; to be grateful or thankful for any benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, S. confession of any thing; thankfulness; gratitude; confession of a fault; belief.

ACO'NITE, or **ACONITUM**, S. properly the herb wolfsbane; with Poets, poison in general. There are several species of it, and most of them are deadly poison.

A'CORN, S. the fruit or seed of the oak.

ACORUS, S. *Calamus aromaticus*, the sweet rush.

ACOU'STICKS, S. the doctrine of sounds; either instruments or medicines that help the sense of hearing.

To **A'CQUAINT**, V. A. to inform; to be accustomed or habituated

A C T

to; to know perfectly; to acquire a perfect or intimate knowledge of.

A'CQUAINTANCE, S. application productive of knowledge; personal knowledge arising from familiarity; a familiar and constant companion.

To **ACQUIE'SCE**, V. N. to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, S. a tacit consent, submission, or yielding to; approbation.

To **ACQUIRE**, V. A. to attain, to get, to purchase by one's labour, what is not received from nature or inheritance.

ACQUISITION, an obtaining; the thing obtained.

To **A'QUIT**, V. A. to discharge; to clear from guilt.

A'CQUITTANCE, S. a discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money.

A'CRE, S. a measure of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth.

ACRIMONIOUS, Adj. sharp, or corrosive.

ACRIMONY, S. sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality; severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

A'CRON, S. in Botany, applied to the top or capitulum of flower plants of the thistle kind.

ACRONYCAL, Adj. in Astronomy, the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises.

ACRO'STIC, S. a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

To **ACT**, V. A. to be active; to perform; to counterfeit, in allusion to the office of a player; to perform a character in a play.

ACT, S. a deed, a performance; a part in a play; the power of producing an effect; in Law, an instrument, or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing. In which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken.

ACT OF FAITH, S. a solemn day held by the inquisitors, for the punishment of such as they declare heretics.

ACTION, S. a battle; in Ethics the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the posture or attitude, expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. With orators, actors, &c. it is the accommodating the person, voice, and gesture to the subject. In Poetry, an event or series of occurrences. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of a suit given by law, for recovery of a person's right.

ACTIONABLE, in a Law sense, that which will subject a person to an action; punishable, blamable, or culpable.

ACTIVE, Adj. that which has the power of acting, busy in acting; practical, nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act.

ACTIVITY, S. propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing.

ACTOR, S. he that does any thing; he that practises in opposition to theory; he that performs a part upon a stage, a player.

ACTRESS, S. a woman who personates a part on a stage. A female who performs any thing.

ACTUAL, Adj. that which is real, or has an existence in nature.

ACTUARY, S. the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To **ACTUATE**, V. A. to exert or excite to action, to move, to quicken, to stir up.

ACUTE, Adj. sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation, or effect. Acute diseases, are those that are very violent, and terminated in a few days.

ADA'GE, S. a maxim or principle received as self-evident. A proverbial saying.

ADA'GIO, S. slow, grave, solemn. In Music, a slow movement, or time.

A'DAMANT, S. a stone, imagined of impenetrable hardness. The diamond, the loadstone.

ADA'MANTINE, made of adamant; endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

ADAMITES [from *Adam*] a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in Paradise, and contemned marriage, because he is not said to have known Eve before the fall.

To **ADAPT**, V. A. to fit; to proportion; to suit.

A'DAR, the twelfth month of the Jewish year, answering sometimes to our February, and sometimes entering into March.

To **ADD**, V. A. to encrease; to enlarge; to aggrandize.

A'DDER, S. a kind of serpent, whose poison is so quick and fatal, that few remedies are strong enough to overcome it.

A'DDICE, or **A'DZE**, S. a cooper's instrument, to chop, or cut with.

To **ADDICT**, V. A. to give up one's self wholly to a thing, to apply one's mind to it.

ADDITION, S. joining one thing to another; the thing which is added; encrease. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDITIONAL, Adj. that which is added, that which encreases.

A'DDLE, Adj. empty, rotten, commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

To **A'DDRESS**, V. A. to prepare for use; to make ready, to prepare one's self for any action; to present a petition; to make application; to direct ones speech to a particular person, or body of men.

A'DDRESS, S. an application; the suit of a lover; behaviour, or genteel carriage; the direction of a letter.

ADDU'CENT, Part. that which draws to, or close.

ADEQUATE, Adj. equal or proportionate; full, perfect, proper.

A D J

To ADHERE, V. A. to stick to; to hold together, join, or unite; to persist.

ADHE'RENT, S. one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion.

ADHE'SION, S. the cleaving, or sticking to.

ADJA'CENT, Part. lying near, bordering upon, contiguous.

ADJE'CTIVE, S. a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as *great king*; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister.

A'DIEU, Adv. farewell, God be with you.

To ADJOIN, V. A. to join, to unite to, to add to; to be contiguous to.

To ADJOURN, V. A. to appoint a day, to put off.

ADJOU'RNMENT, S. the deferring or putting off to another day; delay, or procrastination.

To ADJU'DGE, V. A. to give judgment or sentence; to award; to determine.

ADJU'DICATION, S. judgment; sentence.

ADJU'NCT, Part. something united, but not essential. One joined to another as a companion, or assistant. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a discourse.

ADJU'RATION, S. the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person.

To ADJU'RE, V. A. to bind a person to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse. To entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topics; to swear by; to oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To ADJU'ST, V. A. to make consistent, to regulate; to settle; to reconcile.

A'DJUTANT, S. in the Military art, an helper, or assistant.

ADJU'TANT-GE'NERAL, S. one who attends the general, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to another.

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A'DJUTOR, S. [*adjutor*, Lat.] a helper; one who gives assistance.

To ADMINISTER, V. A. to afford; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government. In Judicial courts, to tender, or apply to a person to take his oath. In Law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without a will.

ADMINISTRA'TION, S. the enforcing, applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law. The active or executive part of government. Those who are entrusted with the care of public affairs. The due discharge of an office.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, S. the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without a will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them when required by the ordinary.

ADMINISTRATRIX, S. a female who has the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate, committed to her charge. See *Administrator*.

A'DMIRABLE, Adj. worthy of admiration.

A'DMIRAL, S. an officer who has the chief command of a fleet. *Lord high-admiral*, one invested with power to determine by himself, or deputies, all crimes committed on the sea and its coasts. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third squadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizen top of his ship; and a vice-admiral, who commands the second squadron, and carries his flag on the ship's foretop.

A'DMIRALTY, S. the office or power of the lord high-admiral, or lords commissioners. It consists at present of a first commissioner, and six others. They have the chief direction of the affairs of the navy.

ADMIRA'TION, S. a passion excited, when we discover a great excellence in an object; surprize. In Grammar, a point or stop, which denotes, that the sentence before it implies

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plies wonder or astonishment; marked thus (!).

To ADMIRE, V. A. to look upon with wonder or surprize.

ADMIS'SION, S. liberty or permission of entering. Access or liberty of approaching.

To A'DMIT, V. A. to grant access to; to permit or suffer; to grant; to allow.

ADMI'TTANCE, S. access, passage, or power of entering.

To ADMO'NISH, V. A. to exhort, or give advice; to reprove; to give a person a hint.

ADMONITION, S. a reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it.

ADO', S. difficulty, when following much; "With much ado he partly kept awake." Dryd.

ADOLE'SCENCE, S. the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; commonly computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, if not thirty years of age.

ADO'NIS, S. in Mythology, the son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, by incest; a favourite of the goddess Venus; he was so beautiful, that she carried him away by violence; and forsook the celestial abodes for the sake of his company.

To ADO'PT, V. A. to substitute another person's son instead of one's own; to acquire.

ADOPTION, S. the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own.

ADO'RABLE, Adj. that is worthy of divine honour.

ADO'RATION, S. the act of worshipping. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship.

To ADO'RE, V. A. to reverence, to honour; to regard, reverence, and esteem.

To ADO'RN, V. A. to set off with dress; to deck; to convey splendor, or pomp.

ADRI'FT, Adv. driven at the pleasure of a torrent; at random, without restraint.

ADV

ADRO'IT, Adj. dexterous, cunning, or crafty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS, Adj. spurious; interpolated; borrowed, or counterfeited.

To ADVA'NCE, V. A. to bring forward; to prefer; to exalt; to propose; to produce; to give or lend a person money, or commodities.

ADVA'NCE-GUARD, the first line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, S. progress; promotion to a higher station; preferment.

ADVA'NTAGE, S. the better of a person, or superiority; superiority acquired by stratagem, or cunning; a favourable opportunity.

ADVE'NT, S. the space of four weeks set apart by the church, as a preparation for the approaching festival of Christmas.

ADVENTI'TIOUS, Adj. that which is superadded, or acquired; that which is not of the same nature. Additional, or increased.

ADVE'NTURE, S. an incident, which is not under our direction; a hazard; an incident, or occurrence. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, sent by sea, at a person's own risk to foreign parts.

To ADVE'NTURE, V. N. to stand the chance; to run the risque.

ADVENTUROUS, Adj. that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers.

A'DVERB, S. in Grammar, a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to shew their manner, degree, or quantity.

ADVE'RSARY, S. an enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury.

A'DVERSE, Adj. contrary; acting in opposite directions; contrary to the wish or desire; unsuccessful; calamitous.

ADVE'RSITY, S. a state of affliction, misery, and misfortune.

To ADVE'RT, V. N. to take notice of; to regard, observe, or attend to.

ADVE'RTENCY, S. attention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

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To **ADVERTISE**, V. A. to give a person notice or information; to publish a thing lost, found, or wanted in the news-papers, or by hand-bills.

ADVERTISEMENT, admonition; instruction; advice. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news-paper.

ADVICE, S. opinion or counsel; instruction.

To **ADVISE**, V. A. to recommend a thing useful. To give a person an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence.

To **ADVISE**, V. N. to consult; to consider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

ADULATION, S. bestowing more praise to a person than his due.

ADULATOR, S. a flatterer.

ADULATORY, Adj. in a flattering or complimentary manner.

ADULT, Part. grown up; arrived to the age of discretion.

ADULT, S. one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

To **ADULTERATE**, V. A. to violate the bed of a married person; to corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

ADULTERER, S. the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADULTERESS, S. a woman guilty of the crime of violating her husband's bed by lying with another man.

ADULTERY, S. the crime of being false to the marriage-bed; idolatry.

ADVOCATE, S. one who has the pleading or management of a cause; one who vindicates, or answers objections made against any tenet, or action. *Lord Advocate*, is one of the officers of state in Scotland.

ADVOWE', S. he that has the right of an advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or **ADVO'WSEN**, a right to present to a benefice, in the Common Law.

ADU'ST, Part. burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle.

ADU'STABLE, Adj. that which may be burnt or scorched.

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Æ, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now almost out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆNIGMA, S. a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person.

ÆOLUS, S. [in Mythology, the god of wind] the name of a ventilator, or a machine used to extract foul air out of rooms, called Tidd's *Æolus*, from the inventor.

AERIAL, Adj. consisting of air; produced by the air; inhabiting the air.

ÆTHER, S. in Physics, a thin, subtle matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded thro' all the regions of space.

ÆTNA, S. a burning mountain, the highest of any in Sicily.

AFA'IR, Adv. at a distance.

AFFABILITY, S. a quality which renders a person easy to be spoke to.

AFFABLE, verbal Adj. easily to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension.

AFFA'IR, S. something done, or to be done. Employment; the concerns and transactions of a nation. Circumstances, or the condition of a person.

To **AFFE'CT**, V. A. to produce an effect, to cause; to act upon; to influence; to excite, stir up, or work upon the passions. To aim at, to endeavour after.

AFFECTA'TION, an artful, or hypocritical assuming of a character, which is not our own.

AFFE'CTED, Part. having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of; personated, and appearing unnatural; full of affectation.

AFFE'CTION, S. the state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause. Passions in general. Love, fondness, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a desire of obtaining.

AFFE'CTIONATE,

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AFFE'CTIONATE, Adj. zealous, warm; fond, tender.

AFFETUO'SO, Adj. [Ital. tender of affecting] in Music, implies that the strain or air should be played slow, and in such a manner as to melt and touch with pity.

AFFI'ANCE, S. betrothing; trust, or confidence; firm trust, and unshaken reliance.

AFFIDA'VIT, S. an oath in writing, sworn before an authorized person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it.

AFFI'NITY, S. relation by marriage; connection, resemblance to, applied to things.

To **AFFI'RM**, V. N. to confirm, to declare; to assert.

AFFIRMA'TION, S. confirmation; assertion. In Grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm or assert of any subject; the method by law allowed to the Quakers, instead of an oath; but in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

To **AFFI'X**, V. A. to be fixed or united to. To connect with, to subjoin, to establish.

To **AFFLI'CT**, V. A. to occasion a deep sorrow; to mortify; to punish.

AFFLI'CTION, S. that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable calamity.

AFFLUENCE, S. abundance of wealth; plenty.

AFFLU'X, S. the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

To **AFFO'RD**, V. A. to yield or produce; to supply, cause, or grant; to be able to sell.

AFFRAI'D, Part. to be timorous; to be affected with fear.

AFFRA'Y, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn.

To **AFFRI'GHT**, V. A. to affect with fear; to intimidate; to dishearten.

To **AFFRO'NT**, V. A. to injure a person before his face, including in the secondary ideas of contempt,

disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

AFFRO'NT, S. an insult, or injury offered to the face; indecent behaviour, outrage.

AFFU'SION, S. the act of pouring one thing upon another.

To **AFFY**, V. A. to oblige one's self by contract; to marry; to betroth.

AFLO'AT, Adv. borne up by the water; floating; fluctuating.

AFO'OT, Adv. walking, in opposition to riding.

A'FRICA, S. one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by the main ocean.

AF'TER, Prep. applied to time, it denotes that something had been done before. Joined with verbs, it has a reference to time, with succeeding or following; concerning; according to; agreeable to, in imitation of. "*Af-ter the oriental manner.*" Pope.

AF'TER-BIRTH, S. in Midwifery, the coat, membrane, or case wherein the fœtus, or child, is inclosed in the womb, called the secundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child.

AF'TER-NOON, S. that space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon to the evening.

A'FTER-THOUGHT, S. an expedient formed too late.

A'FTERWARD, or **AFTERWARDS**, Adv. in succeeding, or future time, referring to something which preceded.

A'GA, S. a title used among the Mogols and Turks, for a commander.

AGAIN, Adv. a second time.

AGA'INST, Prep. used of persons in opposition.

AGA'ST, Adv. with all the signs of a person who is terrified at the sight of some dreadful object.

A'GATE, S. a precious stone of the flint kind, much harder than jasper, and receives a better polish.

AGE, S. any limited part of duration, or time, applied both to persons and things. The number of years

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years of which a person's life consists; the period of his existence; the advanced part of a long life; the space of 100 years. Age in Law, is that time of life at which a person is qualified to assume and exercise certain offices of society, which before he was, for want of years, incapable of. The age of twenty-one is the full age, when a man or woman may contract and manage for themselves.

A'GENT, S. a being indued with the power of action. In Commerce, an *agent*, is a person intrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negotiation of the affairs of a state or corporation. Likewise, the person who takes care of the affairs of a prince at a foreign court; a sort of under ambassador.

To **AGGLO'MERATE**, V. A. to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

To **AGGLO'MERATE**, V. N. to cluster together, applied to the swarming of bees; to stick together.

To **AGGLU'TINATE**, V. A. to unite one part to another; to make one part stick to another.

To **AGGRANDI'ZE**, V. A. to exalt; prefer; to enlarge.

To **AGGRA'VATE**, to add to the enormity; to heighten or render more painful.

AGGRAVA'TION, S. some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

AGGRE'GATE, S. an assemblage formed of several particulars. The sum total, or result of several things added together.

To **AGGRE'GATE**, V. A. to collect together.

To **AGGRE'SS**, V. A. to make the first attack; to begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSOR, S. the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury.

To **AGGRIE'VE**, V. A. to do or say something which shall make a person uneasy; to offer an injury.

A'GILE, Adj. active; nimble; alert; vigorous.

AGILITY, S. a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

A I D

A'GIO, S. in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or cash.

To **A'GITATE**, V. A. to move by repeated actions. To actuate, act upon or give motion to. To disturb, to toss from one to another.

AGITA'TOR, the person who projects any scheme; occasions any disturbance; or causes any motion.

A'GLET, S. a sharp point, a tag, formed to resemble some animal, but especially a man.

AGNA'TION, S. in the Civil Law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNI'TION, S. an acknowledging.

AGO' Adv. past. "Sometime ago." *Addis.*

AGO'G, eager for the possession of something; longing.

A'GONY, S. excessive pain, wherein all the powers of nature are convulsed.

To **AGRE'E**, V. A. to be friends, or in concord; to consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain; to resemble; to be like; to match.

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. suitable; conformable to; pleasing; grateful.

AGREEMENT, S. friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

A'GRICULTURE, S. the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful. The highest encomium that could be given a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well.

A'GUE, S. a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat.

AH! an Interject. a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences.

To **AID**, V. A. to give assistance; to deliver a person in danger or distress.

AID, S. assistance, support. In Politics,

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Politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state.

AID-DE-CA'MP, S. in the army, an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the camp.

To **AIL**, V. A. to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation; to make uneasy.

AIL, S. a distemper.

To **AIM**, V. A. to put a weapon in such a direction or position, as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object, in such a manner as to render the striking of it possible.

AIM, S. the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object; an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose or design.

AIR, S. that thin fluid body which surrounds our globe, forms the atmosphere, and is the cause of breathing. Posture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. An affected, or laboured, and awkward manner of address or behaviour. Air, in Music, a composition, which is played alone, without either bass or any other part to accompany it; or the melody and inflexion of a musical composition.

To **AIR**, V. A. to expose to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expose to the fire.

AIR-GUN, S. an instrument invented to shoot with, purely by means of compressed air.

AIR-PUMP, S. in Philosophy, an instrument, or machine used for extracting air.

AIRY, Adj. the subtle parts of bodies. On high, chimerical, wanting solidity, or foundation. Applied to dress, that which exposes to the weather, in opposition to warm, close, or confined. Applied to temper, or behaviour, gay, sprightly, full of vivacity.

AJUTAGE, S. in Hydraulics, the spout fitted to an artificial fountain, through which the water ascends.

To **AKE**, V. N. to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to smart.

AKIN, Adv. related by blood or descent.

ALC

ALABA'STER, S. a kind of stone, softer than marble, but harder than plaister of Paris.

ALA'CRITY, S. a chearful activity.

ALAMIRE, S. in Music, the lowest note but one in the scale of music.

A-LA-MODE, Adv. a French phrase, used to imply, that a thing is in the reigning taste, or fashion.

ALA'RM, S. a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet; the notice, signifying the approach of any sudden danger. Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or apprehension of danger.

To **ALA'RM**, V. A. to give an army the signal of arming; to cause fear, or apprehension.

ALA'RM-POST, S. the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger.

ALA'S! Interject. when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation. When applied to others, it implies pity. "*Alas! poor Protheus!*" *Shak.*

ALA'Y, S. [in Hunting] the adding fresh dogs to the cry.

A'LCHYMIST, S. one who professes or pursues the science of alchemy.

A'LCHYMY, S. a part of chemistry employed in curious and mysterious researches.

A'LCORAN, S. the book of the Mohammedan law, composed by Mahomet, with the assistance of Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and some Jews. Though wrote by a person of no learning, it is by the Mohammedans extolled for the elegance of its stile, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine composition. It was originally in loose sheets, which Mahomet reported he received singly from God. This book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Musselman himself, if he handles it with unwashed hands.

ALCO'VE, S. a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns.

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A'DER, S. a tree with leaves resembling those of the hazel.

A'DERMAN, S. This term is now appropriated to the twenty-six persons, who preside over the twenty-six wards, into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord-mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as justices of the peace at present, though formerly, only such aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldest, or next to the chair, were invested with that honour. Aldermen preside in other cities besides London.

A'LE, S. a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeast or barm; it is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength, and age; owing to its having a less quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water.

A'LE-CONNER, S. an officer of the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of the public-houses.

A'LEGAR, S. four ale.

A'LEHOOF, S. ground-ivy.

A'LE-HOUSE, S. a house where ale is sold.

A'LEMBIC, S. in distillery, originally the upper part or head of a still into which the vapours ascend; and, being there condensed by the external air, flow out in drops, or stream like a thread, through an aperture with a long neck.

ALERT, Adj. watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergence; brisk, pert, sharp.

ALEXA'NDRINE, S. a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve.

ALEXIPHARMIC, Adj. in its primitive sense, something which has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally. Used substantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers.

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A'LGEBRA, S. a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted. The origin of this art is very much controverted, though, indeed, its invention is universally attributed to Diophantus.

ALGEBRA'IST, S. a person acquainted with, or conversant in, the operations of algebra.

A'LIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwise.

A'LIEN, S. something adverse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the same profession, part, or sect.

To A'LIENATE, V. A. to transfer property to another. To grow adverse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing.

To ALIGHT, V. N. to descend from a higher situation to a lower; to descend from, or get off an horse.

A'LIMENT, S. food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger.

A'LIMONY, S. in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIQUANT, Adj. in Arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not measure or divide it, without having a remainder.

A'LIQUOT, Adj. in Arithmetic or Geometry, such a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly measure or divide it, without having any thing remaining over.

ALIVE, Adj. enjoying all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits.

A'LKALI, S. in Medicine, by some writers defined to be that which will cause an effervescence when mingled with an acid.

A'LL, Adv. entirely; exclusive of any other.

ALL, Adj. applied to number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole space or interval.

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ALL, S. the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing.

ALLA'Y, S. in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals. Minters never strike any gold or silver without allay; *Allay* is used in a secondary sense for that which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening.

ALLEGATION, S. an affirmation, declaration.

To **ALLE'GE**, V. A. to declare, or affirm; to plead as an excuse, to produce in defence.

ALLE'GIANCE, S. in Law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince. *Oath of allegiance*, is that, which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince.

ALLEGRO'RICAL, Adj. that which consists of expressions purely figurative; mystical.

To **ALLE'GORIZE**, V. A. to turn into an allegory; to turn into a mystical sense.

ALLEGORY, S. a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys.

ALLE'GRO, S. in Music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting presto.

ALLELU'JAH, a word of spiritual rapture, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranslated; but signifies, Praise ye the Lord.

To **ALLE'VIATE**, V. A. Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less, in allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

ALLEY, S. a strait walk, bounded on each side with trees or shrubs.

ALL-FOURS, S. in gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole sum a person gains each deal is limited to four, which are the highest, lowest, and the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards.

ALLI'ANCE, S. the union or

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connection of two persons or two families by marriage. In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual state of defence.

ALLIGATION, S. the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule wherein questions are resolved, relating to the mixtures of different commodities.

ALLO'DIAL, Adj. in Law, that of which a person has an absolute property.

ALLO'DIUM, S. a possession which a man holds in his own right.

To **ALLO'T**, V. A. to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant.

ALLO'TMENT, S. the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition assigned to any one.

To **ALLO'W**, V. N. to confess, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent.

ALLO'WANCE, S. the granting, concession, or yielding assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permission, licence, or consent for. "Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent passion." *Swift*.

ALLO'Y, S. [See *Allay*] baser metal, mixt with that of greater value.

To **ALLU'DE**, V. A. to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly.

A'LLUM, S. a fossil salt or white mineral, separated from earth by washing it with water, which being impregnated with its salts, is after boiled and evaporated.

To **ALLU'MINATE**, V. A. to embellish. In Painting, to wash prints with allum water, to keep the colours from sinking or running.

To **ALLU'RE**, V. A. to entice; or attract sense; to persuade; to charm, or affect the mind with a sensation of pleasure.

ALLU'RE, S. originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

ALLUREMENT, S. that which

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has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement.

ALLU'SION, S. a reference; hint, or implication.

ALL'Y, S. one who is joined to, or has connexions with another.

A'LMANAC, or A'LMANACK, a table or calendar wherein the days of the weeks, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, eclipses, time of high water at London Bridge, beginnings and endings of terms, &c. are noted for the ensuing year. The modern Almanack resembles the Fasti of the antient Romans.

ALMIGHTY, Adj. that which is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute. "Lord *almighty* "just and true are thy ways." Rev. xv. 3. and xvi. 7.

AL'MOND, S. a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is inclosed in a tough skin.

AL'MONER, or ALM'NER, S. a person employed by a prince to distribute his alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, applied to action, near performing it.

AL'MS, S. money, or other necessities given to relieve the necessities of the poor and distressed.

AL'MS-HOUSE, a house endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the decayed and poor.

ALO'FT, Adv. in the air; on high; above.

ALO'NE, Adj. without a companion. Without any assistance; solely.

ALO'NG, Adv. at full length; prostrate; throughout; or from one end to the other.

ALO'OF, Adv. at a distance; not connected with; having no relation to.

ALO'UD, Adv. with an increased strength of voice; so as to be heard at a great distance. With a great noise.

A'LPHA, S. the first letter of the Greek alphabet, as *omega*, is the last letter in their alphabet, signifies the last; in allusion to this, Christ says, "I am *alpha* and *omega*."

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A'LPHABET, S. a table of all the letters which compose the syllables in any language. The number of letters in the alphabet differs in most of the languages we know of. Alphabet in Commerce, is an index used by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they set down the surnames and christian names of those with whom they open accounts, with references, to the folio, in which such accounts are opened.

To ALPHAB'ET, V. A. to range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABET'IC, or ALPHABETICAL, Adj. placed in the same order as in the alphabet.

ALPHO'NSO, Adj. in Astronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almagest, corrected by Alphonso XII. king of Castile.

AL'PINE, Adj. that which may be met with on the Alps.

A'LPS, S. a long chain of mountains, beginning at the mouth of the Varo in Piedmont, and terminating near Asia, a river of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, or gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany.

ALRE'ADY, Adj. the time present; even now; before the present time.

A'LSO, Conjunct. in the same manner; likewise.

A'LTAR, S. a kind of table, or raised place, whereon the antient sacrifices were offered. That place of the church, where the communion is received. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

To A'ALTER, V. A. to change; to make a thing different from what it is; to vary or differ in sense.

A'ALTERABLE, Adj. that which may be changed or altered.

A'ALTERANT, Part. that which has the power of producing changes in a body.

ALTERA'TION, S. the act of changing.

AL'TERATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of making changes. In

Medi-

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Medicine, such remedies as produce a change in the humours of the body without any apparent operation.

To A'LTERCATE, V. N. to wrangle, or contend; to dispute.

ALTERCA'TION, S. a debate or dispute.

ALTE'RNATE, Adj. things which succeed or follow one another by turns; successive.

ALTE'RNATE, S. that which follows another in succession, or by turns; vicissitude.

ALTER'NATIVE, S. a choice of two things, whereby if one be rejected, the other must be accepted.

ALTHOUGH, Adv. notwithstanding. "Many things are believed, *altho' though* they be intricate." Hooker.

ALTIME'TRY, S. the art of taking, or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

A'LITUDE, S. height, or the distance of any thing from the ground. In Geometry, the height of a body above the ground, or the horizon.

ALTOGE'THER, Adv. entirely, without any exception; in all respects; perfectly. In company; without separating; in a body.

A'LUM, S. a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

ALUMINOUS, Adj. that which resembles alum.

A'WAYS, Adv. without ceasing or intermission; continually; constantly, perpetually.

A. M. an abbreviation, before the date of the year, for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and after the name of a person, for *artium magister*, or master of arts.

AMAIN', Adv. with all one's force, or strength; applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible.

AMA'LGAM, or AM'ALGAMA, S. In Chemistry, a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal which is expressed by the chemists thus, A. A. A.

To AMA'LGAMATE, to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. a person who writes down what is dictated by ano-

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ther; a person who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

AMARA'NTH, S. in Botany, amaranth, or flower-gentle. In Poetry, it is used for an imaginary flower, which never fades.

AMARA'NTHINE, Adj. that which is composed of amaranth.

To AMA'SS, V. A. to gather together, or heap.

To AMA'ZE, V. A. to strike with astonishment; to confuse or throw into perplexity, by some sudden charge or address.

AMA'ZE, S. astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad.

AMA'ZEMENT, S. confusion; perplexity; admiration; surprize.

A'MAZON, S. one of those women, who composed the nation so called, who are supposed to have dwelt near the river Thermædon, on the Black-sea. They are reported to have composed a nation of themselves, exclusive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breasts, that it might not hinder the exercise of their arms, and likewise that it might add, according to Hippocrates, strength to that side which suffered the amputation.

AMBA'GEES, S. a round about way of expression; circumlocutions.

AMBA'SSADOR, S. a person sent by a prince or state into that of a foreign one, as their representative, to transact such affairs as concern the public. Their persons have always been esteemed inviolable: it also implies any person sent on a message, even by a private person; a messenger.

AMBA'SSADRESS, S. the wife, or lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

A'MBER, S. a kind of gum, or rosin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia.

A'MBERGRIS, or A'MBERGRESE, S. a fragrant drug of a suety substance.

AMBIDE'XTER, S. a person who can use both hands equally; one

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who would occasionally engage in parties diametrically opposite.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, Adj. he who can make use of either indifferently, adopting the sentiments of contrary parties.

AM'BIENT, Part. that which covers every part, that which encompasses or surrounds.

AMBIGU'ITY, S. the quality of a word, or expression, received in different senses; words whose signification are doubtful or uncertain.

AMBI'GUOUS, Adj. having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

A'MBIT, S. the circumference, circuit, or measure of the outside of any thing.

AMBI'TION, S. the desire of attaining something greater or better than what a person is possessed of. A desire of more power, greater posts, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUS, Adj. desirous, longing after an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Proud, lofty, aspiring.

To **A'MBLE**, V. N. to move on with a gentle motion; to move with an affected, or unnatural motion.

A'MBLER, S. a horse, that has been taught to amble; sometimes called a pacer.

AMBRO'SIA, S. the imaginary or supposed food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal; any delicious fruit.

AMBRO'SIAL, Adj. heavenly, delicious.

AMBULA'TION, S. the act of walking.

AMBUSCA'DE, S. a place wherein men are hid in order to surprize an enemy.

A'MBUSH, S. a place wherein soldiers are hid, in order to surprize an enemy; a snare laid to assassinate.

AMEN, Adv. So be it; an affirmation, or a wish.

AMEN'ABLE, Adj. in Law, responsible, or subject to enquiry, tractable or easily governed.

To **AMEND**, V. A. to alter something for the better; to correct. To reform, to recover.

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AME'NDMENT, S. an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from sickness towards health; a recovery.

AME'NDS, S. attonement or satisfaction.

To **AMER'CE**, V. A. in Law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money.

AME'RCER, S. the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or **AME'RCIAMENT**, S. in Law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord.

AME'RICA, S. [from **AMERICUS VESPUTIO**, a Spaniard, sent, in 1497, to improve the discoveries made by Columbus] one of the four quarters of the world, by far the largest, the last discovered, and the richest. Its extent is so vast, that notwithstanding the centuries which have elapsed since its first discovery, its boundaries have never been properly determined; what has hitherto been discovered reaches from lat. 78 deg. N. to lat. 56 deg. S. i. e. 134 deg. which taken in a straight line amount to above 8040 miles in length; with regard to its breadth it is very irregular, being in some places 3600 miles, and, in others, not above 60 or 70 miles over: this vast country was buried from all the rest of the world, till 1492, when the enterprising genius of a Columbus drew aside the veil of ignorance, and shewed it to the surprized inhabitants of the old world.

A'METHYST, S. in Natural History, a precious stone of a violet colour, approaching somewhat towards purple.

A'MIABLE, S. an object of love; able to attract the affection of love or delight. *Amiable* or *amicable* numbers, in Arithmetic, are those, which are equal to the sum of each others aliquot parts.

A'MIABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

AMIA'NTHUS, or **AMIA'NTUS**,

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TUS, or **ASBESTOS**, S. a fossil stone, or mineral substance, of a whitish colour, and wooly texture, consisting of small filaments, which resist, and is not consumed by the most intense fire.

A'MICABLE, Adj. endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship.

A'MICABLENESS, S. that quality which is exerted in exercising the offices of friendship.

AMID, or **AMIDST**, in the middle, between or in the center. Surrounded by objects; amongst.

A'MISS, Adv. wrong; improper, blameable.

A'MITY, S. a state wherein there is the greatest concord, and harmony, between two or more persons; peace.

AMMUNITION, S. arms, instruments, and military stores.

A'MNESTY, S. pardon to criminals for offences past, an act of oblivion.

AMO'NG, or **AMO'NGST**, Prep. present; residing with; mingled with.

AMORO'SO, S. a lover.

A'MOROUS, Adj. fond; smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object.

A'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a fond or loving manner.

To AMOUNT, V. N. to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts, or figures are added together. To compose when united.

AMOUNT, S. in Arithmetic, the product of several quantities added together. The consequence, result, or value.

AMO'UR, S. a love intrigue.

AMPHI'BIOUS, that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water, the beaver, frog, tortoise, crocodile, &c. are of this species.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, S. in Rhetoric, an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed in a sentence, that they will admit of a different sense.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, S. an ancient building of an oval form, with seats rising above each other in the inside, for spectators to see the

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combats of gladiators, wild beast &c.

A'MPLE, Adj. wide, spacious; great or big; abundant. Applied to writings, full, minute.

To AMPLIFICATE, V. A. to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICA'TION, S. enlargement.

To A'MPLIFY, V. A. to increase the dimensions, or number of parts; to increase or heighten, applied to quality. To extend, or enlarge; to expatiate, to treat fully upon.

A'MPLITUDE, S. compass or extent. Greatness, or largeness. Amplitude, in Astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east and west part thereof, and the center of the sun, star, or planet at its rising or setting.

To A'MPUTATE, V. A. in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTA'TION, S. the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

A'MULET, S. a charm hung round the neck, in order to prevent or cure any disorder.

To AMU'SE, V. A. to divert the attention; to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling. To entertain with something agreeable.

AMU'SEMENT, S. an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. Any thing which engages the mind.

ANABA'PTISTS, S. a religious sect, whose distinguished tenet is, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profession. The first founders of this sect were originally disciples of Martin Luther.

ANABA'SIS, S. in Physic, the augmentation, or state of a disease, fever, or fit, in its growth.

ANACA'MPTIC, Adj. that which is returned; beat back again; reflected.

ANACATHA'RTIC, Adj. in Medicine,

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dicine, that which purges upwards, as a vomit.

A'NACHRONISM, S. in Chronology, a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANA'CREON, S. a famous Greek poet, born at Teios, a town of Ionia, who flourished when Polycrates reigned at Samos, and Hypparchus at Athens. His death is very remarkable, supposed to have been owing to a grape stone, which stuck in his throat, and choked him in the 85th year of his age.---The reverend Mr. Fawkes, vicar of Orpington, and editor of the **COMPLETE FAMILY BIBLE** with annotations, has obliged the world with an elegant translation of the works of Anacreon.

ANACREO'NTIC, Adj. that which is written in the taste of Anacreon.

A'NAGRAM, S. the transposing of the letters of a name so as to compose some new word or sentence from them.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, S. one who makes anagrams

ANALE'PTIC, Adj. in Physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated, by the long continuance of disorder, or want of food.

To **ANA'LOGIZE**, V. A. to turn into an analogy; to form a resemblance.

ANA'LOGOUS, Adj. that which bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars.

ANA'LOGY, S. a resemblance which one thing bears to another in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all.

ANA'LYSIS, S. a separation or solution of a compound body into the parts of which it consists. The resolving of a thing into its constituent parts, as of a sentence into single words; of words into syllables; of syllables into letters. In Mathematics, it implies the discovering of the truth or falshood of a proposition. *Analysis*, in Chemistry, is the resolution of any substance into its first principles.

To **ANALY'ZE**, V. A. in Chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate, or trace a thing in its first principles,

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ANA'NAS, S. in Botany, the pine-apple.

A'NARCHY, S. a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; rebellion, sedition, confusion.

ANASA'RCA, S. in Physic, a kind of universal dropfy.

ANA'THEMA, S. This term implies not only the curse, or act of excommunication, but the person excommunicated or cursed likewise.

To **ANATHE'MATIZE**, V. A. to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

ANA'TOMIST, S. one who dissects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants.

To **ANA'TOMIZE**, V. A. to dissect, or separate, by means of instruments, every part of the body.

ANA'TOMY, S. the dissecting, or separating the parts of a human, or vegetable body.

A'NCESTOR, S. the person from whom one is descended by birth; it is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeed in dignity or office, but ancestor to those whom we follow by natural descent.

ANCESTRY, S. family, lineage; progenitors.

A'NCHOR, S. an instrument formed of a strong piece of iron; used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents.

To **A'NCHOR**, V. N. to be secured from danger; or stopped; to be kept from driving by means of an anchor; to fasten; to stop.

A'NCHORAGE, S. the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving: the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or **A'NCHORITE**, S. one who goes into deserts and unfrequented places, in order to practise the greatest austerities. A hermit.

ANCHO'VY, S. a small fish, much used for sauce.

A'NCIENT, Adj. has endured for some time; that which has been formerly, or some time ago;

A'NCIENTLY, Adv. in former times, in times long past,

A'NCLE,

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ANCLE, S. See *Ankle*.

AND, Conjunct. a particle, by which sentences are joined together.

ANDI'RONS, S. such irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn.

ANE'CDOTE, S. an article relating to a secret transaction of a person's life, a piece of secret history.

ANEMO'METER, S. a machine, or instrument, to measure the force of the wind.

ANEMONE, S. in Botany, the wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, S. an instrument or machine, which foretells the changes of the wind.

ANE'W, Adv. again; over again; once more; a second time.

A'NGEL, S. a relative term, implying a person who is sent, or commissioned by another. A species of incorporeal beings superior to mankind, resident either in heaven or hell, and of different degrees of dignity, power, and perfection. A gold coin, so called from its having the figure of an angel upon it.

ANGE'LIC, Adj. something resembling the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, S. in Botany, the greatest of the umbelliferous plants.

ANGE'LICAL, that which resembles angels.

AN'GER, S. a desire of thwarting the happiness of another; wrath, passion.

To **ANGER**, V. A. to injure, or offend; to provoke.

ANGIOGRAPHY, S. a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

AN'GLE, S. in Geometry, the meeting of two lines, which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

To **AN'GLE**, V. N. to fish with a hook, line, and rod. To entice by some allurements.

ANGLE, or **ANGLE-ROD**, S. the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

AN'GLER, S. he that fishes with a rod, hook, or line.

AN'GLESEA, an island over against Caernarvonshire, in the Irish

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sea, about twenty miles long, and seventeen broad, it was formerly the seat of the Druids.

AN'GLICISM, S. a method of expression, peculiar to the English language.

AN'GRILY, Adj. in a manner which bespeaks resentment.

AN'GRY, Adj. desirous of revenge, highly displeased. Easily provoked. Applied to wounds, inflamed, painful, or sore.

A'NGUISH, S. sorrow, anxiety and torture.

A'NGULAR, Adj. that which has corners or angles.

AN'GULATED, Adj. that which has angles or corners.

ANHE'LITUS, S. a shortness of breath.

ANI'GHTS, Adv. in the night time, or every night.

ANIMADVE'RSION, S. a taking notice of a fault with some degree of anger, severity, or reproach; punishment, censure, consideration, reflection.

To **ANIMADVE'RT**, V. N. to censure, to blame, to remark, or criticise.

A'NIMAL, S. a being consisting of a body and soul; distinguished from pure spirit with respect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter, by its spiritual.

A'NIMALCULE, S. a very small animal, hardly visible to the naked eye.

To **A'NIMATE**, V. A. to give life to; to quicken; to encourage, or excite.

A'NIMATE, Adj. that which is endued with a soul.

A'NIMATED, Part. that which has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited.

ANIMO'SITY, S. a disposition inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquility of another.

A'NISE, S. in Botany, a species of opium or parsley, prescribed not only as a carminative to expel wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachic, and digestive.

A'NKLE, S. the joint which unites the leg to the foot.

A'NNA-

A N O

ANNA'LIST, S. one who writes or composes annals.

A'NNALS, S. a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year.

To **ANNE'AL**, V. A. to heat glass so as to make it retain the colours laid on it. To heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking.

To **ANNE'X**, V. A. to join, or subjoin; to connect; to unite with.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. the act by which the existence of a thing is destroyed.

ANNIVE'RSARY, S. the return of any remarkable day in the calendar.

A'NNO DOMINI, expressed by abbreviation, A. D. i. e. in the year of our Lord.

ANNO'TATION, S. explanations of the difficult passages of an author.

ANNO'TATOR, S. [Lat.] a person who explains; a commentator.

To **ANNOU'NCE**, V. A. to proclaim; to reveal publicly. To pronounce.

To **ANNO'Y**, V. A. to disturb; to vex; to make uneasy. To spoil; to disturb.

ANNOY'ANCE, S. trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt.

AN'NUAL, Adj. every year, or yearly.

ANN'UALLY, Adv. every year, yearly.

ANNUITANT, S. he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, S. a yearly revenue, a yearly allowance.

To **ANNU'L**, V. A. to abrogate; to abolish.

ANNULAR, Adj. round; or in the form of a ring.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, S. the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's visitation of the Blessed Virgin on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, S. a remedy which abates the force of pain.

To **ANOINT**, V. A. to rub with some fat, or greasy preparation.

ANOINTER, S. the person who anoints.

ANOMALI'STICAL, irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in Astronomy, the

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space of time wherein the earth passes thro' her orbit.

ANOMALOUS, Adj. in Grammar, such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c.

ANO'MALOUSLY, Adv. in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner.

ANO'MALY, S. a deviation from the established rules and laws. In Astronomy, applied to a planet, in that whereby it differs from the aphe- lion, or apogee.

ANO'N, Adj. soon; quickly.

ANO'NYMOUS, Adj. that which has not yet received a name; that which is without a name.

ANO'THER, Pronoun, applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. Applied to number, or succession, one more; an addition; besides.

To **A'NSWER**, V. A. to give that information which is required by a question. To reply; to obviate, or give a solution; to satisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to be proportionate to; to suit.

A'NSWER, S. a reply to a question; a solution of any difficulty, or objection.

ANT, S. small insects, called also pismires, remarkable for their industry.

ANTA'GONIST, S. one who contends with another; he who opposes the opinion or sentiments of another; an opposite.

ANTANA'GOGE, in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein, being unable to deny the crimes with which we are charged by an adversary, we endeavour to load him with the same, or others.

ANTA'RTIC, Adj. that which is opposite to the *arctic*. The *antarctic pole*, in Astronomy, is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which the south end of the earth's axis points. The *arctic circle*, is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator.

A'NTE, a particle, signifying before, and frequently used in composition.

To **ANTECE'DE**, V. A. to have a pri-

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prior existence; to precede or go before.

ANTECEDENCE, S. priority of existence.

ANTECEDENT, Adj. prior; before; or existing before. In Grammar, the noun, which, in the order of construction, goes before a relative.

ANTECHAMBER, S. a chamber which leads to a state room, or chief apartment.

TO ANTEDATE, V. A. to place too early, or before its real period.

ANTEDILUVIAN, Adv. that which existed before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, S. in Natural History, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, Adj. before noon.

ANTEPENU'LT, or **ANTEPENULTIMA**, S. in Grammar, the last syllable but two of a word; as the syllable *nul* in the word *antepenultima*.

ANTE'RIOR, Adj. or **ANTE'RIOUR**, that which is before another with regard to time or place.

ANTERIORITY, S. the state of being before another.

A'NTHYM, S. a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, S. a discourse or treatise upon man, or human nature.

A'NTI, a particle, which in compositions, signifies contrary or opposite.

A'NTIACID, Adj. that which is of a nature contrary to acid.

ANTIARTHRITICS, S. [Gr.] remedies against the gout.

ANTIBACCCHUS, S. in ancient poetry, a foot, consisting of three syllables, the two first of which are long, and the third short.

A'NTIC, S. a Merry Andrew; a buffoon.

ANTICHA'MBER, S. See *Antechamber*.

A'NTICHRIST, S. one who opposes the doctrine and mission of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN, Adj. that which is contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

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TO ANTI'CIPATE, V. A. to be beforehand. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPA'TION, S. the enjoyment of a thing in imagination, a foretaste.

A'NTIDOTE, S. a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTIEPILEPTIC, Adj. remedies against convulsions.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL, Adj. contrary to *monarchy*, or that species of government wherein the chief rule is invested in a single person.

ANTIMO'NIAL, Adj. that which has the qualities of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, S. a mineral substance, possessing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility.

ANTI'NEPHRITICS, S. remedies in disorders of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS, a sect, who look upon the performance of moral duties as insignificant.

ANTIPARALY'TIC, Adj. in Medicine, remedies for the palsy.

ANTI'PATHY, S. aversion; hatred.

ANTI'PODAL, Adj. those who are antipodes with respect to their situation.

ANTI'PODES, S. in Geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours.

A'NTIQUARY, S. one who applies himself to the study of antiquities.

TO A'NTIQUATE, V. A. to render useless.

ANTI'QUE, Adj. that which was in vogue in former or ancient times, in opposition to modern. Old-fashioned; uncouth.

ANTI'QUITY, S. that time which has long preceded the present. Long life; or old age.

ANTI'SCII, in Geography, those who dwell on different sides of the equator, and have their shadows projected different ways at noon.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, Adj. in Medicine, remedies against the scurvy.

ANTI-

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ANTISPLENE'TIC, Adj. in Medicine, remedies against the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, S. a dance of the antients. In Grammar, it is used for a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, Adj. remedies against the king's evil.

ANTI'THESIS, S. in Rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, in order to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator.

A'NTITYPE, S. a model, or pattern; a general similitude.

ANTIVENE'REAL, Adj. remedies against venereal complaints.

A'NTLER, S. among Hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade, or some significant epithet, is put for a person's proper name. As the Philosopher, for Newton; the Poet, for Pope.

A'NVIL, S. a large mass of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge. Used with the particle *upon*, it implies, that a thing is in agitation, is in readiness, or under consideration.

A'NUS, S. in Anatomy, the orifice of the intestines.

ANXI'ETY, S. an uneasiness of the mind.

A'NXIOUS, Adj. uneasy. Very solicitous about any future event; disturbed.

APA'CE, Adv. swiftly; quickly, or speedily.

APA'RT, Adv. separate, or at a distance. Aside.

APARTMENT, S. a part of a house; a room.

A'PATHY, S. a freedom from all passion; a state of insensibility.

APE, S. an animal resembling the human form; of which there are a variety of species; they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures.

To **APE**, V. A. to mimick or imitate.

A P O

A'PER, S. an imitator; a mimic.

APER'TURE, S. the act of opening; an open place, or opening; a passage.

A'PEX, S. the top point, or summit of any thing.

APHE'LION, S. in Astronomy, that point of the earth, or a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

APHILA'NTHROPY, S. the want of benevolence, and humanity.

A'PHORISM, S. a maxim, or principle, in any science.

APHORI'STICAL, Adj. in the manner of aphorisms, or maxims.

A'PIARY, S. the place where bees are kept.

A'PIECE, Adv. each; or separately taken.

A'PIS, S. an ox, or bull, worshipped by the Egyptians under that name; which was consecrated to the moon, and fed at Memphis.

A'PISH, Adj. mimicking, or imitative. Affected or foppish, silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

APOCALY'PSE, S. a revelation. Applied peculiarly to signify the book of Revelation.

APO'CRYPHA, S. applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known, generally applied to those books of doubtful authority joined to the Bible.

APO'CRYPHAL, Adj. of doubtful and uncertain authority.

APODIC'TICAL, Adj. demonstrative, plain and convincing.

APO'LLO, S. in Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physics. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions, and represented with an harp, to shew the harmony of our system; with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth; and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APO'LOGIST, S. one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another or himself.

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TO APOLOGIZE, V. A. to defend, or excuse.

APO'LOGUE, S. a story, or fiction; a fable.

APO'LOGY, S. this term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

A'POPHTHEGM, S. a sententious expression; or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine.

APOPLE'CTIC, or **APOPLE'C-TICAL**, Adj. that which is of the nature of an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, S. a disease that suddenly deprives a person of his senses, and all sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs.

APO'STASY, S. the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before professed.

APO'STATE, S. one who has forsaken or renounced his religion.

TO APO'STATIZE, S. to abandon or renounce one's religion.

APO'STEME, or **APO'STUME**, S. a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

APO'STLE, S. one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him, after his resurrection, to preach the gospel to the world.

APOSTO'LIC, or **APOSTO'LI-CAL**, Adj. that which was taught or authorized by the apostles.

APO'STROPHE, S. in Rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's discourse to address some other person or thing. In Grammar, the contraction or shortning of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *short'ning*, or *I'll*, for I will.

APOSTUME, S. See *Aposteme*.

APO'THECARY, S. one who practises pharmacy, or prepares medicines, and occasionally visits patients.

A'POTHEGM, S. [a vitious spelling] See *Apophthegm*.

AP'OTOME, S. in Mathematics, the difference between a rational

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line and one only commensurable in power to the whole line.

TO APPA'L, V. A. to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp, to dishearten.

APPARA'TUS, S. a collection of instruments, necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon.

APPA'REL, S. the cloathing worn for ornament or decency; dress.

TO APPA'REL, V. A. to cloth; to dress; to adorn.

APPA'RENT, Part. plain, and indubitable. Applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real, visible, manifest, or known. And applied to the successor to the crown, certain, opposed to presumptive.

APPA'RENTLY, Adv. plainly; evidently; manifestly.

APPARITION, S. the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind; a visible object; a spectre; a ghost.

APPA'RITORS, S. persons who execute the orders of the magistrate in any court of judicature; the beadle who carries the mace before the masters, &c. in our universities.

TO APPEAL, V. A. to transfer a cause; to apply one's self to others for their opinions; or to cite as witnesses.

APPE'AL, S. the removal of a cause from an inferior judge to a superior.

APPEALANT, S. See *Appellant*.

TO APPEAR, V. N. to become visible to the eye; to make its appearance; to be in the presence of another; to answer a summons; to seem to resemble.

APPEAR'ANCE, S. the act of becoming an object of sight; the thing seen, a phenomenon; semblance, or show; that which strikes the eye; the outside; the coming into a place; personal attendance or presence at a court of justice; probability; resemblance.

TO APPE'ASE, V. A. to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence.

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APPE'ASEMENT, S. a state of reconciliation, a state of peace and calmness.

APPE'ASER, S. one who prevails on another to stifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation.

APPEL'LANT, S. one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLA'TION, S. the name, dignity, or title, by which a man is distinguished.

APPEL'LATIVE, S. in Grammar, words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special; as *fish*, or *eel*.

APPELLE'E, S. the person against whom an appeal is brought.

APPEN'DAGE, S. hanging on something else; belonging or annexed to; accompanying.

APPEN'DIX, S. something added or appended to another. Applied to books, a kind of supplement.

To **APPERTA'IN**, V. N. to belong to as a right; to relate.

APPER'TENANCIES, S. that which belongs or relates to a thing.

A'PPETENCE, or **A'PPETENCY**, S. sensual, or carnal desire.

A'PPETITE, S. a desire of enjoying something under the appearance of sensible good; a propensity to an object, a violent longing after any thing, a natural periodical call, or desire to eat or drink.

To **APPLAUD**, V. A. to testify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praise.

APPLAUD'ER, S. one who shews his approbation; or highly commends.

APPLAU'SE, S. approbation or praise expressed with all the testimonies of turbulent joy.

APPLE, S. any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at present to that of the *apple-tree*.

A'PPLE-TREE, S. a tree well known. Its fruit has various names, and are distinguished generally into those that are fit for the desert, the kitchen, and the cyder-press.

APPLICABLE, Adj. that which is agreeable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APPLICA'TION, S. the act of applying one thing to another. In-

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tenfens of thought or study. The address, suit, or request of a person. The adjusting, or drawing inferences.

To **APPLY**, V. A. to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or emplasters on a wound; to fix the mind or attention; to study; to have recourse to; to address as a petitioner.

To **APPOINT**, V. A. to settle or fix the time of something future; to establish by decree.

APPOINTMENT, S. a thing settled between two or more; an agreement.

To **APPO'RTION**, V. A. to divide into shares.

A'PPOSITE, Adj. proper, suitable, well adapted.

APPOS'I'TION, S. the addition of something new, which is united to that which was before.

To **APPRAI'SE**, V. A. to rate value, or set a price on.

APPRAI'SER, S. one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice between party and party, from whence he is termed a sworn appraiser.

To **APPREHE'ND**, V. A. to lay hold on; to seize a person; to conceive; to re-conceive.

APPREHE'NSION, S. the mere contemplation of things. The faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind; fear, or anxiety; suspicion.

APPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. that which is quick to understand, or conceive; fearful; or suspicious.

APPRE'NTICE, S. a youth bound for a certain number of years to a person, to learn his trade or profession.

To **APPRE'NTICE**, V. A. to bind a person for a certain number of years.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, S. the time for which an apprentice is bound.

To **APPRI'ZE**, V. A. to give a person information, or notice.

To **APPRO'ACH**, V. N. to draw nearer, or go towards, to be at hand, to come near, to resemble.

APPRO'ACH, S. the act of coming nearer to any object; access. In Fortification, used in the plural, works thrown

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thrown up by besiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place besieged.

APPROBA'TION, S. the act of approving, liking, or esteeming any thing.

To **APPRO'PRIATE**, V. A. to dedicate, or confine to a particular use; to claim an exclusive right to.

APPROPRIA'TION, S. the application of things to some peculiar use; the claiming as belonging to one's self. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house.

APPROPRIA'TOR, S. one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'VABLE, Adj. that which appears worthy of approbation.

To **APPRO'VE**, V. A. to be pleased with; to be delighted with.

APPRO'VER, S. one who approves.

APPROXIMA'TION, S. the coming, or approaching nearer to any thing.

APRIL, S. the fourth calendar month in the year; represented by ancient painters, as a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and Hawthorn buds; in one hand, primroses; and violets in the other: the sign of Taurus.

A'PRON, S. a part of dress consisting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, and by artificers to keep their cloaths clean. In a goose, it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch hole of a great gun.

A'PT, Adj. fit; a relative term, implying the suitability of a thing; that which has a tendency to; ready or quick, applied to the mind.

A'PTITUDE, S. tendency; propensity.

A'PTLY, Adv. with propriety; aptly, pertinently; readily.

A'PTOTE, S. an indeclinable noun, or such as hath no variations of case.

A'QUA, S. water. *Aqua fortis*, strong water, a corrosive liquor. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful wa-

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ter, is distilled from spices infused in spirits of wine.

AQUALI'CULUS, S. [a diminutive from *aqua* Lat. water] in Anatomy, that part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes. Likewise applied to the stomach, or internal tube.

AQUA'RIOUS, S. in Astronomy, one of the twelve signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters in the beginning of January, and derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it.

AQUA'TIC, or **AQUA'TICK**, applied to animals, that which lives in the water. Applied to vegetables, that which grows in the water.

A'QUEDUCT, or **A'QUÆDUCT**, S. a channel to convey water. In Anatomy, the *os petrosum*.

AQUE'OUS, Adj. watery.

A'QUILINE, Adj. resembling an eagle; applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

A'QUOSE, S. watry, abounding with particles of water.

AQUOSITY, S. wateriness.

ARA'BIA, S. a country of vast extent in Asia. This country extends from 11 to 30 degrees N. latitude, and from 35 to 60 degrees E. longitude.

A'RABIC, S. the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewise applied to a gum, which distils from a thorny plant in these parts.

ARA'BLE, Adj. that which is fit for plowing, and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or **A'RRAC**, S. [pronounced *rack*,] an excellent spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cacao, rice, or sugar. There are two sorts imported into England, *viz.* the Goa and Batavia.

ARÆO'METER, S. in Hydrostatics, an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

A'RBITER, S. a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one invested with a power to decide any difference.

A'RBITRARY, Adj. not restrained or determined by any law, capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

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To **A'RBITRATE**, V. A. to decide or determine a difference; to judge of.

ARBITRA'TION, the determination of a cause by a judge mutually chosen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRA'TOR, S. a person chosen to determine a difference.

ARBI'TREMENT, S. decision, a compromise.

A'RBOR, in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or ax on which a machine turns.

A'RBOR VITÆ, or the *tree of life*, in Botany, so called from its perpetual verdure.

ARBO'REOUS, Adj. belonging to trees.

A'RBORET, S. a small tree, or shrub.

ARBO'ROUS, Adj. that which is formed of, or belongs to, trees.

A'RBOUR, S. a kind of shady bower, or cabin, formed of the branches of trees.

ARCA'DE, S. a continued arch, or walk.

ARCA'NUM, S. a secret.

A'RGH, S. the sky. In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipsis, circle, &c. *Arch*, in Architecture, is a vault, or concave building. *Arch* of a bridge is the vaulted interval between its piers.

To **A'RGH**, V. A. to build, or form into arches; to cover with arches.

A'RGH, Adj. something of the first rank or order, applied to dignity, as *archbishop*: but something superlative, applied to quality, as an *arch-heretic*; a person endued with a great deal of low cunning, or triflingly mischievous; crafty.

ARCH-A'NGEL, S. one of the superior order of angels.

ARCHBI'SHOP, S. a chief bishop, or metropolitan prelate, having under him several suffragan bishops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, S. the dignity, state, jurisdiction, or province belonging to an archbishop. There are

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two in England, namely, York, and Canterbury.

ARCHDE'ACON, S. a priest, vested with authority or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop.

ARCH-DU'CHESS, S. the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDU'KE, S. [Lat.] a duke vested with some greater privilege, or authority, than others.

AR'CHED, Part. crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER, S. one who shoots with a bow; or one who uses a bow in battle.

AR'CHES-COURT, S. the chief and most ancient consistory or court of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes.

ARCHETY'PE, S. the original model, or pattern of any thing.

ARCHIE'PISCOPAL, Adj. that which belongs to an archbishop.

ARCHI'LOCHUS, S. a Greek poet, and native of the Isle Pharos; the inventor of iambics.

ARCHI'MEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of mechanics.

ARCHIPE'LAGO, S. a sea interrupted with a cluster of islands; the *Ægean sea* is most commonly meant by this word, though it is a general term.

A'RGHITECT, S. a person skilled in building; who draws plans and designs; the author of any grand undertaking, or contriver of any design.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, Adj. that which has the power and skill of an architect.

ARCHITE'CTURE, S. the art of building: divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval.

ARCHITRA'VE, S. the lower member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital.

ARCHI'VES, S. the places where, in records, or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Also the records and manuscripts themselves.

A'RGHWISE, Adv. in the shape or form of an arch.

A'RGCTIC, Adj. northern; laying under

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under, or near the north star, called *Arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial.

A'RDENCY, S. applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

A'RDENT, Adj. hot, burning, inflaming; fierce, vehement, violent, passionate.

A'RDENTLY, Adv. warmly, eagerly, passionately.

A'RDOR, S. heat, intenseness, violence of affection.

A'RDUOUS, Adj. lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, important, sublime, and difficult.

A'RDUOUSNESS, S. the loftiness of an object; the sublimity of a subject; difficulty.

A'RE, the third person plural of the verb *am*, used when we speak of two or more persons.

A'REA, S. the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room. In Geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it; a court yard.

AREO'PAGUS, S. a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of the decisions.

A'RGENT, Adj. that which resembles silver; silvered. In Heraldry, the white colour in the arms of a country.

A'RGONAUTS, S. a company of illustrious Greeks, who attended Jason in his expedition to fetch the golden fleece from Colchis.

To **A'RGUE**, V. N. to evince the truth or falsehood; to persuade; to bring reasons *for* or *against*; to plead; to debate.

A'RGUMENT, S. a reason brought to prove, or disprove any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; a concise view of the heads of any discourse. In Law, a cause, debate, or suit; a controversy.

A'RGUMENTATION, S. the act or effect of reasoning.

A'RGUMENTATIVE, Adj. consisting of argument, containing reasons.

A'RIAN, Adj. belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Used substan-

tively for one of the sect of Arius, a presbyter in 320, who held, that Christ, though the Word, was inferior to the Father with respect to his Deity.

A'RIANISM, S. the principles maintained by the Arians.

ARIDITY, S. dryness.

A'RIES, S. in Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

ARIG'HT, Adv. truly; justly; properly.

To **ARISE**, V. N. to ascend; to get up; to come in view; to become visible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARISTO'CRACY, S. a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, Adj. that which partakes of aristocracy.

ARISTO'TLE, S. the son of Nicomachus, born at Stagyra, in the 348th year before Christ.

ARITHMETIC, S. the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactness.

ARITHME'TICAL, Adj. that which is performed agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

A'RK, S. a chest, or coffer, applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed in the Nile. But more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aerial animals, from the flood.

A'RM, S. the limb, which reaches from the shoulder to the hand. In Geography, a branch of the sea, which runs into the land.

To **A'RM**, V. A. to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal.

To **A'RM**, V. N. to take arms: to be provided against any attack.

ARMA'DA, S. a fleet of men of war.

ARMADI'LLO, S. a four-footed animal, of the Brazils, covered with hard scales like armour.

A'RMAMENT, S. [Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great provisions of military stores; an army, or navy.

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ARMIGER, S. an esquire; one that bears arms.

ARMINIANS, S. the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who, in the 16th century, separated from the Calvinists, holding, that predestination was not absolute but conditional.

ARMIPOTENCE, S. power, or powerfulness in war.

ARMIPOTENT, Adj. powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

AR'MISTICE, S. a short truce.

AR'MORER, S. one who makes, forges, or sells armour.

ARMO'RIAL, Adj. that which belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORY, S. a place where arms are kept; arms. An ensign, escutcheon, or family coat.

AR'MS, S. all kinds of weapons, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of distinction, escutcheons, or other marks of honour.

ARMY, S. a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers.

AROMA'TIC, Adj. composed of spices; spicy; fragrant; strong scented.

AROMA'TICS, S. spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

ARO'SE, the perfect of *Arise*.

AROUND, Adv. in a circle; on all sides; round about.

A'ROUSE, V. A. to wake; to excite; to stimulate.

A'RRACK, S. See *Arac*.

To ARRAIGN, V. A. to indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes.

ARRAI'GNMENT, S. act of trying a person; accusation, or charge.

To ARRANGE, V. A. to dispose, or put in order.

ARRA'NGEMENT, S. the act of putting things into order.

A'RRANT, Adj. notorious, infamous.

ARRA'Y, S. the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress.

To ARRA'Y, V. A. in Military affairs, to place an army in proper order; to deck, embellish, or adorn.

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ARREA'R, S. that which remains unpaid.

ARRE'ST, S. in Law, the seizing a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty, either for debt, or any offence against the law; a stopping or restraint.

To ARRE'ST, V. A. to apprehend; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to stop.

ARRE'T, S. the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature.

ARRI'VAL, S. the coming to any place.

To ARRIVE, V. A. to come to any place; to attain.

AR'ROGANCE, or **AR'ROGANCY**, S. pride.

AR'ROGANT, Part. self-conceited; haughty.

To AR'ROGATE, V. A. to lay claim to any thing which does not belong to us.

AR'ROW, S. a slender piece of round wood pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow.

A'RSE, S. the posteriors.

AR'SENAL, S. a place wherein all warlike stores are kept, or forged.

AR'SENIC, S. in Natural History, a ponderous volatile; is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison.

A'RT, S. a trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The liberal arts are those which consist in the application, or exercise of the mind; the mechanic those which consist in the exercise of the body.

A'RTERY, S. in Anatomy, a membranaceous, elastic, conical tube, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and to distribute it to the lungs, and other parts of the body.

A'RTFUL, Adj. performed according to the rules of art; full of cunning, or craft.

ARTHRITIC, or **ARTHRITICAL**, Adj. gouty; or occasioned by the gout.

A'RTICHOKE, S. in Botany, the cinera.

A'RTICLE, S. in Grammar, a word set before a substantive to distinguish and limit its signification. The world

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word *article* likewise implies the heads of a discourse, or the different subjects it treats of. In Commerce, a single transaction, thing, or parcel in an account.

To **ARTICLE**, V. N. to make conditions, or terms; to stipulate.

ARTICULATE, Adj. applied to the voice, it implies that its sounds are distinct, and varied, but connected together, so as to form words.

To **ARTICULATE**, V. A. to pronounce syllables, or words, in a distinct manner.

ARTICULATION, S. the modulations and variations of the voice.

ARTIFICE, S. a contrivance; a pretence, stratagem, fraud, or contrivance.

ARTIFICIAL, Adj. something made by art, something counterfeit.

ARTILLERY, S. the heavy engines of war, such as cannon, bombs, &c.

ARTISAN, S. [Fr.] a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

ARTIST, S. one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts.

ARTLESS, Adj. without art, design, craft, or cunning.

A'SAPH, ST. S. the name of a city in Flintshire, in North Wales. It has a small market on Saturday, and is 159 computed, or 212 measured miles from London. Lat. 53 deg. 18 min. N. Long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

ASBESTOS, S. in Natural History, a stone which will not consume in fire.

ASCA'RIDES, S. small, white, round, and short worms.

To **ASCEND**, V. N. to rise upwards, to advance.

ASCENDANT, S. in Morality, superiority or influence. In Astrology, the horoscope, or degree of the ecliptic, which rises above the horizon of a person's birth.

ASCENDENCY, S. a bias; an undue influence, or superiority.

ASCENSION, S. a motion upwards. In Divinity, the miraculous ascent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven in the sight of his apostles.

ASCENT, S. motion upwards;

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the place by which an eminence may be climbed; a high place or eminence.

To **ASCERTA'IN**, V. A. to determine the signification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCE'TIC, Adj. employed only in exercises of devotion.

ASCE'TIC, S. one who practises a great degree of austerity.

To **ASCRI'BE**, V. A. to attribute to.

A'SH, S. in Botany, the *fraxinus*.

ASHA'MED, Adj. to be conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with.

A'SHES, S. that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpse or remains of a dead person. *Asb-Wednesday*, the first day of Lent.

ASHORE, Adj. on land, or to the land.

A'SIA, S. [Lat.] one of the four general quarters into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided; and it is in all respects allowed to be by far the most considerable part of the whole world. After the destruction of the world by the flood, Asia became the nursery from which Noah's descendants disseminated various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. In Asia was the delightful Canaan, where God planted his favourite nation the Hebrews. Here it was that the stupendous work of our redemption was accomplished by his divine Son Jesus Christ. Asia is separated from Europe by the Archipelago, the streights of Caffa, the lake Mæotis, the river Don in Russia, and a line drawn from that to the river Obi. It is divided from Africa by the Red-sea, and bounded on the W. by the Black and Mediterranean seas; on the S. and E. by the Arabic, Persian, Indian, and Chinese seas; and on the N. by the Frozen ocean, or White sea. The extent of Asia from the Hellespont to the city of Malacca, the farthest part of India, in the Levant sea, is computed to be 4000 miles nearly, from east to west, that is, from the Archipelago to the Chinese

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Chinese ocean, upwards of 5000; and from N. to S. i. e. from Malacca to the Tartarian ocean, about 4600. Moll says upwards of 6000.

ASI'ATICS, S. the inhabitants of Asia.

ASI'DE, Adv. that which is not strait. Opposed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from, its true direction; not directly towards; or from the company.

To A'SK, V. A. to demand; to put a question; to enquire, to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, Adv. obliquely; sideways, or with a leer.

A'SKER, S. one who proposes a question.

ASKE'W, Adv. aside, awry.

ASLA'NT, Adv. on one side; obliquely.

ASLE'EP, Adv. in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLO'PE, Adv. declining; obliquely.

A'SP, or A'SPIC, S. a kind of serpent, whose poison kills.

ASPA'RAGUS, S. in Botany, the plant sperage.

ASPECT, S. the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look, or appearance; the front, situation of a building, or direction towards any point.

ASPEN, or ASP, S. a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling.

ASPE'RITY, S. unevenness, or roughness; moroseness.

To ASPE'RSE, V. A. to slander; to calumniate.

ASPE'RSION, S. the action of casting water; about sprinkling; an unmerited calumny, or slander.

ASPHA'LTIC, Adj. bituminous, or pitchy.

To A'SPIRATE, V. A. to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter.

ASPIRA'TION, S. a sighing for, or longing after. In Grammar, the act of pronouncing any word strongly, vehemently, or in full breath,

ASS

To ASPI'RE, V. N. to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstances, rank or power.

ASS, S. in Natural History, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life; a person of a mean, abject spirit, despicable, and dull.

To ASSA'IL, V. A. to attack, or fall upon.

ASSAILANT, S. he who makes an attack.

ASSA'SSIN, one who murders another, either for hire or by treachery.

To ASSA'SSINATE, V. A. to murder another treacherously, or revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINA'TION, S. the act of murdering by treachery.

ASSAU'LT, S. in War, a general and furious attack. In Law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech.

To ASSAULT, V. A. in War, to make a general and furious attack; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAU'LTTER, S. one who uses violence.

ASSA'Y, S. examination, trial, or attempt; attack.

To ASSA'Y, V. A. to put to the trial; to try.

ASSA'YER, S. an officer of the mint, who tries metals.

ASSE'MBLAGE, S. the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, V. A. to unite several things together, to form a whole.

ASSE'MBLY, S. a collection or company of several persons of each sex, to enjoy the pleasure of conversation, news, gaming, &c.

ASSE'NT, S. that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false: agreement or consent.

To ASSE'NT, V. N. to receive a thing as true.

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To **ASSE'RT**, V. A. to affirm a thing as true.

ASSE'RTION, S. the affirming a thing as true.

ASSE'RTOR, S. he who affirms any proposition as true.

To **ASSE'SS**, V. A. to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSE'SSMENT, S. the sum, fine, or custom levied upon any person, or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

A'SSETS, S. the goods of a person deceased, appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To **ASSE'VER**, to affirm, or deny a thing not only with oaths, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSE'VERA'TION, S. the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity, by an oath, or imprecations.

ASSIDU'ITY, S. attention, application, diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, Adj. unwearied; incessant.

To **ASSI'GN**, V. A. to distribute; to allot; to appoint; to determine; to produce. In Law, to transfer.

ASSIGNA'TION, S. transferring property to another. Used in amours for an appointment made by the two parties for meeting.

ASSIGNE'E, S. one appointed by another to perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt.

ASSI'GNER, S. he who sets out, allots, determines, or appoints.

ASSI'GNMENT, S. the setting a thing apart for any particular use; an appropriation; an alienation.

To **ASSIMI'LATE**, V. A. to convert to the same nature; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, S. the action by which things are rendered like each other.

To **ASSI'MULATE**, V. A. to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign, to copy.

ASSIMULA'TION, S. a counterfeit, or specious resemblance.

To **ASSI'ST**, V. A. to relieve; to help.

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ASSI'STANCE, S. help, succour, aid.

ASSIS'TANT, S. one who helps another.

ASSI'ZE, S. in Law, a place, court, or time wherein a judge and jury are assembled for the trial of causes. A *general assize* is that which is held by judges twice a year in their annual circuit; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed by the statute.

To **ASSI'ZE**, V. A. to fix the price, weight, or size, of a commodity.

To **ASSOCIATE**, V. A. to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas.

ASSO'CIATE, S. one joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIA'TION, S. the act of uniting; union; society; forming a company or society; a contract or treaty. In Physics, combination, or union.

AS'SONANCE, S. in Rhetoric and Poetry, is where the words of a sentence or verse hath the same sound, but are not properly a rhyme, but is intolerable in the English.

ASSORTMENT, S. in Trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To **AS'SUAGE**, V. A. to cool, to calm, to pacify, or appease; to ease, applied to pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, Adj. that which alluages, mitigates, or pacifies.

To **ASSU'ME**, V. A. to take; to represent a character; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, S. an arrogant person.

ASSU'MPTION, S. the act of taking, or appropriating any thing to one's self. The *assumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In Logic, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.

ASSU'MPTIVE, Adj. that which a person may appropriate to himself.

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self. In Heraldry, *assumptive arms* are those which a person may use as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, S. certainty; confidence; trust; ground for confidence, or security; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See *Insurance*.

To **ASSU'RE**, V. A. to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing; to make a person confident.

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. certainly; undoubtedly.

AS'TERISK, S. a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, marked thus [*]; when two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting ***.

AS'THMA, S. in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs.

ASTHMA'TIC, or **ASTHMA'TICAL**, Adj. affected or troubled with an asthma.

To **ASTO'NISH**, V. A. to occasion surprise; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHMENT, S. a surprise, distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree, and the nature of the object. "*Astonishment* is beyond bare admiration." *Scutb.*

A'STRAGAL, S. in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet.

AS'TRAL, Adj. that which belongs to, or depends on the stars.

AS'TRAY, Adv. wandering, wrong, or in an error.

ASTRIDE, Adj. a posture where-in the legs are placed at a distance from each other.

To **ASTRINGE**, V. A. to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENT, Part. in Medicine, that which contracts the dimension of the vessels; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

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ASTRO'LOGER, S. one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLO'GIC, or **ASTROLO'GICAL**, Adj. relating, or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

To **ASTRO'LOGIZE**, V. A. to study astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY, S. the art of foretelling future events.

ASTRO'NOMER, S. a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONO'MIC, or **ASTRONO'MICAL**, Adj. that which is founded upon the principles of astronomy.

ASTRO'NOMY, S. a branch of mixt mathematics, whereby we are acquainted with the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipses, &c.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, the proof of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens.

ASU'NDER, Adv. at a distance from each other; apart; by itself, or separate.

ASY'LUM, S. a sanctuary, or place of refuge.

ASY'MMETRY, S. a want of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities.

AT, Prep. before a place it signifies sometimes, close to; and at other times, in it. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shakespeare*. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he *would be at*." *Hud.* Sometimes it signifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to *at* deserve something *at* our hands." *Pope*. *At*, joined with *all*, implies, in any respect, degree, or manner. "Most *at* women have no characters *at all*." *Pope*.

To **ATCHIEVE**, V. A. to perform great and noble deeds.

ATCHIEVEMENT, S. the performance of some great exploit.

A'TE, the preter of *eat*.

A'THEISM, S. the opinion of those

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ose who deny the existence and being of a God.

A'THEIST, S. one who denies the existence of a God, the creator and preserver of all things.

ATHEISTICAL, Adj. impious; agreeable to the principles of an atheist.

ATHERO'MA, S. a tumor, or wen.

ATHI'RST, Adv. wanting drink, adry.

ATHLE'TÆ, S. persons of strength and activity, exercised for the public games of Greece and Rome.

ATHLE'TIC, Adj. strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust.

ATHWA'RT, Prep. across; through.

ATLA'NTIC, S. [from *atlas*] in Geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, S. a collection of maps, generally folio, in allusion to the face of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. in Physics, that thin elastic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, invitates towards its center, and on its surface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal: some confine the air only to that part of the air which is nearest to the earth, receives the vapours and exhalations, and reflects the rays of light.

A'TOM, S. in Physics, a particle of matter so minute as to be indivisible; or the primary immutable particles of which bodies are compounded. Any thing very minute, or extremely small.

ATO'NE, V. N. to agree, or accord; to make satisfaction for; to compensate; to expiate.

ATO'NEMENT, S. reconciliation, agreement, concord, compensation.

ATROCIOUS, Adj. that which is extremely, enormously, flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, S. extreme obstinately, and enormously criminality.

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A'TROPHY, S. in Physic, a universal consumption.

To **ATTA'CH**, V. A. in Law, to seize either on a person or his goods; to have an affection, desire, or inclination towards a thing.

ATTA'CHMENT, S. an habitual affection towards an object which is dear to it. In Law, the taking or apprehending a person or thing.

To **ATTACK**, V. A. in War, an effort or attempt made, to set upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTACK, S. in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place.

To **ATTA'IN**, V. A. to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire.

ATTA'INABLE, Adj. that which may be obtained.

ATTA'INDER, S. in Law, is where a person is convicted of a crime and sentenced; or condemned of treason by parliament. A person, who suffers attainder, loses his titles, if a nobleman, and whether private or noble, his children are deprived of their inheritance.

ATTA'INMENT, S. the act or power of attaining.

To **ATTA'INT**, V. A. to pass sentence against a person, either for felony, or treason; to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

To **ATTE'MPER**, V. A. to soften; to render supportable; to lessen any quality by the addition of another; to suit, adapt, or fit.

To **ATTE'MPT**, V. A. to make a trial; to try, or endeavour.

ATTE'MPT, S. an undertaking; a trial.

To **ATTE'ND**, V. A. to fix the mind to an object, to listen, to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay for.

ATTE'NDANCE, S. service; the person in waiting; a servant.

ATTE'NDANT, S. one who accompanies another; a servant.

ATTE'NTION, S. in Logic, an operation of the mind, which fixes it to any particular object. Applied to the

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The hearing, it signifies the stretching the drum in such a manner, as to make it susceptible of the lowest sounds.

ATTE'NTIVE, Adj. the applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

To **ATTENUATE**, V. A. to impair, to diminish, to make thin.

ATTENUA'TION, S. applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before.

To **ATTE'ST**, V. A. to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence; to affirm.

ATTESTA'TION, S. evidence, either by word or writing.

A'TTIC, Adj. in Literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica.

To **ATTIRE**, V. A. to adorn with cloaths or dress; to embellish.

ATTIRE, S. cloaths, or dress.

A'TTITUDE, S. in Painting and Sculpture, the posture of a statue; posture.

ATTORNEY, S. a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney at Law*, one retained to prosecute or defend a suit or action.

ATTO'RNMEN'T, S. in Law, the agreement of a tenant of life to the transferring of property to another.

To **ATTRA'CT**, V. A. to draw towards itself; to allure, or invite.

ATTRA'CTION, S. in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In the Newtonian system, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor physical cause of action, but only a tendency of approaching.

ATTRA'CTIVE, Adj. inviting, alluring, engaging.

To **AT'TRIBUTE**, V. A. to ascribe as a property; to impute, or charge.

AT'TRIBUTE, S. in Metaphysics, a constant property of a being flowing from its essence. In Divinity, the qualities or perfections of the

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Deity. *Attributes* in Mythology, the qualities, or attributes of the Deity, which were personized or presented under the idea of different persons by the Heathens.

ATTRITION, S. the action of rubbing two bodies together.

To **ATTU'NE**, V. A. to put an instrument into tune; to sound the same notes, or key.

To **AVA'IL**, V. A. to turn one's own use, profit, or advantage to promote, or procure.

AVANT-GUARD, S. in War the first line, or division of an army in battle array.

A'VARICE, S. an immoderate love and desire after riches; covetousness.

AVARI'CIOUS, Adj. that which partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVA'ST, Adv. sea term; hold stop.

AVAU'NT, Adv. begone! out of my sight!

AU'CTION, S. a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder.

AUDA'CIOUS, Adj. daring, desperate, saucy, impudent, rude.

AUDIBLE, Adj. that which is the object of hearing; that which may be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, S. that which renders a thing the object of hearing.

AUDIENCE, S. that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In a court sense, the mission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker.

AUDIT, S. in Law, the hearing and examining the accounts of a person.

To **AUDIT**, V. A. to examine an account.

AUDITOR, S. one who hears one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; one who examines and passes accounts.

AUDITORY, S. a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons assembled; the seat or bench where a magistrate sits to hear causes.

A U G

A'VE-MARY, S. a prayer used by the Romish church, which begins with those words.

To **AVE'NGE**, V. A. to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes.

AVE'NGER, S. one who inflicts punishment for crimes.

A'VENUE, S. a passage or opening. In Gardening, walks of trees leading to a house.

To **AVE'R**, V. A. to affirm or assert.

A'VERAGE, S. in Law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord, by his beast or carriage. In Sea Commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo; an allowance given the master for his care of the goods, above the freight; a medium, or mean proportion fixed between two different numbers.

AVE'RSE, Adj. hostile, or angry with; unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'RSENESS, S. unwillingness; backwardness.

AVE'RSION, dislike, the cause of dislike.

To **AVE'RT**, V. A. to turn aside, or keep off.

AU'GER, S. in Mechanics, an instrument used by coopers to bore holes with.

To **AU'GMENT**, V. A. to increase the value or dimension of a thing.

AUGMENTA'TION, S. the action of adding or joining one thing to another; the state of being increased.

AU'GUR, S. in Ancient History, one who pretended to foretell the success of any undertaking by the flight of birds.

To **AU'GUR**, V. N. to foretell; to guess at; to presage.

To **AU'GURIZE**, V. N. to pretend to foretell future events.

AU'GURY, S. the art of predicting future events, by the flight or beating of birds.

AUGU'ST, Adj. that which may claim reverence.

AUGU'ST, S. the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sexilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar.

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A'VIARY, S. a place inclosed for keeping a collection of birds.

AU'LIC, Adj. belonging to the court. In History, applied to the highest court of the empire of Germany.

AU'NT, S. a female relation, who is a sister either to a person's father or mother.

AVOCA'TION, S. the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in.

To **AVOID**, V. A. to forbear; to shun; to quit, or leave. To escape.

AVOIDABLE, Adj. that which may be escaped, or shunned.

AVOIRDUPOIS, S. a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 14 to 16.

To **AVO'W**, V. A. to profess openly.

AVOW'AL, S. a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVO'WEDLY, Adv. in a public, open manner.

AVO'WRY, S. in Law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent.

AURE'LIA, S. in Natural History, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion.

AURI'CLAR, Adj. that which belongs to the ear; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is private confession.

AURI'CLARLY, Adv. in a private or secret manner.

AURO'RA, S. in Geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddess who presides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and the Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great veil, with rosy fingers and hair, sprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers.

AU'SPICE, S. the art of divination; a prosperous event.

AUSPICIOUS, Adj. that which

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promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious.

AU'STERE, Adj. rigid, rough, sour, astringent.

AUSTE'RITY, S. a state of rigid severity and mortification, severity or harshness.

AU'STRAL, Adj. that which is towards the south.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, Adj. in Grammar, a thing of established authority; that which is attended with all the proofs, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

TO AUTHE'NTICATE, V. A. to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTI'CITY, S. the genuineness of a thing.

AUTHE'NTICLY, Adj. in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AU'THOR, S. one who creates, or produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject.

AUTHOR'ITATIVE, Adj. that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHO'RITY, S. a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; permission; licence.

TO AUTHO'RIZE, V. A. to give a person licence or authority; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AU'TO DA FE'E, S. a solemn day assigned by the inquisition for the punishment of heretics, or the acquittal of those who have been unjustly accused as such.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. wrote by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, S. a person's own hand-writing. An original.

AUTOMA'TICAL, Adj. that which has the qualities of an automaton, or is indued with a power to move itself.

AUTO'MATON, S. in Mecha-

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nics, an engine, or machine, which moves itself.

AUTO'MATOUS, Adj. that which has the power of motion in itself.

AU'TOPSY, S. the seeing a thing with one's own eyes.

AU'TUMN, S. in Astronomy, the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing at the equinox, and ending at the winter solstice; including the months of August, September, and October.

AUTU'MNAL, Adj. that which belongs to autumn; that which is produced in autumn.

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, S. a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding.

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, Adj. that which affords help, or assistance. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others.

TO AWAIT, V. A. to expect a thing future; to be reserved, or designed for.

TO AWA'KE, V. A. to raise from sleep.

AWA'KE, Part. one that has shook off sleep.

TO AWA'RD, V. A. to pass sentence, or determine.

AWA'RD, S. the judgment or opinion of a person chosen to determine a difference.

AWA'RE, Adj. perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

AWA'Y, Adj. after the verb go or be, implies absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies, leave this place. "Away, old man." Shakespeare.

AW'E, S. a respect mixed with terror.

TO A'WE, V. A. to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AW'FUL, Adj. that which causes respect joined with fear.

AW'KWARD, Adj. perverse, clumsy; unhandy; clownish.

A'WKWARDLY, Adv. in a clumsy manner.

AW'

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A'WL, S. a sharp pointed instrument used by shoemakers.

AW'NING, S. the hanging a sail, tarpaulin, over any part of a ship keep the sun off:

A'WRY, Adv. out of a straight line; on one side; not even.

A'X, or **A'XE**, S. a carpenter's instrument to hew wood.

A'XIOM, S. a proposition whose truth is so clear, that it is known as soon as proposed.

A'XIS, S. [Lat.] a line, either real or imaginary, drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns.

AX'LE, or **A'XLE-TREE**, S. a piece of wood, &c. which passes through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'ZIMUTH, S. in Astronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place, and any given vertical line, in which the sun or star is found. *Azimuth compass* is an instrument used at sea, for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, S. the blue colour of the sky. In Heraldry, the name of the blue colour in an escutcheon of all below the degree of a baron, called Sapphire in that of a nobleman, and Jupiter in that of a sovereign.

A'ZURE, Adj. that which is of a sky, or faint blue.

B A B.

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, and the first consonant. It is called a *labial*, from the manner of pronouncing it, which is by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a strong breath. It is used as an abbreviation for bachelor, B. A. for bachelor of arts, or B. bishop.

To **BA'BBLE**, V. N. to prate like a child, without sense; to betray secrets; to talk, without regard to place, or circumstances.

BA'BBLER, S. one who talks much without any fund of sense.

B A C

BA'BE, S. a young child of either sex.

BABO'ON, S. in Natural History, one of the species of monkeys of the largest size.

BA'BY, S. a young child.

BACCHANA'LIAN, S. one who attended the feast of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken person.

BA'CCHANALS; S. See *Bacchanalian*.

BA'CCHUS, the god of wine.

BA'CHELOR, S. applied to a male person who has never been married. One who takes the first degrees in any profession.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. the state of an unmarried man; the state, dignity, or office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an university.

BA'CK, S. in Anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms; the hind part of any thing. Applied to any edge-tool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge; a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt.

To **BA'CK**, V. A. to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to second, support, or assist.

To **BA'CKBITE**, V. A. to speak against a person in his absence.

BA'CKBITER, S. one who censures the conduct of a person in his absence.

BACK-GA'MMON, S. a game played with dice and men on a board, or table, veneered for that purpose.

BA'CKSIDE, S. the hinder part of any thing; the posteriors of a human creature; a yard or ground behind a house.

To **BA'CKSLIDE**, V. N. to apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship.

BA'CKSLIDER, S. one who quits the true religion, to embrace a false one; an apostate.

BA'CK-SWORD, S. a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back.

BA'CKWARD, or **BA'CKWARDS**, Adv. applied to motion, it signifies the going from a person

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with the face towards him; towards the back, or behind.

BA'CKWARD, Adv. unwilling; reluctant; slow.

BA'CON, S. the flesh of a hog salted and dried, having the bristles burnt with straw.

BAD, Adj. applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c.

B'AD, or **BA'DE**, is the preter tense of *bid*.

BA'DGE, a mark or token, worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, or rank.

To **BA'DGE**, V. A. to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize.

BA'DGER, S. in Law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place, sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser, by 6 Ed. VI.

BA'DGER, S. in Natural History, a wild four-footed beast, somewhat larger than a fox, and resembling a hog and dog.

To **BA'FFLE**, V. A. to render the care of another insignificant, to frustrate the intentions of another.

BA'G, S. a receptacle made of linen, silk, or leather, to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square. Likewise a kind of smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair, or perukes. In Natural History, the thin membrane, or cystis, containing the poison of vipers.

To **BA'G**, V. A. to put into a bag; to swell.

BAGATE'LE, S. a trifle; a toy.

BA'GGAGE, S. the utensils of an army; a woman of no character, a prostitute.

BA'GNIO, S. a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming.

BA'G-PIPE, S. in Music, a wind instrument much used in Scotland.

BA'IL, S. the act of freeing, or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil

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or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security.

To **BA'IL**, V. A. to deliver a person from arrest, or imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BAI'LIFF, S. in Law, an officer who is empowered to execute writs, arrest, or take a person into custody; one who manages a person's estates in the country, and is a kind of under-steward.

BAI'LIWIC, S. the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

To **BA'IT**, V. A. to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fish or other animals; to refresh one's self on a journey; to set dogs upon.

BA'IT, S. a piece of flesh, or other lure, made use of to catch fish, or ensnare animals; an allurements, or enticement. A refreshment on a journey.

BA'IZE, S. a coarse open woollen cloth.

To **BA'KE**, V. A. to dress or heat any thing in an oven.

BA'KER, S. one who subsists by making bread and baking.

BA'LANCE, S. in Mechanics, one of the six simple powers, used for finding the quality or difference of weights in heavy bodies. In Commerce, the sum which one side of an account current wants of being equal to the other. In a political sense, the pitch of power which it is necessary to keep between states. In watch or clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In Astronomy, the figure called *Libra*.

To **BA'LANCE**, V. A. to weigh in a pair of scales; to bring two bodies to an equipoise. In mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal; to be in a state of suspension.

BALC'ONY, S. in Architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window.

BA'LD, Adj. that which hath lost its hair. Applied to trees stripped of their leaves. Applied to style in writing, unadorned, void of elegance.

BAL

B A L

BA'LDERDASH, S. any thing jumbled together, without taste, judgment or discretion.

To BA'LDERDASH, V. A. to counterfeit a liquor, by mixing different sorts; to adulterate.

BA'LDLY, Adv. without hairs; without leaves; without ornaments.

BA'LE, S. a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloth, ordered round very tight.

BA'LEFUL, Adj. full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief.

BA'LK, S. a large piece of timber; beam; a rafter or pole, over any out-house or barn.

BA'LK, S. in Husbandry, a ridge of land left unplowed between two furrows; the disappointment of a person's curiosity, or expectations.

To BA'LK, V. A. to disappoint a person; to frustrate; to mislead.

BA'LL, S. any thing of a round form.

BA'LL, S. an entertainment where people are assembled to dance.

BA'LLAD, S. words set to music, and performed by a singer.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, S. one who sings ballads.

BA'LLAST, S. a quantity of stones, sand, or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth; that which is used to keep any thing steady.

To BA'LLAST, V. A. to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c.

BA'LLETTE, S. a stage dance, mixed with dramatic characters.

BA'LLOT, S. a little ball made use of at elections, &c. in giving votes; the sum of votes so collected. At present applied to the votes which are given at elections, by each person's holding up his hand.

To BA'LLOT, V. N. to choose, dropping a small ball into a box; to choose or elect; to elect by holding up the hand.

BA'LM, S. any valuable, or fragrant ointment. In Botany, a species of mint, called *melissa*.

BA'LMY, Adj. that which has the qualities of balm; that which softens, lessens, or mitigates pain. Fragrant, sweet-scented.

B A N

BA'LSAM, S. in Pharmacy, an oily, resinous, fragrant substance, issuing from incisions in certain plants. *Balsam or balm of Gilead*, issues from an incision made in a tree, called *balsamum*, in Judæa.

BALSA'MIC, or **BALSA'MICAL**, Adj. in Pharmacy, that which has the virtues of balsam.

BALUSTRA'DE, S. in Architecture, an assemblage of one, or more rows of balusters, or rails.

To BAMBO'OZLE, V. A. to trick, or impose on a person, under the appearance of a friend.

BA'N, S. any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony. The *ban of the empire* is a public act or proclamation.

BA'ND, S. that which has the power of knitting a close alliance, or connexion between persons; a company of persons so united; that which is bound round a person or thing; a linen neckcloth, consisting of two square leaves hanging down from the chin to the breast, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and parish clerks.

BA'NDAGE, S. in Surgery, the act of applying bands or rollers; a piece of linnen cloth or fillet.

BA'NDALEER, a large leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm.

BA'NDBOX, S. a light box made of pasteboard.

BA'NDELET, S. in Architecture, any little band or flat moulding.

BAND'DITTO, S. [Ital the plural *banditti*] a set of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of passengers.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat or toss to and fro; to give and take; to exchange.

BA'NDY, A. crooked. Thus *bandy-leg* is a crooked leg.

BA'NE, S. poison, ruin, destruction.

BA'NEFUL, Adj. poisonous, destructive.

To BA'NG, V. A. to cudgel; a low familiar word.

B A N

BA'NG, S. a blow with a stick, or cudgel.

BA'NIANS, S. a religious sect in the Mogul's country, in the East Indies, who believe the doctrine of transmigration; will not eat flesh, nor kill any noxious creature.

To **BA'NISH**, V. A. to make a person quit his own country; to drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHMENT, S. the state of a person banished. Oftentimes the punishment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into a banishment for life; but it is then termed *transportation*.

BA'NK, S. a great shoal of sand in the sea; a rising ground.

BA'NK, S. a bench, where rowers sit in vessels. In Commerce, a common repository, wherein persons agree to keep their cash. Likewise the place where the public bank is kept.

BA'NK-BILL, S. a promissory note given by the bank payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, S. a private person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKER's NOTE, S. a promissory note given by a banker.

BA'NKRUPT, S. in Law, one who living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others in his hands, and concealeth himself from his creditors. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt, not surrendering within forty days, is adjudged guilty of felony.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. the state of a person declared a bankrupt.

BA'NNER, S. a flag, or ensign used in an army.

BA'NNIAN, S. a man's undress or outward garment, worn instead of a coat.

BA'NQUET, S. a feast, or grand entertainment.

To **BA'NQUET**, V. A. to entertain; to feast, or regale.

BA'NTER, S. the turning any thing to jest; ridicule, or raillery.

To **BANTER**, V. A. to ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BANTLING, S. a little child; an infant.

B A R

BAPTISM, S. in Divinity, one of the sacraments whereby people are initiated into the church.

BAPTISMAL, Adj. that which relates to our baptism.

BA'PTIST, S. one who administers baptism; applied, by way of eminence, to St. John, our Saviour's forerunner; likewise one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

To **BAPTIZE**, V. A. to purify; to christen.

BA'R, S. a piece of wood or iron; a rock, or sand bank, at the entrance of a harbour; the part of a court of justice where the criminal stands; an inclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. any obstacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In Music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music. In Heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *fesse*. *Bar-shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To **BA'R**, V. A. to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron, or wood; to exclude, except against; to hinder.

BA'RB, S. a beard. The piece of wire at the end of a fish-hook, the pieces of iron which run back from the point of an arrow.

BA'RB, S. a horse brought from Barbary.

BA'RBACAN, S. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; an outer defence or fortification to a city; a watch tower.

BARBA'RIAN, S. a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and all the social affections.

BARBARISM, S. in Grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language; uncultivated ignorance; rudeness; want of politeness; savageness; cruelty.

BARBA'RITY, S. incivility, unpoliteness, cruelty, savageness.

BARBAROUS, Adj. ignorant; cruel; savage; inhuman.

To **BARBECUE**, V. A. to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the backbone, and broiling it upon a gridiron.

BAR

BAR

BARBECUE, S. a hog dressed whole, after the West Indian manner.

BARBLE, S. a large, strong, coarse, river fish.

BARBER, S. one who shaves.

BARD, S. among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp; they were persons in the highest esteem among all ranks of people; the word now implies a poet.

BARRE, Adj. uncovered; naked; without ornament; destitute. "*Bare of money.*" *Locke*.

BARREFACED, Adj. with the face uncovered; with great effrontery, or impudence.

BAR-FEE, S. a fee of 20 pence, which every person acquitted of felony pays the goaler.

BAR'GAIN, S. a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity; the thing bought or sold; the conditions of sale.

To **BAR'GAIN**, V. A. to agree to, or make terms for the sale of any thing.

BAR'GE, S. a large flat-bottomed vessel; likewise a state or pleasure boat.

BARK, S. in Botany, the outside covering of a tree, which increases every year.

BARK, or **BARQUE**, S. a small vessel with one deck only.

To **BARK**, V. A. to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To **BARK**, V. N. to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARLEY, S. the grain from whence beer is extracted.

BARLEY-CORN, S. a grain of barley; used in long measure as the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-MOW, S. a heap of barley laid together and formed into a rick or stack.

BAR'M, S. that which is put into drink to make it work; called by the Londoners yeast.

BAR'N, S. a place, or house wherein any grain, hay, &c. is stored.

BAR'NACLE, S. an instrument

BAR

made of iron, which is fastened to a horse's nose, when he is restiff.

BAROMETER, S. in Hydrostatics, an instrument to measure the weight or pressure of a column of air, to discover the heights of mountains, &c.

BARON, S. a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the Exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque ports*, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the house of commons. *Baron and femme*, in Law, are husband and wife.

BARONAGE, S. the body of barons.

BARONESS, S. the lady or wife of a baron.

BARONET, 3. the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, being below a baron, and above a knight. It was founded by James I. in 1611.

BARONY, S. the lordship, or fee, of a baron.

BAROSCOPE, S. See *Barometer*.

BAR'RRACAN, S. a kind of stuff resembling camblet.

BAR'RAK, S. small huts erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore; likewise buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BAR'REL, S. an oblong vessel made of fir, oak, beech, &c. wood, of a spheroidal, or cylindrical form, made to contain either dry or liquid commodities, and used as a liquid or dry measure. The *barrel* contains in wine measure 31 gallons and a half, beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32. *Barrel*, applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal, from whence the explosion is made.

To **BAR'REL**, V. A. to put into or close in a barrel.

BAR'REN, Adj. unfruitful.

BAR'RRICADE, or **BARRICA-DO**, S. any defence in the military art raised against an enemy hastily, any

B A S

any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of a thing.

To BA'RRICADE, V. A. to stop up a passage.

BA'RRIER, S. [Ital.] a fence made at a passage, retrenchment, gate, &c. to stop its entry; an obstruction, impediment, or hindrance; a boundary, or limit.

BA'RRISTER, S. an advocate, or pleader at the bar.

BA'RRROW, S. any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *band-barrow*, is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end.

BA'RRROWS, S. hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle.

BA'RTER, S. in Commerce, the exchanging one ware for another.

To BA'RTER, V. A. to exchange one thing for another.

BA'SE, Adj. applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents. Applied to metals, not agreeable to the standard; counterfeit, or adulterated. In Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal. *Base*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base of a figure*, in Geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base of a triangle*, is properly that side parallel to the horizon.

BA'SENESS, S. narrowness, or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable.

BASHA'W, S. a Turkish governor of a province, city or district, who has two horse-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. one who is soon put out of countenance.

BA'SIL, S. among joiners, the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool.

B A S

BASI'LICON, in Pharmacy, an ointment called also tetrapharmacon.

BA'SILISK, S. in Natural History, a kind of serpent, said to drive all others away by its hissing, and to kill by its very look; called likewise a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a species of cannon or ordnance of the larger sort.

BA'SIS, S. See *Base*.

To BA'SK, V. A. to warm by exposing to, or laying in, the heat of the sun, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together.

BA'SON, a small vessel to hold water, or other liquors; an hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ships.

BA'SS, S. in Music, the lowest of all the parts, which serves as a foundation to the others.

BA'SS, S. a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes.

BA'SSON, or BASSO'ON, S. in Music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed.

BA'SSO RELIEVO, S. [Ital.] in Sculpture, figures which do not stand out much beyond the ground, on which they are carved.

BA'SS-VI'OL, S. in Music, a stringed instrument of the same form as the violin, but larger.

BA'STARD, S. in Law, a person born of parents, which have not been lawfully married.

To BASTARDIZE, V. A. to prove a person not begotten in lawful marriage; to get a bastard.

BA'STARDY, S. in Law, an unlawful state of birth.

To BA'STE, V. A. to beat with a stick. In Cookery, to moisten meat while roasting with butter, or dripping; to stitch, to sew two selveges together.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, S. the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy piece of wood.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, V. A. to beat with a stick or cudgel.

BA3-

B A Y

BA'STION, S. in Fortification, a large mass of earth.

BA'T, S. any large club; particularly one used in the game of cricket.

BA'T, S. an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings like a bird, it appears only in summer evenings.

To **BA'TE**, V. A. to lessen or lower the price of a commodity.

BA'TH, S. a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in.

BATTA'LION, S. a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle.

BA'TTEL, or **BA'TTLE**, S. an engagement between two numerous bodies of men. The fight of two individuals.

BA'TTER, S. a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk beaten together with some liquor.

To **BA'TTER**, V. A. to beat; to beat down.

BA'TTERY, S. a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any person unjustly.

To **BA'TTLE**, V. A. to engage in battle.

BA'TTLEDOOR, S. an instrument used to strike a shuttle-cock.

BA'TTLEMENTS, S. notches on the top of a tower, parapet, wall, &c.

BATTO'N, S. a truncheon staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity; likewise, any short stick or club.

BAUBLE, S. a play thing; any thing of a trifling nature.

BAW'D, S. a person of either sex, who lives by procuring women for lewd purposes.

BAW'DILY, Adv. in an obscene, unchaste, or immodest manner.

BA'WDY, Adj. that which expresses obscenity or unchaste ideas in plain terms.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. a place where prostitution is practised.

To **BA'WL**, V. A. to cry or speak any thing with a loud voice.

BA'Y, S. a colour that inclines to red.

BA'Y, S. in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, and

B E A

is broader in the middle than at its first entrance, called the mouth.

BAY, S. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which used to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c.

To **BA'Y**, V. N. to bark at; to surround, in the same manner as hounds do their prey.

BA'Y-SALT, S. that which is made of sea water, exhaled by the heat of the sun.

BA'YONET, S. a short broad dagger made lancet fashion, which goes over the muzzle of a musquet.

BDE'LLIUM, S. a kind of aromatic gum.

BE'ACH, S. that part of the sea shore which is washed by its waves.

BEA'CON, S. a signal; signals and marks erected at sea, for the security of vessels.

BEA'D, S. small round pieces of glass or other substance, moving on a string, used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers on. Likewise used as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces.

BE'ADLE, S. a public crier, herald, or messenger. In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court; one whose office is to punish, or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish.

BE'ADROLL, S. a list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for the souls of the dead.

BE'AGLE, S. an English hound, or hunting dog, of a small size.

BE'AK, S. the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it.

BE'AM, S. in Building, a large piece of timber. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, &c. which supports the scales. In Hunting, the branches or horns of a stag; the pole, or that piece of wood in a coach or chariot, which runs between the horses. Among Weavers, a piece of wood placed lengthways on the back of the loom. Applied to an anchor, the straight part or shank, to which the hooks are fastened. *Beam compasses* are made with sliding sockets.

B E A

To **BE'AM**, V. N. to emit or dart rays.

BE'AN, S. in Botany a well known pulse.

To **BEA'R**, V. A. to support, stand under, or carry a burden; to deliver or carry; to wear. To support, sustain, or keep from falling; to endure; to permit; to produce, or bring forth.

BEA'R, S. in Natural History, a wild beast with long shaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding on fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. *Bear*, in Astronomy, is applied to two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and the *less*.

BE'ARD, S. the hair which grows on a person's cheek, lips, and chin.

BE'ARDED, Adj. applied to persons, one who has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that which has long ears, like those growing on the ears of corn. Applied to instruments, that which is forked like a fish-hook; gagged.

BE'ARDLESS, Adj. without a beard.

BEA'RING, S. the act of supporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In Geography and Navigation, the situation of one place to another.

BE'AST, S. an animal not endued with reason.

BE'ASTLINESS, S. indecent, nasty, and highly disgusting.

To **BE'AT**, V. A. to strike a person; to pound, or reduce to powder; to forge; to subdue, overcome, or vanquish.

BE'ATEN, Part. pass. conquered, or vanquished; often trod, so as to hinder the grass from growing.

BEATIFIC, or **BEATIFICAL**, Adj. that which can render a person completely happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, S. in the Romish church, an acknowledgment, that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed.

To **BEA'TIFY**, V. A. to make perfectly happy.

BE'ATING, S. punishment inflicted by blows.

BEA'TITUDE, S. a state of perfect happiness.

B E D

BEAU', S. pronounced *bo*, an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress.

BEA'VER, S. in Natural History, an animal which lives sometimes by land, and sometimes by water. *Beaver* is used for a hat made intirely of *beaver's* hair.

BEAU'ISH, S. [pronounced *bo-ish*], resembling a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS, Adj. that which is formed with elegance and symmetry.

BEA'UTIFUL, S. that which has all that symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty.

To **BEA'UTIFY**, V. A. that which recommends any thing to the love or approbation of a person, by heightening or increasing its charms.

BEA'UTY, S. a certain composition of colour and figure, which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. A person blest with symmetry of features.

To **BECA'LM**, V. A. to reduce a storm or tempestuous commotion.

BE'CK, S. external signs.

To **BE'CKEN**, V. A. to make signs to a person to approach.

To **BE'COME**, V. A. to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one state to another.

To **BE'COME**, V. A. applied to persons, to appear worthy of; to adorn, or grace; to suit; to be proper for.

BECO'MING, Part. that which acquires a grace from its suitableness or prosperity.

BE'D, S. a place designed for a person to sleep, or lay on. In Gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung. *Bed*, in Gunnery, a solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle to receive the breech.

To **BEDA'GGLE**, to daub, dirt or splash the bottom of a garment.

To **BEDA'WB**, V. A. to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough ignorant manner.

To **BEDE'CK**, V. A. to embellish; to adorn; to grace.

To **BE'DEW**, V. A. to moisten by sprinkling.

B E G

BEDFORDSHIRE, one of the counties of England. It is bounded the S. and S. E. by Hertfordshire; the N. and N. E. by the shires of Huntingdon and Cambridge; on the W. by Northamptonshire, and on the E. W. by Buckinghamshire. It is twenty-two miles long, not quite fifteen broad. It contains 323 square miles, nine hundreds, ten market-towns, and 124 parishes, all in the diocese of Lincoln.

BED'LAM, a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people; a person who has lost his senses; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, S. an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BED-RIDDEN, Adj. one who, being worn out by age or sickness, is unable to quit his bed.

BE'E, S. in Natural History, a small insect, whose industry is become proverbial.

BE'ECH, S. a tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French.

BEE'R, S. a liquor prepared from malt and hops.

BE'EF, S. the flesh of black cattle, dressed up for the markets.

BE'EF-EATER, a yeoman of the guards.

BE'SOM, S. a household instrument, more generally called a broom.

BEE'TLE, S. a black insect that flies about in summer-evenings; a great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c.

To **BEFA'LL**, V. N. to happen.

To **BEF'IT**, V. A. to suit; to tally with.

BEF'ORE, Prep. in the front, or before-part, applied to space.

BEF'ORE, Adv. earlier in time.

To **BEFO'UL**, V. A. to daub, to soil, or dirt.

To **BEFRIE'ND**, V. A. to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

To **BE'G**, V. N. to pray, intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

To **BEGE'T**, V. A. to generate, to bring forth.

B E L

BE'GGAR, S. one that lives upon charity.

To **BE'GGAR**, V. A. to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BE'GGARLY, Adj. indigent.

BE'GGARY, S. extreme poverty.

To **BEGI'N**, V. A. to enter upon a thing.

BEGI'NNER, S. he that gives the first cause or original to a thing.

BEGI'RT, Part. tied, or bound round.

To **BEGUI'LE**, V. A. to cheat, or impose upon.

BEHA'LF, S. interest; side; party.

To **BEHA'VE**, V. A. to demean oneself, or conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, S. conduct, or deportment.

To **BEHE'AD**, V. A. to cut off a person's head.

BEHE'ST, S. the commands of a superior to an inferior.

BEHI'ND, Prep. at a person's back; backwards. Following; at a distance from that which moves or goes before.

BEHI'ND-HAND, Adv. in arrears; in debt.

To **BEHOL'D**, V. A. to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight.

BEHOL'DEN, Part. indebted to; lying under an obligation.

BEHO'OF, S. the profit, benefit, or advantage which may accrue from any thing.

To **BEHO'OVE**, V. N. to be incumbent on a person as a duty.

BEI'NG, S. an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing: thus we say, the Supreme *Being*; a Finite *Being*, &c.

To **BELA'BOUR**, V. A. to beat a person severely.

BELA'TED, Adj. benighted.

To **BELA'Y**, V. N. to lie in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To **BELAY**, V. A. in Navigation, to fasten.

To **BE'LCH**, V. A. to break wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, an old woman.

BELIE'F, S. the assent of the mind to, or the admitting or receiving any proposition for true, on arguments used

B E N

used to persuade us to receive it as such, without certain knowledge that it is so; the articles assented to by a person.

TO BELIEVE, V. A. to assent to the truth of a proposition.

BELIEVER, S. one who gives assent, or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity.

BE'LL, S. a sounding instrument made of a compound metal of tin and copper, hung in steeples of churches and in houses. *To bear the bell*, is to be the first in merit.

BE'LLE, S. a person who has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BE'LLS LETTRES, S. those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind.

BEL'LIGERENT, Part. a modern term, that which is engaged in war. "*The belligerent powers.*"

BELLO'NA, S. in Mythology, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war.

TO BE'LLOW, V. A. to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, or the sea in a storm.

BE'LLOWS, S. an instrument, into which air is alternately drawn, and expelled. Their use in increasing the power of fire is well known.

BELLY, S. that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thigh; the protuberant part, or that which swells out in any vessel.

TO BE'LLY, V. N. to swell; to protuberate.

TO BELO'NG, V. N. to be the property of a person; to have relation to; to be appropriated to.

BELO'VED, Part. caressed with great warmth of affection.

BELO'W, Prep. not so high as another object; inferior; unbecoming.

BELSWA'GGER, S. one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance.

BE'LT, S. a girdle.

TO BE'LY, V. A. to invent a falsehood; to feign; to calumniate.

TO BEMI'RE, V. A. to daub, or cover with dirt.

TO BEMO'AN, V. A. to express sorrow, to lament.

BE'NCH, S. a seat made of a long

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board; the seat whereon judges sit; persons sitting in the trial of causes.

BE'NCHERS, S. the senior barsters of an inn of court.

TO BE'ND, V. A. applied to stretching with a bow, to stretch; to form from a straight line to a curve, crooked one; to apply the mind to the consideration of any subject; to be disposed to; to make submissive.

BE'ND, S. the part of a line, which is not straight, and forms an angle.

BENE'ATH, Prep. not so high as or under, something else; unworthy of a person.

BENEDI'CTINES, S. in Ecclesiastical History, an order of monks.

BENEDI'CTION, S. a devout prayer or ejaculation to the Deity to bless a person.

BENEFAC'TION, S. a good or benevolent action.

BENEFAC'TOR, S. the person who confers a benefit.

BENBEA'C'TRESS, S. a woman who contributes to the relief of the indigent.

BE'NEFICE, S. a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself, given on that account. A benefice.

BENE'FICIENCE, S. a diffused or rested inclination to do a good action; liberality.

BENE'FICENT, Part. performing acts of kindness.

BENEFICIAL, Adj. that which assists, relieves, or is of service to.

BE'NEFIT, S. that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindness or love.

TO BE'NEFIT, V. A. to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage, or improvement; to improve.

BENE'VOLENCE, S. a disposition of mind, whereby a person is strongly impelled to do another all good he can, without any view of interest and reward.

BENE'VOLENT, Part. inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

TO BENI'GHT, V. A. to be made

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ken by darkness in a journey; to wander in the dark.

BEN'GN, Adj. kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, gentle.

BENIG'NITY, S. a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another.

BE'NISON, S. a blessing.

BE'NT, S. that part of a stick, &c. which is forced from a right or straight line; that which forms an angle, or crookedness.

To **BENU'M**, V. A. to take away the sense of feeling.

To **BEQUE'ATH**, V. A. to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUE'ST, S. something left by will; a legacy.

To **BERE'AVE**, V. N. to take away by force; to spoil; to rob.

BERGAMOT, S. a fine juicy pear, of a globular form; an essence of perfume; a kind of snuff.

BERG-MASTER, S. the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOTE, S. a court held on a hill in Derbyshire, to decide the controversies happening between the miners.

BERKSHIRE, in Geography, a county in England, bounded by Hampshire on the S. by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire on the W. by the Thames on the N. and by Middlesex and Surry on the E. It is 39 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 527 acres, 140 villages, 17,000 houses, 12 market-towns; sends nine members to parliament, two of which are knights of the shire; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howards.

BE'RLIN, S. a carriage of the priot kind, very convenient for travelling.

To **BE'RRY**, V. N. to produce berries.

BERWICK, or **BARWICK**, upon Tweed, an old frontier-town, being a county and town of itself, as in proclamations, &c. it is distinctly mentioned after England and Wales. It is a large, populous, and fortified town, with a garrison in it, not so much minded since the union of both kingdoms. It sends

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two members to parliament; and lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and 300 N. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1. deg. 40 min. W.

BE'RYL, S. a precious transparent stone.

To **BESE'ECH**, V. A. to intreat with great earnestness.

To **BESE'T**, V. A. to surround, to lay in wait, to endanger, to encompass.

To **BE'SHREW**, V. A. to curse or wish any thing unhappy or miserable to a person.

BESIDE, or **BESIDES**, Prep. by the side, or near, applied to situation. *Beside himself*, &c. implies the loss of reason, or madness.

To **BESIE'GE**, V. A. to surround, or attack a place.

BESIE'GER, S. a person who attempts to take a town, by encamping against it.

To **BESME'AR**, V. A. to cover or daub with any thing, to tarnish, or deprive of its lustre.

To **BESMU'T**, V. A. to smear with any thing black.

BESOM, S. an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust; a broom.

To **BESO'T**, V. A. to stupify with gluttony and drunkenness.

To **BESPA'NGLE**, V. A. to make a thing glitter.

To **BESPA'TTER**, V. A. to wet, by casting small quantities of water; to soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To **BESPA'WL**, V. A. to daub with spittle.

To **BESPE'AK**, V. A. to give orders for the making of a thing; to make a bargain for the purchase of any thing; to engage beforehand.

To **BESPE'CKLE**, V. A. to mark with spots.

To **BESPRINKLE**, V. A. to spurt, or throw water upon a thing.

BEST, Adj. the highest degree of good.

BESTI'AL, Adj. that which has the nature of a beast; brutal.

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BESTIALITY, S. that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to every principle of humanity; a shocking crime, too horrible to be explained.

To BE'STIR, V. A. to exert one's power vigorously.

To BESTOW, V. A. to give; to give in marriage; to place, to lay up in a place.

To BESTRIDE, V. A. to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs.

BET, S. the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager.

To BET, V. A. to lay a wager.

To BETAKE, V. A. to apply; to have recourse to.

To BETHINK, V. A. to recall back some thing past into the mind; to recollect one's self.

BETHLEHEM, the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

BETHOUGHT, the preter of *Bethink*.

To BETIDE, V. A. to happen to a person; to befall.

BETIME, or **BETIMES**, Adv. in season; without delay; soon; early.

To BETOKEN, V. A. to declare, to shew, or discover, by marks, or signs.

To BETRAY, V. A. to deliver a person up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary; to disclose a secret; to discover some failing.

BETRAYER, S. the person who treacherously deceives another's secret.

To BETRYM, V. A. to adorn or embellish the person with dress.

To BETROTH, V. A. to promise a person in marriage.

BETTER, Adj. that which exceeds the thing it is compared with.

To BETTER, V. A. to improve; to increase the value of a thing; to amend by change; to surpass; to excel.

BETTER, S. one who lays wagers.

BETWEEN, Prep. applied to situ-

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ation, it signifies the middle. Applied to time, the middle space. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "*Between black and white.*"

BETWIXT, Prep. used indifferently for *between*; which see.

BEVEL, or **BEVIL**, S. among Joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse, or acute.

To BEVEL, or **BEVIL**, V. A. to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BEVERAGE, S. any common drink, or any thing drinkable; to treat at putting on, or first wearing a new suit of cloaths.

BEVY, S. a flock, or number of birds collected together; an assembly or company.

To BEWAIL, V. A. to grieve.

To BEWARE, V. A. to act with much caution.

To BEWILDER, V. A. to lose in a place, or wood, which has no certain path; to puzzle and perplex.

To BEWITCH, V. A. to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations; to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible.

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. to discover a thing that is hid, or secret.

BEYOND, Prep. a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of a thing; exceeding; above; superior.

BEZOAR, S. an antidote against poison; a medicinal stone brought from the East or West Indies.

BIAS, S. the weight lodged on one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course; an influence, or propensity.

To BIAS, V. A. to influence.

BIB, S. a piece of linnen put on the breasts of infants.

BIBACIOUS, Adj. much addicted to drinking.

BIBLE, S. the volume containing the great truths of religion.

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BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIO'THECAL, S. belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, Adj. that which sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

BICEPS, S. Adj. in Anatomy, that which has two heads.

To **BICKER**, V. N. to skirmish, or quarrel.

BICKERING, S. a quarrel.

To **BID**, V. A. to request, or invite a person as a guest; to order or command; to offer a sum for the purchase of a thing.

BIDDEN, Part. Pass. invited; commanded.

BIE'NNIAL, Adj. that which continues, or has been, for two years.

BIE'R, S. a frame of wood, on which dead persons are carried to the grave.

BIG, Adj. large, immense, swelling out; pregnant; with child; proud; haughty.

BIGAMIST, S. one who has married twice before the death of his first wife.

BIGAMY, the having of two wives at the same time.

BIGGIN, S. the under cap of an infant.

BIGNESS, S. largeness, bulk.

BIGOT, S. a person who is strongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reasons urged to the contrary.

BIGOTRY, S. unreasonable obstinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

BILE, S. in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder.

BILE, S. a red inflammatory swelling or tumor.

BILGE, S. that part of a ship's bottom on which, together with the keel, she rests when a-ground.

To **BILGE**, V. N. a sea term, to damage or break the boards of a vessel; to spring a leak.

To **BILK**, V. A. to cheat; to defraud.

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BI'LL, S. the horny substance standing out from the head of a bird, or fowl; a beak.

BI'LL, S. in Husbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the ax kind: if the handle be short, it is named a *band-bill*; but if long, a *belge-bill*.

BI'LL, S. in Trade, an account of goods delivered to, or work done by a person. In Commerce, a common obligation given by one person to another. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one person to another, empowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries.

A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the Custom-house.

Bill of exchange, is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place for money received by him at home.

Bill of lading, is a memorandum under the name of a master of a vessel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned.

Bill of parcels, an account given by the seller of the several goods bought, and their prices.

Bill of sale, is a solemn contract under seal, whereby a person transfers all right and interest he has in his goods to another.

Bill in law, is a single bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expressing

some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In Parliament,

a writing containing some proposals offered to the house to be passed into a law; a physician's prescription.

A *bill of mortality*, is a bill, giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times.

A *bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in season.

To **BILL**, V. A. to caress with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BI'LL, S. a small paper, with something wrote on it; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; a small log of wood for firing.

BI'LL, S. a small paper, with something wrote on it; a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge; a small log of wood for firing.

BILLET-DOUX, S. a short love letter.

BILLIARDS, S. a kind of game.

BILL, S. a kind of game.

B I S

BI'LOW, S. a large, high, swelling, and hollow wave.

To **BI'LOW**, V. N. to swell, or grow tempestuous.

BI'LOWY, Adj. stormy, tempestuous.

BIN, S. a long square frame, or chest of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

To **BIND**, V. A. to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to surround, encompass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, restrain. In Physic, to stop a looseness, or make coctive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover.

BINDING, S. that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage.

BIO'GRAPHER, one who writes the lives of particular persons.

BI'PAROUS, Adj. bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, Adj. divided into two.

BIQUA'DRATE, or **BIQUA'DRATIC**, the next power above the cube, or the square of the cube root.

BI'RCH, S. in Botany, *betula*. *Birch-broom*, is a broom or besom, made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See *Besom*.

BIRCHEN, Adj. made of birch.

BIRD, S. in Natural History, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furnished with wings.

BIRD-CAGE, S. a receptacle made with wire, &c. to keep birds in.

BIRD-LIME, S. a viscous substance, or glue to catch birds with.

BIRTH, the natural exclusion of the fœtus by the vagina; the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a person into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by descent. In Sea Affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in.

BIRTH-DAY, S. the day on which a person is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT, S. the right which a person acquires by birth.

BI'SCUIT, S. a kind of hard dry bread, baked for long voyages, four

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times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewise a fine delicate pastry, or cake.

To **BI'SECT**, V. A. in Geometry, to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION, or **BISSE'CTION**, S. in Geometry, the act of dividing or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, S. a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of the diocese. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their consecration.

BI'SHOPRIC, S. the province, district, or diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BI'SKET, S. See *Biscuit*.

BI'SMUTH, S. in Natural History, a considerable heavy semi-metal.

BISSE'XTILE, S. a year, containing 366 days, happening every four years, called also Leap year.

BIT, S. the whole machine, or iron appurtenances of a bridle; more particularly the bit-mouth.

BIT, S. as much as a person generally bites off at once. A small Spanish coin in the West Indies, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

BITCH, S. the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind.

To **BI'TE**, V. A. to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth; to affect with pain, applied to cold; to deceive; to cheat or defraud.

BI'TE, S. a wound with the teeth; a sharper, a cheat; trick or fraud.

BITER, S. one that seizes with the teeth, applied to a dog; one who deceives; a sharper.

BITTER, Adj. a hot pungent and astringent taste, like that of wormwood; wretched, miserable, painful, disagreeable.

BITTERN, S. in Natural History, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fish.

BIT'TERNESS, S. the reverse of sweet.

sweetness, severity, austerity, keenness, sharpness, sorrow, trouble, distresses.

BITUME, or **BITUMEN**, S. in Natural History, a fat, tenacious, inflammable mineral substance.

BITUMINOUS, Adj. having the nature of bitumen.

To **BL'AB**, V. A. to reveal a secret; to talk or tattle.

BLA'B, or **BLABBER**, S. a tell-tale.

BLACK, S. absence or want of light and colour; the darkest of all colours; unfriendly; horrible; or excessively wicked.

To **BLA'CK**, V. A. to make of a black colour.

BLA'CK, Adj. of a black colour.

BLA'CKAMoor, [from *black* and *moor*, most properly spelt *black-moor*] one whose complexion is naturally black.

BLACKBERRY, S. in Botany, a species of the *rubus* or *bramble*.

BLACKBIRD, S. in Natural history, a bird so called from the colour of its feathers.

BLACK-CA'TTLE, S. in Husbandry, a general term including oxen, bulls, or cows.

To **BLA'CKEN**, V. A. to make a thing black; to darken; to sully a person's character by defamation.

BLA'CKISH, Adj. inclining to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLA'CK-ROD, S. the usher of the order of the Garter, so called from his black rod with a golden lion at the top. He attends the king's chamber, and the house of lords in parliament.

BLACK-SEA, the modern name of the Pontus Euxinus, or Euxine-sea. It lies between Europe and Asia; and, as far as it goes, is their common boundary. It is said to be 3800 English miles in circuit. On account of the dreadful storms which rage more furiously here than in any other sea, it has had the name of the Black or Terrible-sea.

BLA'CKSMITH, S. a person who forges the larger works in iron.

BLAD'DER, S. in Anatomy, a thin dilatable, membranous body,

which serves as the receptacle of the urine; it likewise signifies a pustule, or blister.

BLA'DE, S. in Botany, the spire or leaf of grass or corn. Hence that part of a sword or knife, is called a blade; a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

To **BLA'DE**, V. A. to fit a blade to a handle.

BLAIN, S. a pustule or blister.

To **BLA'ME**, V. A. to charge with having done a fault.

BLA'ME, S. the charging with wrong measures or faults.

BLA'MEABLE, Adj. to be found fault with, or censured.

BLA'MELESS, Adj. that which deserves no censure or blame.

To **BLA'NCH**, V. A. to whiten a thing, to peel.

BLA'NCER, S. one who makes any thing white; a whitener.

BLA'NCHING, S. the action, art, or method of making any thing white.

BLA'ND, Adj. soothing, mild, soft, temperate.

BLA'NK, Adj. that which is not written or printed on; confused; dejected. Blank verse, that which has no rhyme.

BL'ANK, S. in Commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it.

BLAN'KET, S. a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To **BLAS'PHEME**, V. N. to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service.

BLASPHE'MER, S. one who utters disrespectful, or irreverent things either of God, or any thing relating to religion.

BLAS'PHEMOUS, Adj. that which is irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, S. an offering some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLA'ST, S. a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, which with-

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thers trees, or causes a pestilence; the plague or pestilence. "By the blast of God they perish." *Job. iv. 9.*

To **BLA'ST**, V. A. to infect with some sudden plague or infection, by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading a false rumour.

BLA'ZE, S. a flame, or the light of a flame; a spreading abroad; publication, or extending a report.

To **BLA'ZE**, V. A. to shine, or give light; to make a thing known by report or rumour.

To **BLAZ'ON**, V. A. in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat; to set out, deck or adorn; to display.

To **BLEACH**, V. A. to whiten in the air and sun.

BLEACH'ING, S. the art of making a thing white.

BLE'AK, Adj. cold, sharp, chill.

BLE'AK, S. in Natural History, a small river or fresh-water fish.

BLE'AR, Adj. dim or sore with water or rheum.

To **BLE'AR**, V. A. to occasion dimness of sight.

To **BLE'AT**, V. A. to make a noise like a sheep.

To **BLE'ED**, V. N. to lose blood by a wound, &c. to let blood.

To **BLE'MISH**, V. A. to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection.

BLE'MISH, S. applied to personal charms, a scar, or any thing that diminishes their perfection; a defect, a reproach, disgrace, defect, or fault.

To **BLE'ND**, V. A. to mix or mingle things together.

To **BLE'SS**, V. A. to pray for, or wish happiness to a person; to praise for happiness received.

BLE'SSING, S. a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested; the divine favour.

BLI'GHT, S. in Botany, a disease incident to plants, or fruit trees.

To **BLI'GHT**, V. A. to blast, destroy, kill, or wither.

BLIND, Adj. not able to see; deprived of sight; ignorant.

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To **BLI'ND**, V. A. to deprive person of his sight; to prevent a person from seeing; to darken.

BLI'ND, S. something made use to intercept the light; a false pretence.

BLI'NDNESS, S. loss of the faculty of seeing.

To **BLINK**, V. N. to wink with one eye; to shut one eye.

BLI'SS, S. happiness; the highest felicity.

BLI'SSFFUL, Adj. abounding with joy.

BLI'STER, S. a swelling of the skin. In Pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raises the cuticle.

To **BLIS'TER**, V. N. to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters to apply a plaister, in order to raise a blister.

BLI'THE, or **BLI'THSOME**, Adj. gay, airy, joyous, sprightly.

To **BLO'AT**, V. A. to swell with wind.

BLO'BBER-LIP, S. a thick lip.

BLO'B-LIPPED, or **BLO'BBER-LIPPED**, Adj. that which has thick lips.

BLO'CK, S. a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long; any mass of body; a piece of wood formed in the shape of a scull made use of by barbers; a piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; a person of dull parts.

To **BLO'CK**, V. A. to stop up any passage; to inclose.

BLOCKA'DE, S. a fortress or bulwark. In War, a kind of siege wherein all passages and avenues are seized and shut up.

To **BLOCKA'DE**, V. A. to seize upon and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLO'CKHEAD, S. a person of dull apprehension.

BLO'MARY, S. the first forge in an iron work.

BL'OOD, S. a red warm fluid circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal.

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al body. *Blood* is used figuratively, family kindred, descent; life.

To **BLOOD**, V. A. to stain with blood; to let blood.

BLOOD-HOUND, S. a hound that follows by the scent.

BLOODLESS, Adj. without blood; having no blood; dead; pale.

BLOODSHED, S. murder.

BLOODSHOT, or **BLOOD-HOTTEN**, Adj. a distemper in the eyes.

BLOODY, Adj. stained with blood; cruel; murderous.

BLOODY-MINDED, Adj. cruel.

BLOOM, S. in Botany, the flower of fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue substance appearing on plumbs, &c. a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement; the choicest part of a person's life.

To **BLOOM**, V. N. to produce blossoms or flowers; to flourish.

BLOSSOMS, S. in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit of trees or plants.

To **BLOSSOM**, V. N. to put forth flowers.

To **BLOT**, V. A. to drop ink on a paper or other substance; to efface; to stain, fully, or disgrace.

BLOT, S. a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a stain.

BLOTCH, S. a sore or pustule.

To **BLOTE**, V. A. to smother, or cover with smoke.

BLOW, S. a stroke given with the fist or any weapon.

To **BLOW**, V. N. to move, as the wind; to breathe upon; to sound a musical instrument by the breath; to create a fire, by means of a pair of bellows.

To **BLOW**, V. N. in Botany, to bloom, to blossom, to flourish.

BLOWZE, S. a female of a healthy ruddy countenance, or one whose hair is generally in disorder.

BLUBBER, S. the fat part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, V. N. to weep in such a manner, as to make the cheeks swell.

BLUBBERED, Part. swelled, big, large.

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BLUDGEON, S. a short stick, having one end loaded with lead, &c. used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, Adj. of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light.

To **BLUE**, V. A. to make of a blue colour, to give linnen a bluish cast.

BLUFF, Adj. applied to the looks, big, swelling, furly.

To **BLUNDER**, V. N. to be guilty of a gross mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, S. a kind of gun or fusée. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes.

BLUNDERER, S. one who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes.

BLUNT, Adj. not sharp; void of ceremony or politeness.

To **BLUNT**, V. A. to spoil the sharpness of any weapon, to lessen the violence of any passion.

BLUNTLY, Adv. without ceremony.

BLUR, S. a blot or stain, a defect.

To **BLUR**, V. A. to efface, erase, to stain.

To **BLUSH**, V. N. to redden at being charged with any thing which excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest.

BLUSH, S. a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the sight of some unchaste object.

To **BLUSTER**, V. N. to roar, applied to the wind; to make a noise, bully, hector, or swagger.

BLUSTERER, S. a bully.

BLUSTROUS, Adj. making a great noise.

BOAR, S. the male hog.

BOARD, S. a piece of timber sawn thin; a table. A table, round which a council or committee sits; entertainment, diet, or food.

To **BOARD**, V. A. to enter a ship by force; to cover with boards.

To **BOARD**, V. N. to live and diet at a house.

BOARD-WAGES, S. money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

BOARD-

B O D

BOARDER, S. one who diets or eats at another's table, at a settled rate, a scholar that lives in the master's house.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, S. a school where the scholars live with, and are found in victuals by the master.

BOARISH, S. like a boar, fierce, cruel, savage, furious.

To **BO'AST**, V. N. to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.

BO'AST, S. the thing a person is proud of; the cause of a person's pride; a vain conceited display.

BO'ASTER, S. one who makes a pompous display of his advantages.

BO'AT, S. a small open vessel, moved by oars. When rowed by one man, called a *sculler*; when by two, named *oars*, by the Londoners.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. an officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, &c.

To **BO'B**, V. N. applied to any thing which being hung or suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards.

BO'B, S. a jewel or other ornament which hangs loose from the ear; a blow, hunch, or push with the elbow.

EOB, S. a short peruke.

BO'BBIN, S. a small piece of wood turned in the form of a cylinder, to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c. upon; a small neat turned stick, round which the thread is wound to make bone lace with; likewise a round white tape, used by the ladies.

BO'CASINE, S. a kind of gummed linnen cloth; buckram.

To **BO'DE**, V. A. to portend.

BO'DICE, S. a sort of stays.

BO'DILY, Adj. that which consists of, or belongs to, matter; that which belongs to the body; real.

BO'DKIN, S. an instrument with a sharp point, to make holes with; an instrument formed like a needle, used by females.

BO'DY, in Physics, a solid, extended palpable substance. In Anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, and juices. A collection of per-

B O M

sons united by some common treaty, charter. Applied to liquors, strength a system.

BO'G, S. a moist rotten spot of earth; grass or a marsh, or morass.

To **BO'GGLE**, V. N. to hesitate, to doubt; to prevaricate.

BO'G-HOUSE, S. a necessary.

BO'HEA, S. one of the best teas, which comes from China.

To **BO'IL**, V. N. to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire, to dress victuals by boiling.

BO'ILING, S. [in Physics] particles of fuel passing the pores of the vessel, mix with the liquid, meeting with a resistance there sufficient to destroy their motion, then communicate it to the water; hence arises a small intestine motion in the particles of that fluid; when water boils it cannot be rendered hotter any degree of fire whatever.

BO'ISTEROUS, S. violent, furious, stormy. Roaring, outrageous.

BO'LD, Adj. daring, brave, courageous, fearless, impudent, rude.

BO'LDNESS, S. courage; intrepidity; undauntedness; resolution; impudence.

BO'LSTER, S. a long ticking filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed; a pad made use of to hide some deformity.

BO'LT, S. a dart shot from a crossbow; lightning; a thunder-bolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors.

To **BO'LT**, V. A. to fasten with a bolt; to sling out; to speak without hesitation. To separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve.

To **BO'LT**, V. N. to spring, to start out with suddenness.

BO'LTSPRIT, See *Bowspirit*.

BO'LUS, S. in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken once.

BO'MB, S. in Gunnery, a hollow ball of cast iron, filled with gunpowder and nails, pieces of iron &c.

B O N

BO'MBARD, V. A. to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, S. an attack upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBASIN, S. a slight filken manufacture, used for mourning.

BOMBAST, S. high, pompous swelling expressions without any meaning.

BOMBAST, Adj. pompous, foolish, but conveying mean, if any, as.

BOMBCEST, S. a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and used underground in order to blow it together with those that are in it.

BOMB-KETCH, or BOMB-SSEL, a small vessel strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from into a town.

BONA-RO'BA, S. a woman of a town; a prostitute.

BOND, S. cords, or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connection, captivity, imprisonment; obligation. In Law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts.

BONDAGE, S. slavery; servitude.

BOND-MAID, S. a woman or male slave.

BOND-MAN, S. a man slave.

BOND'S-MAN, S. a slave; a person who has given his hand as security for another.

BONE, S. in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle, insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body. The number of bones in a human face are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the ossa sessamoidea.

To BO'NE, V. A. to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NE-LACE, S. a cheap sort of open lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.

BO'NELESS, Adj. that which has no bones.

BO'NNET, S. a covering for the head; worn instead of a hat by the

B O O

ladies. Among Sailors, small sails set on the courses.

BO'NNY, Adj. gay, chearful, handsome, young.

BO'NY, Adj. consisting of bone; abounding in bone.

BOO'BY, S. a dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow.

BO'OK, S. a composition of some person, designed to communicate something he has discovered or collected to the public, and of a length sufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be wrote on; the division of an author's subject.

To BOOK, V. A. to enter or write any thing in a book.

BO'OKFUL, Adj. one who is full of opinions gleaned from books.

BOO'KISH, Adj. very fond of books, study, or reading; pedantic.

BOO'K-KEEPER, S. a clerk employed in a computing-house.

BOO'KSELLER, S. one who lives by felling books.

BOO'K-WORM, S. a mite or worm which preys upon books; one who applies himself too intensely to study.

BOO'M, S. among Mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail, main sail, or fore sail; a bar of timber laid across a harbour to secure its entrance.

BOO'N, S. a gift, or present.

BOO'N, Adj. merry; gay.

BO'OR, S. a rude unpolished countryman; a clown.

BOO'RISH, Adj. rude; clownish.

BO'OT, S. gain, profit, or advantage.

BO'OT, S. a leather covering worn over the legs and feet, and used by those who ride on horseback; a leathern receptacle under a coach-box.

To BO'OT, V. A. to put on boots.

BOOTCA'TCHER, S. the person who pulls off the boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, S. in Astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars.

BOO'TH, S. a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

BOOT.

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BOO'TLESS, Adj. unavailing; unsuccessful.

BOO'TY, S. plunder; pillage; spoils.

BO'RDER, S. the extremities, or edge of any thing; the outer parts of a garment, or head-dress.

To **BO'RDER**, V. N. to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be situated near; to approach.

To **BO'RE**, V. A. to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any pointed instrument.

BO'RE, S. the hole made by boring; the mouth of a cannon or other piece of artillery.

BO'REAL, S. towards the north.

BO'REAS, S. the north wind.

BO'ROUGH, S. a town or corporation, which is no city; a town or village which sends members to parliament.

To **BO'RROW**, V. A. the taking money or other things of another on condition of returning it again.

BO'SCAGE, S. a place set with trees; a grove or thicket.

BO'SOM, S. the breast.

BO'SPHORUS, S. in Geography, a narrow straight or arm of the sea.

BO'SS, S. a stud or ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.

BOTA'NIC, or **BOTANICAL**, Adj. that which relates to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, S. one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture.

BOTANY, S. the science of herbs and plants.

B'OTCH, S. a swelling; the part of any work clumsily or ill finished; something added, or joined to a thing in a clumsy manner.

To **BO'TCH**, V. A. to mend any thing in an awkward manner.

BO'TCHER, S. one who mends in a clumsy manner.

BOT'S, S. a species of small worms breeding in the entrails of horses.

BO'TTLE, S. a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor.

To **BO'TTLE**, V. A. to put liquor into bottles.

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BO'TTLE-SCREW, S. a fine wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, S. the lowest part of a thing; a valley, dale, or low ground; foundation.

BO'TTOMLESS, Adj. without a bottom; prodigious deep.

BO'TTOMRY, S. in trade, borrowing money upon the keel bottom of a ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid, at the time appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor; likewise lending money, to be paid at the return of the ship.

BO'UD, S. an insect which breeds in malt, called likewise a weevil.

BOU'GH, S. in Botany, an arm or large shoot of a tree.

BOUILL'EE, or **BOUILLO'N**, in Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth or soup.

To **BOU'NCE**, V. N. to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time. To spring with force, to make a noise, bully, or hector.

BOU'NCE, S. a smart, violent stroke; a sudden crack, or noise.

BOU'NCER, S. a bully; a boaster.

BOU'ND, S. a restraint, a leap, jump, or spring.

To **BOU'ND**, V. N. to jump, to spring; to make a thing leap.

BOU'ND, Adj. destined; intended; or on one's way to a certain place.

BOU'NDARY, S. the extremities or utmost limits of a thing, or country.

BOU'NDLESS, Adj. that which is restrained by no limits.

BOU'NTEOUS, Adj. liberal, generous.

BOU'NTIFUL, Adv. conferring favours without restraint; generous.

BOU'NTY, S. the conferring of benefits on others, distinguished from charity, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous.

BOU'RN, S. the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOU'RN, S. a brook or torrent.

BOUT

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B R A

BO'UT, S. a turn; at once; once.

To BO'W, V. A. to bend the
y in token of respect; to bend, or
bent; to stoop.

BO'W, S. a stooping of the head
inclination of the body, by way
ceremony or compliment.

BO'W, S. a warlike weapon or
rument for shooting arrows; a
ding piece of wood furnished with
r, and used in playing on stringed
ruments; the loop of a string tied
knot.

BO'WELS, S. the intestines; the
s; tenderness, pity, or compas-

BO'WER, S. an arbour.

BO'WL, S. a drinking vessel, the
low, roundish part of any thing
ich can hold liquor.

BO'WL, S. a round or spherical
ce of wood, which may be rolled
ng the ground.

To BO'WL, V. A. to roll a bowl
ng the ground; to roll a bowl at
mark.

BO'W-LEGGED, Adj. having
oked legs.

BO'WLER, S. he that rolls a
wl; one that plays with, or at
wls.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. a piece
ground of a true level or hori-
ntal surface for playing at bowls.

BO'WSPRIT, or BOLTSPRIT,
ind of mast at the prow of a vessel.
vulgar language, the nose.

BO'X, S. a case made of wood, or
her substance, to hold any thing;
e case of a mariner's or sea com-
s. The first story of seats in a
y-house.

BOX, S. a blow on the face with
e hand.

To BOX, V. A. to fight with the
s; to strike on the head or face
th the hand.

BO'XEN, Adj. made of box.

BO'XER, S. one who fights with
fist.

BO'Y, S. a name applied to per-
s of the male sex till they are fif-
n years old.

BO'YISH, S. childish, trifling,
erile.

To BRA'CE, V. A. to tie, or

wind bandages tight round a thing.
To strain or stretch.

BRA'CE, S. a bandage; that
which keeps the parts of a thing close
together; that which is used to keep
a thing stretched. In Printing, a
crooked line, marked thus } and

used by poetical writers at the end of
a triplet; ropes fastened to the yard
arms of a ship; the thick thongs of
leather on which the body of a coach
hangs.

BRA'CE, S. in Hunting, two, or
a pair.

BRA'CELET, S. a piece of de-
fensive armour for the arm.

BRACHMANS, or BRAMINS,
S. Indian Philosophers, who abstained
from the flesh of animals, holding it
an impiety to touch them, and believ-
ed the doctrine of the transmigration
of the soul.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, S. the art
of short-hand.

BRA'CKET, S. pieces of wood or
iron, either carved or plain, fixed
against a wainscot or wall, to sustain
and support something.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. saltish.

BRA'D, S. a kind of slender nail
used in building.

To BRA'G, V. N. to display an
advantage with great pomp and vanity;
to boast.

BRA'G, S. a pompous display of
any advantage a person possesses.

BRA'GGADOCHIO, S. a person
who vainly sets forth his own good
qualities.

To BRA'ID, V. A. to weave to-
gether; to plait.

BRA'ID, S. a lock of hair; a
small narrow kind of lace.

BRA'IN, S. in Anatomy, the
large soft whitish substance, filling the
inside of the cranium or skull; where-
in all the organs of sense terminate,
and wherein the soul is said to re-
side.

To BRAIN, V. A. to dash the
brains out.

BRAINLESS, Adj. silly, foolish,
thoughtless.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. giddy,
thoughtless, foolish, mad.

BRA'KE,

B R A

BRA'KE, S. a thicket of brambles or thorns.

BRA'KE, S. a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit, or snaffle for horses.

BRA'MBLE, S. in Botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ronce*, Fr.

BRA'MINS, S. See *Brachmans*.

BRA'N, S. the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

BRA'NCH, S. in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk; any detached part from a whole; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns.

To **BRA'NCH**, V. A. to divide into separate divisions, like branches; to separate, or divide a subject into several parts.

BRA'ND, S. a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron.

To **BRA'ND**, V. A. to mark with a burning iron; to reproach; to stigmatize.

To **BRA'NDISH**, V. A. to wave, shake, or flourish a weapon.

BRANDY, S. a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

BRA'SIL, or **BRAZIL**, S. a heavy, dry, and very hard wood.

BRA'SS, S. a factitious yellow metal made of copper, melted with lapis calaminaris. Brass is used figuratively for impudence.

BR'AT, a child; used to express contempt.

BRA'VADO, S. a proud boast, haughty defiance, or challenge; a bully.

BR'AVE, Adj. not daunted or terrified with dangers or difficulties.

To **BRA'VE**, V. A. to defy. To seem unaffected with, or insensible of.

BRA'VERY, S. courage; the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them.

BRA'VO, S. a man who murders or assassinates another for hire.

B R E

To **BRA'WL**, V. N. to quarrel about trifles in a noisy manner; to make a noise.

BR'AWL, S. a noisy quarrel; scurrility.

BRA'WN, S. the fleshy, or muscular parts of the body. The flesh of a boar soured or pickled; a boar.

BRA'WNY, S. strong, robust, sinewy, fleshy.

To **BR'AY**, V. A. to beat in pieces, or powder, in a mortar, by means of a pestle.

To **BR'AY**, V. N. to make noise like an ass.

BR'AY, S. the noise of brass; a terrible disagreeable sound. "The harsh resounding trumpet's drum." "ful bray." *Shak.*

To **BRAZE**, V. A. the soldering two pieces of metal together.

BR'AZEN, Adj. made of brass; impudent.

To **BR'AZEN**, V. N. to do with great impudence; to bully.

BR'AZEN-FACE, S. an impudent fellow.

BR'AZIER, S. one who makes or sells brass ware.

BRE'ACH, S. the dividing, destroying the union between the parts of a thing, before joined together; a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines; a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating an obligation.

BR'EAD, S. a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and is a constant part of food.

BREA'DTH, S. wideness; the measures of a plain superficies from side to side.

To **BRE'AK**, V. A. to separate the parts of a thing by force; to burst by violence. In Horsemanship, to tame, or render manageable; to make a bankrupt; to violate, to disregard one's word or oath. To disobey applied to an army.

To **BRE'AK**, V. N. to burst; to open so as to discharge matter, applied to a tumour. To dispel darkness, to dawn, applied to the first appearance of light in the morning.

B R E

may in health and strength; to
ce a passage; discarded, or deprived
an employ. Joined with *loose*, to
engage from any obstacle, tye, or
her confinement, or restraint.

BRE'AK, S. a pause or interrup-
n, applied to a discourse.

To BRE'AKFAST, V. N. to eat
er having fasted some time; ap-
ed to the first meal a person makes
the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. that which a
son eats at his first meal in the

BRE'AM, S. in Natural History,
sh.

BRE'AST, S. in Anatomy, one of
three venters in an animal body,
hich contains the heart and lungs.

BRE'AST-KNOT, a bunch or
ot of ribbands worn by females, on
near their breasts.

BREAST-PLATE, S. armour
rn by way of defence on the
ast.

BREAST-WORK, S. works
own up as high as the breast of the
endants in a fortified place, or
ld.

BRE'ATH, S. the air which pro-
ds from the mouth either in the
ons of respiration, or inspira-
; life.

To BRE'ATHE, V. N. to draw
and force out the air at the mouth
the action of the lungs; to live;
take breath.

BRE'ATHLESS, Adj. out of
ach, or scarce able to breathe;
ed.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, S. a
nty in Wales, bounded on the E.
Herefordshire, on the S. by Mon-
uthshire and Glamorganshire, on
N. by Radnorshire, and on the
by Caermarthenshire. It has 61
th churches, 6000 houses, four
ket towns, is about 106 miles in
umference, lies in Llandaff dio-
sends one member to parlia-
nt, and its chief town is Breck-

BREE'CH, S. the backside. Ap-
d to a piece of cannon, the hin-
part, or that part behind the
ch hole,

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BREE'CHES, S. that part of a
man's dress which covers his thighs
and breech. *To wear the breeches*, im-
plies that a woman usurps more au-
thority over her husband, than be-
comes her sex.

To BRE'ED, V. A. to produce,
bring forth, or generate; to educate,
nourish, or bring up; to keep ani-
mals for procreating, or multiplying
their species.

To BRE'ED, V. N. to be big with
child; to be pregnant.

BRE'ED, S. a species of animals;
a cast or kind; offspring.

BRE'EDING, S. education, in-
struction; genteel and polite behavi-
our; the method taken in rearing a
child.

BREEZE, S. a gentle, cooling,
pleasant breath of wind.

BRE'VE, S. in Music, a long note,
formerly pricked in the form of a
square.

BRE'VIARY, S. an abridgment
or compendium; a prayer-book.

BREVIE'R, S. a small printing
letter, on which this book is printed.

BRE'VITY, S. conciseness; short-
ness.

To BREW, V. A. to make beer
or ale; to contrive; to plot. The
art of brewing is now rendered easy and
familiar, by a little book lately pub-
lished, entitled: *THE COMPLETE
BREWER*; or the Art and Mystery of
Brewing explained. Containing plain
and easy directions for brewing all
sorts of malt-liquors in the greatest
perfection. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by the
Booksellers of London.

BREW'ER, S. one who makes
malt liquor, and sells it.

BRE'WIS, S. a piece of bread
boiled in a pot together with meat.

BRI'BE, S. something given to a
person to stifle evidence; something
given to an elector.

BRI'BERY, S. the act of giving
a person money to engage him to any
particular side, or undertaking.

BRI'CK, a fat reddish or white
earth formed in wooden molds of
various sizes, first dried in the air,
and afterwards burnt in a kiln or
clamp.

B R I

To **BRICK**, V. A. to lay or build with bricks.

BRICK-BAT, S. a piece of a brick.

BRICK-DUST, S. the dust of bricks.

BRICK-KILN, S. a place where-in bricks are burnt.

BRIDAL, Adj. that which belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. a name given to a woman the day of her marriage.

BRIDEGROOM, S. a new married man.

BRIDEWELL, S. a house of correction.

BRIDGE, S. a building of stone or timber, consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of a river to another. A *draw-bridge*, is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it.

BRIDLE, S. the device fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him; a restraint, curb, check.

To **BRIDLE**, V. A. to manage a horse by means of a bridle; to check; to restrain; or keep within bounds; to hold up the head in an affected manner.

BRIEF, Adj. short, concise.

BRIEF, S. a short and expressive account or description. In Law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action; an abridgement of a client's case. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom, for any public or private loss.

BRIEFLY, Adv. in a few words; concisely.

BRIER, or **BRIAR**, S. in Botany, a kind of prickly tree.

BRIGADE, S. in the Military Art, a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier.

BRIGANTINE, S. a small light, flat, open vessel.

BRIGHT, Adj. shining; splendid; sagacious, quick, penetrating. "A bright genius."

B R I

To **BRIGHTEN**, V. A. to make a thing shine.

BRIGHTNESS, S. splendor; brilliancy.

BRILLIANT, Adj. sparkling.

BRILLIANT, S. a diamond.

BRIM, S. the edge or extremities of a thing.

To **BRIM**, V. A. to fill full; to fill up to the brim.

BRIMFUL, Adj. full to the top.

BRIMMER, S. a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRIMSTONE, S. in Natural History, a fat, unctuous, mineral yellow substance; sulphur.

BRINDLED, Part. marked with streaks of a different or darker colour applied to the skin of a beast.

BRINE, S. any salt liquor; sea water.

To **BRING**, V. A. to cause a person to come, or to fetch a thing to another.

BRINISH, Adj. like brine; saltish.

BRINK, S. the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c.

BRINY, Adj. saltish.

BRISK, Adj. lively, gay, airy.

BRISKET, S. the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

BRISTLE, S. the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the back of a boar, &c.

To **BRISTLE**, V. A. to erect the bristles upright when enraged, applied to a hog; to grow angry.

BRISTOL, S. a city on the river Avon and Frome; though situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, yet it belongs to neither, having distinct magistrates of its own, and being a county incorporate by itself. It has several churches, though but 17 parishes, and sends two members to parliament, and is 94 computed and 104 measured miles distant from London.

BRITAIN, GREAT, S. an island the largest in Europe, of a triangular form, bounded on the W. by the

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th sea, on the N. by the northern
an, on the E. by the German
an, and on the S. by the British
annel, the narrowest part of which
called the Streights of Dover. To
umerate the produ&ts and manu-
ures of this island would exceed
limits; but we shall in general
that it yields all the necessaries
many of the conveniencies of
e. Its length is 587 miles;
its breadth 285, according to
oll.

BRIT'TLE, Adj. that which
breaks or crumbles to pieces with
least force or violence.

To **BR'OACH**, V. A. to spit; to
orce with a spit; to force a spicket
cock into a vessel; to tap; to
en. To be the author of.

BRO'AD, Adv. wide.

BRO'ADNESS, S. breadth.

BRO'ADSIDE, S. the firing all
the guns on one side of a ship into
enemy's vessel; an attack.

BRO'ADSWORD, S. a sharp
ed cutting sword, with a broad
ade.

BROC'ADE, S. a stuff of gold,
er, or silk, raised, and embel-
ed with flowers, foliages, or other
naments.

BRO'COLI, S. in Botany, a spe-
s of cabbage.

BRO'CKET, S. a red deer: two
rs old.

BRO'GUE, S. a wooden shoe; a
rupt or vicious manner of speak-
or pronouncing.

BRO'IL, S. a quarrel, contest, tu-
lt, or war.

To **BRO'IL**, V. A. to dress meat
er on the coals, or on a grid-iron
r a fire.

BRO'KAGE, or **BROKER'AGE**,
money gained by promoting bar-
ns; or what is given a broker for
mission.

BRO'KENLY, Adv. in an un-
nected manner; without any con-
ction.

BRO'KER, S. one who buys or
s, or transacts business for another.

change broker, is one who concludes
ains for others, relating to the
itting of money, or bills of ex-

change. *Stock brokers*, are those who
buy or sell, for others, the joint stock
of any public company, as the bank,
south-sea, &c. *Pawn brokers*, are
those who lend money upon a pledge
of goods.

BRO'NZE, S. a method used by
statuaries to make their plastered busts
look as if composed of brass. Of
this there are two sorts, the red brass
or bronze, and the yellow, or gilt
brass.

To **BROOD**, V. N. to hatch, or
fit upon, in order to hatch.

BROOD, S. a parcel of chickens
hatched by one hen, at one time;
offspring; children.

BROOK, S. a small and shallow
running water.

To **BROO'K**, V. A. to bear with-
out resentment; to put up with; to
endure.

BROO'M, S. in Botany, the ge-
nista, Lat. *genet*, Fr. Likewise an
utensil made with the twigs of the
abovementioned plant, and used in
sweeping houses or streets.

BRO'TH, S. a kind of soup.

BRO'THEL, or **BROTHEL-
HOUSE**, a house inhabited by pro-
stitutes, and set apart for the practice
of lewdness.

BRO'THER, S. a term of relation
between two male children sprung
from the same father or mother, or
both.

BRO'THERHOOD, S. the state
or condition of a brother; men in-
corporated together.

BROW, S. the arched collection
of hairs over the eye in human crea-
tures. Applied to a hill, the verge or
extremity of its surface.

To **BRO'WBEAT**, V. A. to en-
deavour to awe a person by stern and
haughty looks, or words.

BRO'WN, Adj. sun-burnt; of a
dark, or dusty colour.

To **PRO'WSE**, V. A. to feed on
herbs, leaves, or grass.

BRO'WSE, S. pasture; properly
leaves or shrubs fit for goats and other
animals to eat.

To **BRU'ISE**, V. A. to crush or
hurt by any thing blunt; to beat in a
mortar.

B U C

BRUISE, *S.* a hurt whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUNT, *S.* the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy; any difficulty, or cross accident.

BRUSH, *S.* an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, a slight attack or skirmish.

To **BRUSH**, *V. A.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage.

BRUTAL, *Adj.* that which belongs to a beast, inhuman, cruel, savage.

BRUTALITY, *S.* churlishness, savageness, cruelty.

BRUTE, *S.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast.

BRUTISH, *S.* resembling a beast; rude; inhuman.

BUBBLE, *S.* a small bladder of water.

To **BUBBLE**, *V. N.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs; to cheat, or defraud.

BUBO, in Surgery a tumour or swelling.

BUCANEERS, or **BUCCANNERS**, *S.* a kind of savages in the West Indies.

BUCK, *S.* the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Likewise a cant name for a rake, or bully.

BUCK, *S.* lye made of ashes for washing linnen.

BUCKET, *S.* a wooden vessel used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of the same form used in fires to serve the engines with water. See *Pail*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *S.* a county situated almost in the center of England, bounded by Berkshire and the Thames on the S. on the W. by Oxfordshire, on the N. by Northamptonshire, and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; it is but 39 miles long, 18 broad, and 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds, contains 185 parishes, about 18,000 houses, 121,400 inhabitants, and sends 14 members to parliament. The chief town is Buckingham, which was fortified by Edward the Elder in 918.

BUCKLE, *S.* an instrument made

B U I

of a link of metal with a tongue catch, used to fasten the straps of the shoes, the harness of horses, &c. a curled lock of hair.

To **BUCKLE**, *V. A.* to fasten with a buckle; to comb a wig in curls; to apply, or attend to.

BUCKLER, *S.* a large piece of defensive armour.

BUCKRAM, *S.* a coarse cloth made of hemp, gummed, calendered and dyed.

BUCOLIC, *S.* pastoral poetry supposed to be the most ancient species of poetry.

BU'D, *S.* in Botany, the small swelling or prominencies on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c.

To **BU'D**, *V. N.* to swell with gems or little prominencies. Applied to vegetables, to put forth shoots. In Gardening, to inoculate, by inserting a *bud* into a tree.

BU'DGE, *S.* the fur of a lamb dressed.

BUDGET, *S.* a small bag.

BUFFALO, *S.* [*Ital.*] in Natural History, a wild animal, longer and higher, but in most other respects like an ox.

BU'FFET, *S.* a blow, indignity, persecution, or hardship.

BU'FFET, *S.* a kind of cupboard. To **BU'FFET**, *V. N.* to strike with the hand; to box.

BUFFOON, *S.* a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

BUFFOONERY, *S.* the use of low jests, and ridiculous pranks.

BU'G, *S.* an insect which breeds in household stuff and beds. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle.

BU'GBEAR, *S.* an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost.

BU'GLE, or **BU'GLE-HORN**, *S.* a small bending horn; a hunting horn.

BU'GLE, *S.* a shining bead, of cylindrical form, and made of glass.

To **BU'ILD**, *V. A.* to make, to raise houses, &c. to raise on any thing as a support or foundation.

BU'ILDING, *S.* a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security, or magnificence.

BUN

BUR

BU'L, S. the name of the eighth month in the Jewish calender.

BU'LBOUS, Adj. that which resembles or contains a bulb; that which has a round root.

BU'LFINCH, S. a song bird, so called.

To **BU'LGE**, V. N. to spring a leak; to founder; to stick or jut out.

BU'LK, S. size, dimensions; the largest part.

BU'LK, S. a part of building projecting from the window.

BU'LVY, Adj. of great size, or stature.

BU'LL, S. the male of black catfish kept generally for propagating the species. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the Zodiac. A blunder or contradiction.

BU'LL, S. an instrument made out of the Roman or pope's chancery, filled with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes.

BU'LL-BAITING, S. the working or teasing a bull, by setting dogs on it.

BU'LL-DOG, S. a species of dogs used in baiting bulls.

BU'LLLET, S. an iron or leaden ball or shot, used to load guns with.

BU'LLION, S. gold and silver in masses, neither wrought nor coined.

BU'LLY, S. a person who makes use of threatening expressions, and violent behaviour, with great shew of courage, but is in reality a coward.

To **BU'LLY**, V. A. to bluster; to threaten.

BU'LRUSH, S. a large *rubus*, growing in the sea, rivers, and in moist places.

BU'LVARK, S. a fortification or position; a security or protection.

BU'M, S. that part of the posterior on which a person sits.

BU'MKIN, S. a rustic, or clown.

BU'MP, S. a swelling occasioned by a blow.

BU'MPER, S. a cup or glass filled to the brim.

BUNCH, S. any prominence,

hard knob, or swelling. Many things of the same kind growing together: A cluster.

To **BU'NCH**, V. A. to grow in knobs, to swell.

BU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. hump-backed; crooked.

BU'NDLE, S. a parcel of things tied or wrapped together.

To **BU'NDLE**, V. A. to tie or wrap several things together.

BU'NG, S. a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

To **BU'NG**, V. A. to stop a barrel close at its largest vent, or hole.

BU'NG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To **BU'NGLE**, V. N. to perform any thing in a clumsy, awkward manner; to *botch*.

BU'NGLER, S. a bad workman.

BU'NN, S. in Pastry, a cake composed of yeast, flour, and carriage feeds.

BU'NT, S. the middle part of a sail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind.

BU'NTER, S. a woman who picks up rags in the street.

BU'OY, S. a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel, well closed, floating on the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand banks, and other impediments.

To **BU'OY**, V. A. to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat.

BU'R, S. the head of a plant covered with prickles.

BU'RDEN, S. a load, a difficulty, oppression, or affliction; the number of tons, or weight a ship can carry.

To **BU'RDEN**, to load; to encumber.

BURE'AU, S. a chest of drawers, furnished with pigeon-holes to keep writings in.

BUR

BUR'GAMOT, S. a species of mellow juicy pear.

BUR'GEOIS, S. a citizen or burges; a small type used by printers.

BUR'GESS, S. an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough.

BUR'GHER, S. one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament-man.

BUR'GLARY, S. in Law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not.

BUR'GOMASTER, S. the chief magistrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and answers to an alderman and sheriff in London.

BUR'IAL, S. the interring or placing a dead body in the ground.

BUR'LESQUE, S. a droll, ludicrous kind of writing.

To **BUR'LESQUE**, V. A. to turn to ridicule.

BUR'LY, Adj. tall or overgrown, large; wide.

To **BUR'N**, V. Act. to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire; to be on fire; to kindle.

BUR'N, S. a wound or hurt received from fire.

To **BUR'NISH**, V. A. to polish any substance so as to make it shine; to shine with splendour.

BUR'NISHER, S. one who burnishes or polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BUR'RR, S. the lobe, or lap of the ear; likewise a sweet-bread of meat, especially that of veal.

BUR'ROW, S. the holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To **BUR'ROW**, to make holes in the ground like rabbits.

BUR'SAR, S. an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer.

To **BUR'ST**, V. N. to separate, or fly asunder with violence; to quit.

BUR'ST, S. a separation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise; an explosion.

BURST, or **BURSTEN**, in Sur-

BUT

gery, applied to one who has a rupture.

To **BURTHEN**, V. A. See *Burden*.

To **BUR'Y**, V. A. to inter a corpse in a grave; to cover with earth; to conceal, or hide.

BU'SH, S. a thick shrub.

BU'SHEL, S. a dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks.

BU'SHY, Adj. full of branches.

BU'SINESS, S. employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession, affairs, or concerns.

BU'SK, S. a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, to keep them in the proper form.

BU'SKIN, S. a kind of short boot worn by the ancients, by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower; tragedy.

BU'SS, S. a salute given by the lips. In Fishery, a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burden.

BU'ST, S. in Sculpture, the figure of a person in relieve, containing only the head, shoulders, and stomach.

BU'STARD, S. a wild turkey.

To **BU'STLE**, V. N. to set about a thing with activity; to make a great noise or stir about any thing.

BU'STLE, S. a hurry of business.

BU'SY, S. active, diligent, officious.

BU'SY-BODY, S. an officious person.

BU'T, S. a limit or boundary.

BU'TCHER, S. one who kills, cuts-up, and sells the flesh of cattle.

To **BU'TCHER**, V. A. to slay or kill a beast.

BU'TCHERLY, Adv. in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner.

BU'TCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher; cruelty; barbarity.

BU'TLER, S. a servant who has the care of the wine and other liquors used in a family.

BU'TT, S. a vessel or barrel, containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 Cwt. of currants.

BUTT,

BYW

BU'TT, S. the place or mark which a person is to hit in shooting; a person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BU'TT, V. A. to strike or give a blow with the head.

BUT'TER, S. a fat and unctuous substance made from cream by churning.

To BU'TTER, V. A. to spread, or pour butter upon any thing.

BU'TTER-FLY, S. in Natural History, a beautiful insect, produced from an egg, eruca-worm, caterpillar, and nymph, or aurelia.

BU'TTERY, Adj. having the appearance or qualities of butter; a room where butter or other provisions are kept.

BU'TTOCK, S. the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man, or beast, joining to the hip.

BU'TTON, S. a small, flattish round ball made of metal, or covered with silk or hair, sewed to the cloaths to fasten any part of dress together.

To BU'TTON, V. A. to sew buttons on a garment; to fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons.

BU'TTRESS, S. in Architecture, a kind of butment; a prop, or support.

BUX'OM, Adj. gay, lively, brisk, wanton.

To BU'Y, V. A. to purchase a thing by money.

To BU'ZZ, V. N. to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

To BU'ZZ, V. A. to whisper.

BUZZ, S. the humming sound of bees; a whisper; or talk.

BU'ZZARD, S. a degenerate kind of hawk, a blockhead, or dunce.

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations or court-leets for the better government of cities, &c.

BY-PATH, S. a private path.

BY-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road.

BY-WORD, S. a saying, proverb or term of reproach,

CAC

CA

C, The third letter in the Alphabet. It is sounded by expressing the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. It has been customary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick*; but moderns seem now to have dropped it as useless, writing *logic*, *critic*, &c. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it signifies *Caius*, *Caesar*, &c. In Music, it denotes the highest part in a thorough base.

CA'B, S. a Hebrew measure.

CAB'AL, S. a body of men united in some design to disturb or change the administration of a state.

To CA'BAL, V. N. to form plots.

CA'BALA, S. any sentiment, opinion, usage, or explication of scripture, transmitted from father to son.

CA'BALIST, S. a sect among the Jews which interprets scripture.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL, Adj. something relating to the Cabalists; something mystical.

CA'BBAGE, S. in Botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large fleshy and glaucous coloured leaves. It is likewise a cant word among taylor's for remnants of cloth which are not returned to their customers.

To CABBAGE, V. A. to defraud a person of part of his cloth.

CA'BIN, S. a little hut, or cottage. On board a ship, small cells or apartments.

CA'BINET, S. among Joiners, a kind of press or chest for preserving curiosities, a room in which private consultations are held.

CA'BLE, S. a thick, large, strong, three strand-rope.

CACHE'TIC, or CACHETICAL, Adj. in Medicine, having, or shewing, an ill habit of body.

CA'CKLE, S. the noise made by a goose or fowl.

To CA'CKLE, V. N. to make a noise

C A L

noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen.

CADA'VEROUS, Adj. having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CA'DE, S. a cag, cask, or barrel.

CA'DENCE, S. a fall, decline, or descent. In Music, *cadence*, is a certain rest either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts, into which it is divided as into members or periods.

CADE'T, S. the younger brother of a family; a volunteer in an army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CADU'CEUS, S. a scepter or wand, entwined with two serpents; borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his office.

CÆ'STUS, S. a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats among the ancients.

CA'GE, S. an inclosure of twigs, or wire, in which birds are kept; a prison for people guilty of petty crimes.

To **CA'GE**, V. A. to inclose or confine in a cage.

To **CAJ'OLE**, to flatter, soothe, or coax.

CAJ'OLER, S. a flatterer, or wheedler.

CA'ISON, S. a chest of bombs or powder, laid in an enemy's way, to be fired on his approach.

CAI'TIFF, S. a despicable, contemptible villain.

CA'KE, S. a rich kind of baked bread.

To **CA'KE**, V. A. to harden like dough in the oven.

CALAMA'NCO, S. a kind of woollen stuff with a glossy surface.

CA'LAMINE, S. a hard heavy mineral substance.

CALA'MITOUS, Adj. wretched; unfortunate; unhappy.

CALA'MITY, S. distress, misery, or wretchedness.

CALA'SH, S. a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage.

To **CA'LCINATE**, V. A. See To *Calcine*.

CALCINA'TION, S. the ren-

C A L

dering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

To **CALC'INE**, V. A. to reduce to ashes; to burn to a cinder.

CALCO'GRAPHY, S. the art of engraving on brass or copper plates.

To **CA'LCULATE**, V. A. to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute; to contrive.

CALCULATION, S. an operation in arithmetic; a deduction of reason.

CA'LDRON, S. a large vessel to heat water, or dress victuals in; a pot.

CALEFAC'TORY, S. that which heats, or has the power of heating.

To **CA'LEFY**, V. N. to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, S. a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c. happening in the year. An Almanac; likewise the name of a machine or hot-press, made use of to press smooth, or water manufactures of silk, wool, or linnen.

To **CA'LENDER**, V. A. to smooth, water, or dress any manufacture in a hot-press or calender.

CA'LENDs, S. the first day of the month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE, S. in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea.

CA'LF, S. in the plural *calves*, the young of a cow. The swelling, fleshy part of a man's leg.

CA'LIBER, the extent or diameter of any round thing; an instrument used by carpenters; the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon.

CA'LICE, or **CHALICE**, S. a cup; appropriated to the cups or vessels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's supper.

CA'LICO, S. a kind of linnen manufacture imported by the East-India company.

CA'LIF, or **CALIPH**, S. a title first assumed by Abubeker, the successor of Mahomet; calling himself *khalifah* *ressoul allah*, the successor of the

C A M

the messenger of God, and borne by those who succeeded him.

CAL'GINOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or place dark, gloomy, or obscure.

CAL'IGRAPHY, S. beautiful writing.

CAL'IPERS, S. See *Callipers*, or *Caliber*.

To **CA'LK**, V. A. to stop the seams, or other leaks of a ship.

To **CA'LL**, V. A. to name; to speak to a person aloud; used with *on* and *upon*, to visit, or go to a person's house; to invite; to challenge.

CA'LL, S. an address by word of mouth, a mission from God.

CA'LLING, S. station, employment, or profession.

CA'LLIPERS, S. See *Caliber*.

CALLOSITY, S. in Anatomy, a hardness of the skin.

CA'LLOUS, Adj. grown hard, swelling, and insensible. Applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises.

CA'LLOW, Adj. unfledged.

CA'LM, Adj. undisturbed by tempests, or violent winds, undisturbed by boisterous passions.

To **CA'LM**, V. A. to put an end to a tempest; to soothe, or pacify; to appease.

CA'LMNESS, S. a state of quiet; tranquillity; mildness.

CA'LOMEL, S. in Chemistry, a name given to mercury, sublimated a fourth time.

CA'LTROPS, S. an instrument with four iron spikes, used to annoy, embarrass, and wound the horses' feet of the cavalry.

To **CALU'MINATE**, V. N. to accuse falsely; to slander.

CALU'MNIATION, S. a false representation of a person's words and actions.

CALUMNIA'TOR, S. one who slanders another.

CA'LUMNY, S. the falsely accusing of a person with crimes.

CA'LY, S. lime; in Chemistry, a kind of ashes.

CAM'BAYES, S. cottons made at

C A N

Bengal, and imported by the East India company.

CAM'BRICK, S. a species of linen made of flax, very fine and white.

CAM'BRIDGE, S. the capital of the county of the same name. The university, as well as the town, send each two members to parliament. The weekly market at Cambridge is on Saturday, and annual fair on June 24. Here are fourteen parish churches, and these contain 6000 inhabitants. It lies fifty miles N. of London, and sixty N. E. of Oxford.

CAM'EL, S. in Natural History, a large four-footed animal, common in the Eastern nations.

CAME'LEON, S. in Natural History, a little animal of the lizard kind.

CAM'ELOT, **CAMBLET**, or **CAMLET**, a stuff made of goat's hair, with wool or silk, or both.

CAMP, S. the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp*, is a strong body of horse, &c. which are continually in motion.

CAMPA'IGN, S. that space of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters.

CAM'PHIRE, or **CAMPHOR**, S. in Pharmacy and Natural History, a peculiar kind of a substance, of a strong and penetrating smell, easily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames not easily extinguished, but burning even in water and in snow. There are two sorts, natural and factitious.

CA'N, S. a drinking vessel.

CA'N, V. N. to be able; to have power sufficient to do an action.

CANA'L, S. a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; any tract of water made by art.

CANA'RIES, S. in Geography, twelve small islands in the Atlantic ocean, west of Africa.

CANA'RY-BIRD, S. a singing

CAN

ing bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries.

To CA'NCEL, V. A. to cross a writing, and thereby render it of no effect.

CA'NCER, S. in Astronomy, a sign of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in June. In Surgery, a roundish, unequal, livid, hard tumor.

To CA'NCERATE, V. N. to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CA'NCEROUS, Adj. having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NDID, Adj. white, impartial, mild; free from prejudice.

CA'NDIDATE, S. one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place, post, or office conferred by a majority.

CA'NDLE, S. a wick of cotton covered with wax, sperma-ceti, or tallow, used to supply the want of day-light.

CA'NDLEMAS, S. a feast of the church, celebrated on the second of February, in commemoration of the Blessed Virgin's purification.

CA'NDOUR, S. a temper of mind unfouled by envy, and unseduced by prejudice.

To CA'NDY, V. A. to preserve by boiling in sugar; to melt and crystalize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent; to grow hard, to grow thick.

CA'NE, S. in Botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The walking cane, is that which grows in the East Indies.

To CA'NE, V. A. to beat a person with a cane, or a walking staff.

CANI'CULA, S. in Astronomy, the name of one of the stars in the constellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-star.

CANI'CLAR, S. of or belonging to the dog-days.

CANI'NE, Adj. having the properties of, or resembling a dog.

CA'NISTER, S. a small box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, to hold tea, sugar, &c.

CA'NKER, S. in Natural History, a small worm, which preys up-

CAN

on fruit; a corrosive humour; a disease incident to trees. Applied to brass, a kind of rust, or verdigrise.

To CA'NKER, V. N. to rust; to be corroded; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect.

CA'NNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human flesh.

CA'NNON, S. a large hollow cylindrical instrument, used to shoot a ball by the force of gun-powder. In Printing, the largest size of types.

To CANNONADE, V. A. to attack with, or fire cannon against.

CA'NOA, or CA'NOE, S. [pronounced *canoo*] an Indian vessel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree.

CA'NON, S. in Ecclesiastic History, a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church. Applied to the Scripture, such books as are held to be really inspired. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature.

CA'NON, S. a person who possesses a prebend.

CANO'NICAL, -Adj. applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Applied to books, those which are generally allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to time, or hours, those which are prescribed and limited by the church for the performance or celebration of any ceremony, or act of religion.

CANONIZA'TION, S. in the Romish church, a declaration of the pope, whereby, after some solemnity, he enters, into the list of the saints, a person who has been eminent for an exemplary life.

To CANONI'ZE, V. A. to make a saint.

CA'NOPY, S. any thing which is extended over the head.

To CA'NOPY, V. A. to form a covering over a person's head.

CA'NT, S. a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds; a whining tone of voice; hypocrisy.

To CA'NT, V. N. to speak or read in a whining tone; to flatter.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Music,

C A P

a song composed of recitatives, and a variety of motions.

CAN'TERBURY, S. the chief city in the county of Kent, and an episcopate, so antient as to have been built 900 years before Christ. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament. The brawn of this place is reputed to be the best in England. *A Canterbury tale*, implies a tedious, dismal, and disagreeable story or narrative.

CANTHARIDES, S. in Natural History and Pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them.

CAN'TICLE, S. a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used by divines in the plural, to signify Solomon's song.

CANTO, S. [Ital.] a division, section, or book of a poem. In music, a song, or the treble part of a song.

CANTON, S. a parcel or division of land; a district.

To **CANTON**, V. A. to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts.

CANVASS, S. very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, &c. Likewise a coarse cloth of hemp, of which sails are made.

To **CANVASS**, V. A. to enquire into; to examine; to debate, or dispute; to controvert; to solicit.

CAP, S. a cloathing worn on the head. In a ship, a square piece of timber put over the head of a mast. *Cap of maintenance*, is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation.

To **CAP**, V. A. to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap.

CAP-A-PIE, or **CAP A PE'**, from head to foot, all over.

CAPABILITY, S. the quality of being able to undertake, or perform a thing.

CAPABLE, Adj. fitted for; or adapted to.

CAPACIOUS, Adj. large; able to contain much; extensive.

To **CAPACITATE**, V. A. to qualify a person for an undertaking.

C A P

CAPA/CITY, S. the dimensions of a thing. Applied to the mind, understanding; a power of receiving instruction; a state, condition, or character.

CAPA/RISON, S. the cloathing or covering spread over a horse of state, or sumpter horse.

To **CAPA/RISON**, V. A. to dress a horse for show.

CA/PE, S. in Geography, a piece of land projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck-piece of a coat.

CA/PER, S. a spring or leap.

CA/PER, S. the flower of the caper-bush, of which a pickle is made.

To **CA/PER**, V. A. to skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CAPILLAMENT, S. the small threads or hairs, which grow in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, Adj. resembling hairs. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels which are 100 times smaller than the smallest arteries.

CAPITAL, Adj. that which belongs or relates to the head; criminal in the highest degree; chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger sort.

CAPITAL, S. among Merchants, the sum of money brought in by each party to make up the common stock. Likewise, the money which a merchant first brings into trade on his own account. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom. In Architecture, the uppermost part of a column or pilaster.

CAPITA/TION, S. a poll-tax.

To **CAPITULATE**, V. A. to draw articles; to surrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA/TION, S. the surrender of a place upon certain conditions.

CA/POT, S. at picquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To **CA/POT**, V. A. to win all the tricks at the game of picquet,

C A R

CAPRICE, S. a whimsy, freak, or fantastic humour.

CAPRICIOUS, Adj. a variable and inconstant behaviour.

CAPRICORN, S. in Astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac.

CAPTAIN, S. an officer in an army. *Captain of a company*, is one who commands a company. *Captain of a ship*, is the person who has the command of her.

CAPTIOUS, Adj. given to cavils; ensnaring; insidious.

To **CAPTIVATE**, Adj. to take prisoner, to charm, or subdue by the power of superior excellence.

CAPTIVE, S. one taken prisoner in war, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellencies of another.

CAPTIVITY, a state of servitude; the state of the soul, when reason loses its governing power.

CAPTOR, S. the person who takes a prisoner, or prize.

CAPTURE, S. the taking of any prey; the thing taken.

CAPUCHINS, S. monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baschi. A woman's cloak.

CAR, S. a small carriage with one or two horses. Used by the poets for a chariot.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, S. a small kind of fusée or fire-arm.

CARABINIER, S. [pronounced *carabineer*] a sort of light horse, carrying longer carabines than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

CARAT, or **CARACT**, S. a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *caracts*. *Caract* or carat fine, is the 24th part of the goodness of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark-weight above.

CARAVAN, S. a body or company of merchants travelling together in great numbers through dangerous places in the East; a sort of carriage.

CARAWAY, S. in Eotany. The seed is stomachic, diuretic, and carmi-

C A R

native; one of the four hot seeds of the shops.

CARBONADO, S. meat cut in crofs, or in squares, with a knife, to be broiled.

To **CARBONADO**, or **CARBONADE**, V. A. to cut across, in Cookery.

CARBU'NCLE, S. a jewel of the ruby kind; a large red pimple.

CARBU'NCLED, Adj. set with carbuncles; covered with large red pimples.

CARCASE, S. a dead body; a body or person. In Gunnery, a kind of bomb, filled with combustible, and thrown from a mortar.

CARCELAGE, S. prison fees.

CARD, S. in Gaming, pieces of fine thin paste-board, painted, and used in several games.

CARD, S. an instrument of comb, composed of several fine pieces of iron wire, and serves to comb wool or flax.

To **CARD**, S. to comb wool, &c. to game.

CARDAMOM, S. a medicinal seed.

CAR'DIAC, or **CARDIACAL**, Adj. that which has an immediate effect on the spirits.

CARDINAL, Adj. principal, chief, prime, or most considerable. In Cosmography, *cardinal points*, are the four chief points of the horizon, viz. the North and South, East and West; and *cardinal winds* are the winds which blow from either of these quarters.

CARDINAL, S. one of the chief governors of the Romish church.

CARDUUS, S. a kind of thistle, used in medicine as a gentle vomit.

CARE, S. attention; concern; anxiety; caution, protection, regard, and support.

To **CARE**, V. N. to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned for a person.

To **CARE'EN**, V. A. to lay a vessel on one side, in order to call stop the leaks, trim or repair the other side.

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CAREER, S. a course or race; full speed; very swift motion.

CAREFUL, Adj. cautious, circum-spect.

CARELESS, Adj. without due attention, without thought, or premeditation.

To **CARESS**, V. A. to embrace with great affection; to treat a person with great civility.

CARET, S. in Grammar, a mark implying that something is omitted in writing, or printing, which ought to come in where this sign (A) stands.

CARGO, S. the lading of a ship; the wares on board a ship.

CARIOUS, Adj. rotten, generally applied to bones.

CARLINGS, S. pieces of timber on a ship, lying fore and aft, from one end to another.

CARMAN, S. one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CARMELITE, S. an order of monks; taking both their name and origin from mount Carmel.

CARMINE, S. a very bright red colour.

CARNAGE, S. slaughter, hacking, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CARNAL, Adj. sensual; lustful, generous, voluptuous.

CARNALITY, S. lust, wantonness.

CARNATION, S. in Botany, a species of the clove-gilly flower. In painting, a lively red colour, resembling that of flesh.

CARNELIAN, or **CORNELIAN**, S. in Natural History, a precious stone.

CARNIVAL, S. the season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, beginning from Twelfth-day to Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, Adv. eating flesh, or that which lives on flesh.

CARNOSITY, S. in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence, a fungus or proud-flesh.

CAROL, S. a song of joy, exultation, or festivity.

To **CAROL**, V. N. to sing with joy and festivity.

C A R

CAROUSAL, S. a festival, or holiday.

To **CAROUSE**, V. N. to drink freely.

CAROUSE, S. a drinking match.

CARP, S. a large fresh-water fish.

To **CARP**, V. N. to censure, or blame.

CARPENTER, S. one who performs the wood-work relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CARPET, S. a covering, commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors.

CARRIAGE, S. a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods; personal address and behaviour; conduct, or practices.

CARRIER, S. one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, S. the flesh of a dead carcase; any flesh not fit for food.

CARROT, S. a well known kitchen root.

CARROTY, Adj. red, applied to red-haired people.

To **CARRY**, V. A. to remove a thing from one place to another.

CART, S. a land-carriage, with two wheels, drawn by horses.

CARTEL, S. certain terms settled between persons at variance. In war, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CARTILAGE, S. a gristle.

CARTOON, S. in Painting, a drawing or sketch upon strong paper.

CARTOUCH, S. a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, containing 48 musket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight.

CARTRIDGE, or **CARTRIDGE**, S. a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, for charging fire-arms with the greater expedition.

To **CARVE**, V. A. in Sculpture,

C A S

to cut wood, stone, or other matter, into the forms of animals, vegetables, &c. In Cookery, to cut or divide meat.

CA'RVING, S. the art of cutting images, or other likenesses in wood, stone, or marble.

CA'SCADE, S. a fall of water.

CA'SE, S. a covering, sheath, or box.

CA'SE, S. the state of a person; the state of a thing. In Physic, the state of the body. *Cafe*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their several numbers.

To CA'SE, V. A. to put in a case or cover.

To CASE-HA'RDEN, V. A. to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface capable of resisting the file.

CA'SEMENT, S. a window, opening upon hinges.

CA'SH, S. ready money.

CASHIE'R, S. a person who keeps the money at a banker's or any public office.

To CASHIE'R, V. A. to discard.

C'ASK, S. a vessel, used for keeping liquors.

CA'SKET, S. a small box, or cabinet.

CA'SSIA, S. in Botany, a tree growing in Alexandria; likewise a fragrant spice.

CA'SSOCK, S. a close long garment, worn by clergymen, under their gowns.

To CA'ST, V. A. to throw at a distance. In Law, to condemn; to make an image, &c. by pouring metal into a mould.

CA'ST, S. the distance to which a thing may be thrown. A specimen, or stroke; a particular motion of the eye; a throw. In Painting, a shade or tendency to any colour.

CASTIGA'TION, S. punishment, penance, discipline, or correction.

CA'STLE, S. a place or edifice fortified to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air*, imply some chimerical project.

To CA'STRATE, V. A. to

C A T

geld; to cut sentences out of any book.

CASTRATION, S. gelding.

CA'SUAL, Adj. without design.

CA'SUALLY, Adv. in an accidental manner.

CA'SUALTY, S. an event that is not foreseen, or intended; an accident.

CA'SUIST, S. one who studies and resolves nice points.

CA'T, S. a domestic animal, which catches rats and mice.

CATACHRE'SIS, S. in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the words are wrested from their primary signification.

CATCHRE'STICAL, Adj. improper; far-fetched.

CA'TACOMBS, S. grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOUS'TICS, S. the science of reflected sounds or echoes.

CATALE'PSIS, S. a disease wherein a person loses the use of all his senses.

CA'TALOGUE, S. a list or particular enumeration of things.

CA'TAMITE, S. a person kept by the ancient Romans and Italians for the vilest of purposes.

CATAPLA'SM, S. in Medicine a poultice.

CA'TARACT, S. a precipice in the middle of a river caused by a rock stopping its stream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noise.

CATAR'RH, S. in Medicine, defluxion of serous matter from the head on the mouth, asperia arteria and the lungs, arising from a cold, diminution of insensible perspiration which occasion irritations.

CATAS'TROPHE, S. in Poetry, the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the play, a dreadful event or accident, misfortune or death.

CA'TCAL, S. a kind of a whistle.

To CA'TCH, V. A. to seize, lay hold on, suddenly, with the hand.

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receive a disease by infection; to contract.

CATCH, S. the act of seizing any thing which flies, or hides. In music, a short song, containing some merry tune.

CATECHETICAL, Adj. consisting of questions and answers.

To **CA'TECHISE**, V. A. to ask questions; to examine; to interrogate.

CA'TECHISM, S. the doctrines or articles of Christianity, by way of question and answer.

CA'TECHIST, S. one who instructs persons in the first principles of religion, by way of question and answer.

CATEGO'RICAL, Adj. positive; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

CA'TEGORY, S. in Logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus.

To **CA'TER**, V. N. to provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TERER, S. a purveyor.

CA'TERPILLAR, S. in Natural history, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced.

CAT'ES, S. nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CATHA'RTIC, or **CATHA'RICAL**, Adj. cleansing. Applied in medicine to purges.

CATHE'DRAL, S. the chief church of a diocese, where the service is sung.

CATHOLIC, Adj. universal. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papists arrogate to themselves. *Catholic*, or *majesty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

CATO'PTRICAL, Adj. relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATO'PTRICS, S. that part of optics which treats of the laws of light reflected from mirrors or polished surfaces.

CA'TTLE, a collective noun for four-footed animals, which serve either for tilling the ground, or for food to mankind.

CA'VALCADE, S. a pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches.

CA'VALIER, S. a knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides on horseback; a horseman; a term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

CA'VALIER, Adj. gay, sprightly, warlike, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, i. e. proud, haughty, disdainful.

CA'VALRY, S. soldiers who fight and march on horseback, divided into horse and dragoons.

To **CAVA'TE**, V. A. to scoop, to bore, to make hollow.

CA'UDLE, S. a liquor used by women in their lying-in.

CA'VE, S. a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground.

CA'VEAT, S. in Law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, &c.

CA'VERN, S. a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, Adj. full of caverns; hollow; undermined; dwelling in a cavern.

CA'VIARE, **CA'VEARE**, or **CA'VIER**, S. the hard roes of Surgeon salted, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun.

To **CA'VIL**, V. N. to raise frivolous objections.

CA'VIL, S. a groundless or frivolous objection.

CA'VIN, S. a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favor their approaches.

CA'VITY, S. hollowness; a hollow place.

CA'UL, S. a kind of netting, or hair cap, used by women to inclose their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig. In Anatomy, a membrane in the abdomen.

CAULIFLOWER, S. in Botany, a species of cabbage.

CAU'SE, S. that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing; a law-suit.

To **CAU'SE**, V. A. to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESS, Adj. without just grounds, reasons, or motives.

CAU'SEY, or **CAU'SEWAY**, S.

CEL

a massive collection of stone, flakes and fascines, earth, &c. serving as a narrow road or path in wet or marshy places.

CAUSTIC, S. in Medicine, a remedy which operates like fire ; it is used to eat off proud flesh, fungus's, &c.

CAUTELOUS, Adj. wary, cautious, circumspect.

To **CAUTERISE** V. A. in Surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAUTION, S. wariness ; fore-sight ; warning.

CAUTIOUS, Adj. wary ; watchful.

To **CAW**, V. N. to make a noise like a crow, raven, or rook.

To **CEASE**, V. N. to forbear or discontinue ; to rest.

CEASELESS, Adj. without stop, intermission, pause, or respite ; without end.

CEDAR, S. in Botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus ; it is an ever-green, prodigious thick, and resembles a pyramid.

To **CEIL**, V. A. to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, S. the upper part or roof of a room.

To **CELEBRATE**, V. A. to make honourable mention of ; to make a thing famous ; to perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival.

CELEBRATION, S. the performance of any rite ; praise, fame, renown.

CELE'RITY, swiftnefs of motion ; velocity ; rapidity.

CELES'TIAL, Adj. in the heavenly regions ; belonging to heaven, or angelical.

CELIBACY, S. the unmarried or single state.

CELL, S. a hollow place ; a little house, or chamber, wherein the antient monks used to dwell ; a small or close apartment in a prison. In Anatomy, little bags, or cavities, wherein fluids, or other humours are lodged. In Natural History, the little divisions, or partitions in bee-hives.

CELLAR, S. a place under

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ground for keeping stores, or the lowest rooms of a house.

CEMENT, S. any glutinous substance used to stick two things together.

To **CEMENT**, V. A. to unite by some glutinous substance, such as mortar, &c.

CE'METERY, S. a church-yard, burying-ground.

CENSER, S. the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt.

CENSOR, S. a Roman magistrate.

CENSO'RIOUS, Adj. morose, animadverting on the faults of others.

CENSURE, S. a reproof or reprimand. In Ecclesiastic Government, a punishment inflicted on a person for some remarkable misdemeanor.

To **CENSURE**, V. A. to reprove ; to reprimand ; to blame.

CENT, S. [an abbreviation of *centum*] an hundred ; thus 10 per cent. loss implies, that the seller had lost ten pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CENTAUR, S. an imaginary being, represented, by ancient poets, as composed partly of the human and partly of the brute species. In Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

CENTRAL, Adj. relating to the centre, or placed in the centre.

CENTRE, or **CENTER**, S. a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body ; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *centre of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre of gravitation* or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move about it.

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To CE'NTRE, V. A. to fix on, a centre; to tend to.

CENTRI'PETAL, Adj. tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, that by which a body tends towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, S. See *Sentry*, or *Sentinel*.

CENTU'RION, S. a military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY, S. the space of a hundred years.

CEPHA'LIC, Adj. remedies for disorders in the head.

CE'RATE, S. in Medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, made of oil, wax, &c.

CE'RECLOTH, S. a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment.

CEREMO'NIAL, Adj. that which relates to a ceremony; formal.

CEREMO'NIOUS, Adj. superstitious; fond of ceremonies; formal.

CE'REMONY, S. an outward act, or external form in religion; polite address; formality.

CE'RES, the goddess of corn-fields.

CE'RTAIN, Adj. resolved; sure, as to admit no doubt.

CERTA'INTY, S. an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen; full assurance.

CERTIFICATE, S. a testimony given in writing to certify, or make known, any truth.

To CER'TIFY, V. A. to give certain notice of a thing.

CE'RUSSE, S. white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste.

CE'SS, S. a tax.

CESSA'TION, S. a pause, rest, stop, or vacation; a truce.

CE'SSION, S. yielding or giving away.

CE'STUS, S. a girdle, which the poets ascribe to Venus.

C FAUT, in Music, one of the notes in the gamut, or scale.

CHA'CE, S. See *Chafe*.

CHA'D, S. in Natural History, a kind of a fish.

To CHA'FE, V. A. to warm by

rubbing; to make sore by friction, and heat; to grow angry, or fret.

CH'AFER, S. a kind of a yellow beetle, appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are also called *Maybugs*.

CHA'FF, S. the husks of corn. To CHA'FFER, V. N. to haggle; to buy; to exchange.

CHAFF'FINCH, S. a song bird, so called from its delighting in chaff.

CHAFF'ING-DISH, S. an utensil made use of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHA'GRIN, S. [pronounced *shagreen*, from *chagrine*, Fr.] unevenness of temper; ill-humour; peevishness.

To CHAGRIN, V. A. to tease; to make uneasy.

CHA'IN, S. a collection of rings or round pieces of metal linked to each other; an ornament used by several magistrates. In Surveying, a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land.

To CHA'IN, V. A. to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain; to enslave.

CHA'IN-PUMP, S. a double pump used in large ships.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHA'IR, S. a moveable seat for a single person, with a back to it; a sedan; a sort of chaise.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who presides at an assembly or club; one who carries a chair, or sedan.

CHA'ISE, S. a high open carriage, running on two wheels, and drawn by a single horse; likewise a vehicle called a *four-wheeled chaise*, and drawn by two or more horses.

CH'ALDER, CHA'LDRON, or CHAU'DRON, S. a dry measure used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped up.

CHA'LICE, S. the vase or vessel used at the celebration of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

CHA'LK, S. a white fossil substance or marble.

To CHA'LK, V. A. to rub with chalk;

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chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or describe with chalk.

To **CHA'LLERGE**, V. A. —to call, dare, or provoke a person to fight; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLERGE, S. a provocation, or summons to engage in a duel, or combat; a claim of a thing as a due.

CHALY'BEATE, Adj. partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with steel.

CH'AM, S. the title given to the sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, S. a certain beat of drum, or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some proposition to be made to them, either to surrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.

CHAMBER, S. in Building, any room situated between the ground floor and garrets of a house. An apartment. Any cavity or hollow.

To **CHAMBER**, V. N. to be too free with women; to be wanton.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain*, is the sixth officer of the crown. *Lord chamberlain of the household*, has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, the power of imprisoning the latter for misdemeanors, and makes freemen, &c.

CH'AMBERMAID, S. a maid-servant, who takes care of the chambers.

CHAM'BREL, S. in Farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the leg of a horse.

CHAM'FER, or **CHAM'FRET**, S. in Architecture, an ornament consisting of an half scotia, a furrow, or a gutter, on a column.

To **CHAMP**, V. A. to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard or solid body with the teeth.

CHAM'PAIGN, S. a flat, open, or level country.

CHA

CHA'MPION, S. one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The *king's champion* is an officer, who, while the king is at dinner on his coronation-day, challenges any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee.

CHA'NCE, S. a future event. An unforeseen or unexpected thing; a thing which was not intended or designed.

To **CHA'NCE**, V. N. to fall out unexpectedly.

CHA'NCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a person without design.

CHA'NCEL, S. the eastern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloses it.

CHA'NCELLOR, S. the *lord high chancellor*, is the chief administrator of justice next the king; possesses the highest honour of the long robe; is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions. *Chancellor* in an ecclesiastical court, is one bred to the law, and used by the bishops to advise them in such causes as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who presides in that court. *Chancellor of an university*, is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, S. the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, S. the highest court of judicature in this kingdom, except the parliament.

CHA'NCRE, S. [Fr. pronounced *shanker*] in Surgery, an ulcer usually arising from the foul distemper.

CHA'NDELIER, S. a branch for holding candles.

CHA'NDLER, S. a seller of diverse sorts of wares.

To **CHA'NGE**, V. A. to give or take one thing for another; to alter.

CHA'NGE, S. the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; the succession of things in the place of one another. In Ringing

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alteration of the order in which
set of bells are rung.

CH'ANGEABLE, Adj. inconstant;
fickle.

CH'ANGELING, S. a child left
taken in room of another; a fool,
stupid, or idiot.

CH'ANNEL, S. the hollow, or
cavity in which running waters flow;
the arm of a sea, or a narrow river,
between two adjacent islands or conti-
nents.

To CHAN'T, V. A. to sing; to ce-
lebrate in songs.

CHA'NTER, S. one who sings in
cathedral; a singer; a songster.

CHANTICLE'ER, S. a name gi-
ven by poets to the cock, from the
loudness and clearness of its crowing.

CH'ANTRY, S. a church or cha-
pel, endowed for one or more priests
to say mass in it daily.

CHA'OS, S. the original confused
mass of matter out of which all visi-
ble things were made. Any confused
or irregular mixture.

To CHA'P, V. A. to break into
links by excessive heat. To appear
red if cut, applied to the effects of
fire on the hands.

CHA'P, S. an opening, cleft, or
link in the ground.

CHA'P, S. the upper or under part
of a beast's mouth.

CHA'PE, S. the catch of any
thing, by which it is held in its place;
the hook by which a sword is fastened
to its scabbard; the steel ring by
which a buckle is held to the strap.

CHA'PEL, S. a little church or
small building, wherein divine service
is performed.

CHA'PFALN, Adj. having the
mouth shrunk, or the projecting part
bent down, applied to an helmet.

CHA'PITER, S. in Architecture,
the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, S. a person who
performs divine service in a chapel;
one retained in the service of some
noble personage to perform divine ser-
vice.

CHA'PLET, S. a garland, or wreath
of flowers. In the Romish church, a
string of beads,

CH A

CHAP'MAN, S. one that cheap-
ens or buys goods; a buyer or seller.

CHA'PTER, S. the division of a
book. A congregation of clergy-
men under the dean, in a cathedral
church.

CHA'R, S. a fish.

CHA'RACTER, S. a figure or
mark to convey some idea to the
mind; a letter of the alphabet; an
assemblage of virtues or vices; of-
fice, dignity, or authority.

To CHARACTERISE, V. A. to
describe a person or thing.

CHARACTERIS'TIC, S. a pecu-
liar mark, or assemblage of qualities,
which distinguishes a person or thing
from others of the same kind.

CHA'RCOAL, S. a kind of fuel
or coal, made of burnt wood.

To CHA'RGE, V. A. to entrust,
or commit to a person's care; to make
a person debtor. To impute or ascribe;
to accuse; to adjure; to command;
to attack; to load a person; to load
with powder or shot.

CHA'RGE, S. a thing delivered
to a person's care or custody; a com-
mand, precept, or law; accusation,
or imputation; the speech or exhort-
ation of a judge to a jury; expence or
cost; the quantity of powder, ball,
or shot, with which fire-arms are
loaded.

CHA'RGEABLE, Adj. expensive;
costly.

CHA'RGER, S. a very large dish.

CHA'RLOT, S. a covered four-
wheeled carriage, drawn by two or
more horses, and having only back
seats.

CHARIOTE'ER, S. one who
drives a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, Adj. benevo-
lent; humane.

CHA'RITABLY, Adv. in a kind,
benevolent, tender, affectionate man-
ner.

CHA'RITY, S. a benevolent prin-
ciple, exerting itself in all acts of
kindness and affection.

CHA'RLATAN, S. a quack; a
mountebank.

CHA'RLES'S-WAIN, S. in As-
tronomy, seven remarkable stars in the
constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHA'RM

CH A

CHA'RM, a kind of spell, supposed by the ignorant to have an irresistible influence; any excellence which engages and conquers the affections.

To **CHA'RM**, V. A. to fortify, or secure against evil by some spell; to influence, or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHA'RNEL - HOUSE, S. the place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHA'RT, S. an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies, for the use of navigation.

CHA'RTER, S. in Law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic.

CHA'RTER-PARTY, S. a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and seafaring men concerning their merchandize.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman hired accidentally, or for odd days, to clean a house, or do other offices of a maid-servant.

To **CHA'SE**, V. A. to follow after a beast, &c. for pleasure; to hunt; to pursue as an enemy; to drive from or keep off.

CHA'SE, S. the pursuit or following of game; hunting; pursuit. A large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game.

CHA'SM, S. a breach or hollow space; a vacant space.

CHA'STE, Adj. free from lust; free from any commerce with the other sex; true to the marriage-bed. Applied to expressions free from any obscenity or immodest words.

To **CHA'STEN**, V. A. to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults. To humble, or mortify.

To **CHA'STISE**, V. A. to punish or afflict for faults.

CHASTISEMENT, S. correction, or punishment.

CHA'STITY, S. an entire freedom from any imputation of lust, either in thought, word, or deed.

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To **CHA'T**, V. N. to talk on different subjects.

CHA'T, S. trifling, idle, and improving discourse.

CHA'TTELS, S. all things, moveable and immoveable.

To **CHA'TTER**, V. A. to make a noise like a pie. To talk very much to make a noise by forcibly closing the teeth, owing to the effects of cold.

CHA'TTERER, S. one who spends his time in idle talk.

To **CHA'W**, V. A. to cut meat or food into small pieces by a frequent action of the teeth.

CHE'AP, Adj. to be purchased with little money; of small value or worth.

To **CHE'APEN**, V. A. to bargain for, or ask the price of a commodity.

To **CHE'AT**, V. A. to deceive or impose upon; to defraud.

CHE'AT, S. a fraud, or imposture. A person who imposes on others.

To **CHE'CK**, V. A. to restrain the cravings of any appetite; to stop a thing in motion; to chide, or reprove a person.

CHE'CK, S. a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. A counter cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a person who examines an account; a kind of linen with blue stripes crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c.

CHE'CKER, or **CHECKERWORK**, S. any thing painted in squares, with different colours, like a chess-board.

CHEE'K, S. the fleshy parts of the side of the face below the eye. The *cheeks of a grate*, are flat pieces of iron standing perpendicular, and serving to confine or enlarge the dimensions of a fire.

CHE'ER, S. provisions for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullness of spirits.

To **CHE'ER**, V. A. to inspire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful; to gladden.

CHE'ERFUL, Adj. that which abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits.

CHE'ER-

C H E

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a disposition of mind unclouded by despair; vigour.

CHEER'LESS, Adj. sad, dejected, comfortless.

CHE'ESE, S. a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed in a press, and hardened by time.

CHE'ESECAKE, S. a cake made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

CHEMI'SE, S. in Fortification, a wall lining a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen and support it; also a shift or shift.

CHE'MISTRY. See *Chymistry*.

CHE'QUER, S. See *Checker*.

TO CHE'RISH, V. A. to nourish; to help; to encourage; to protect; to shelter.

CHE'RRY, S. a fruit well known.

CHERUB, or **CHERUBIM**, S. a celestial spirit, in the order of angels, seated next to the Seraphim.

CHERU'BIC, S. angelic.

TO CHE'RUP, V. N. to make a life by drawing in the air through the lips.

CHESHIRE, S. or county of Cheshire.

It is very rich in pasture and in land; and, for the most part, level.

It contains about 72,000 acres, 13 parishes, 13 cities and market towns, and sends four members to parliament. Here they make excellent cheese, well known by the name of Cheshire; and in such quantity, that London alone takes off 14,000 tons annually, besides vast quantities which they send to Bristol and York, and to Scotland and Ireland.

CHE'SS, S. a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board.

CHE'ST, S. a large strong wooden chest; also the breast or stomach.

CHE'STER, S. the chief city in Cheshire, which took its name from being the place of a Roman camp.

CHE'VALIER, S. a knight. In Heraldry, a horseman in complete armour.

CHE'VAL DE FRISE, S. in Fortification, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, five or six feet long, pointed with iron, used for

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stopping up breaches, or securing any avenue from the enemy's cavalry.

CHEVRON, S. in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries representing two rafters of a house, joined together, so as to form an angle, and is the symbol of protection.

TO CHE'W, to bite or grind meat into small pieces between the teeth.

TO meditate, or **ruminate**.

CHICA'NE, S. frivolous objections. The use of sophisms, distinctions, and subtleties.

CHICA'NER, S. one who makes use of quirks, or subtleties.

CHICA'NERY, S. frivolous objections, or subtleties.

CHICH'ESTER, S. the capital of Sussex, on the river Lavant. It is not very populous, yet a neat city, and the see of a bishop. Its cross, that of Coventry excepted, is the finest in all England. It lies 15 miles E. of Portsmouth, and 52 S. W. of London.

CHI'CK, or **CHI'CKEN**, S. the young of a hen.

CHI'CKEN-HEARTED, Adj. timorous; cowardly.

CHI'CKEN-POX, S. a species of the small-pox.

TO CHI'DE, V. A. to reprove; to blame; to scold.

CHIEF, Adj. the major part, or greatest number; principal.

CHIEF, S. a commander. In Heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon.

CHIEFLY, Adv. generally; principally.

CHIEFTAIN, S. one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

CHI'LBAIN, S. small red thinning tumours, on the fingers, toes, and heels.

CHILD, S. an infant, or person in its tenderest years; the offspring of a person.

CHILD-BED, S. a lying-in.

CHILD-BIRTH, S. labour; travail; delivery.

CHILDHOOD, S. the state of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

CHILDISH, Adj. resembling a child

CHI

child in ignorance, simplicity, and trifling.

CHILDLESS, Adj. without children.

CHILIFA'CTION, S. the act of turning or converting any food or substance into chyle.

CHI'LL, S. cold, or that which stops the circulation of any fluid by its coldness.

To **CHI'LL**, V. A. to blast or destroy by cold.

CHI'LLY, Adj. that which proceeds from chillness or cold.

CHI'ME, S. in Music, formerly used for a concord, or the sounding of the same note on several instruments at once. In Ringing, the sounding all the bells of a steeple after one another. In Poetry, the syllable at the end of a verse, which has the same sound as that of the preceding one.

To **CHI'ME**, V. N. to sound a concord; to agree in sound. To be musical. To answer each other; to agree with.

CHIME'RA, S. a poetical fiction. A groundless imagination.

CHIME'RICAL, Adj. imaginary, fantastic.

CHI'MNEY, S. in Architecture, the passage or funnel through which the smoke ascends in a building.

CHI'N, S. the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHI'NA, S. in Geography, an opulent empire, situated on the eastern verge of the Asiatic continent, bounded on the north by East and West Tartary, from which it is divided by a prodigious wall, 1500 miles in length. On the east it is bounded by the East ocean; on the west by the Empire of the Mogul and India beyond the Ganges; and on the south by the kingdoms of Lao, Tonquin, Ava, Cochin China, and the Indian sea.

CHI'NE, S. the back bone.

To **CHI'NE**, V. A. to cut into chines; to split along the backbone.

CHI'NK, S. a narrow gape, or opening.

To **CHI'NK**, V. N. to make pieces of any metal sound by shaking them together.

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CHI'NTS, S. a fine cloth made of cotton in the East Indies.

CHI'P, S. a small piece of wood separated from a larger.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, S. a perfect hand-writing; palmistry.

To **CHI'RP**, V. N. to make noise like birds, which call to one another.

CHIRU'RGEON, S. one who cures such disorders or hurts, as require external applications.

CHIRU'RGERY, S. the art of curing wounds, &c.

CHI'SEL, S. a tool made of iron used in carpentry, &c.

CHI'T, S. a young, little child a mere baby.

CHIT-CHAT, S. idle, unimproving discourse.

CHI'TTERLINGS, S. the groans or bowels.

CHI'VALRY, S. knighthood, military dignity. The profession, or rules to be observed by a knight.

CHLORO'SIS, S. in Medicine, a disorder incident to maids, wives, and widows, vulgarly called the green sickness.

CHO'COLATE, S. sometimes used for the nut of the cocoa tree. *Chocolate*, when applied to signify the cake, from whence the liquor is made is a composition of the nut, sugar, and vanilla.

CHOICE, S. the preferring or determining in behalf of a thing for reasonable motives; the thing chosen; that which merits a preference or ought to be preferred.

CHOICE, Adj. that which deserves to be preferred; of superior excellence.

CHOIR, S. [pronounced *quire*] a company or band of singers. The part of a cathedral where the chorists and clergy are placed.

To **CHO'KE**, V. A. to stop up the passage of the throat; to kill, by stopping a person's breath; to intercept; to smother.

CHOLA'GAGOGUES, S. in Medicine, remedies that purge the bile downwards.

CHO'LER, S. in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much

CHO

angry persons, is used figuratively
anger.

CHO'LERIC, or CHO'LERICK,
abounding with choler. Angry ;
sonate.

To CHO'OSE, V. A. to prefer ;
will ; to select.

CHO'OSER, S. one who has the
er of choosing ; an elector.

To CHO'P, V. A. to cut with a
ver, axe, or chopping knife, by
ick and sudden stroke. To appear
cut, applied to the effects of cold
the hands.

To CHO'P, V. A. to purchase by
hanging one thing for another ; to
hange ; to bandy.

CHO'P, S. a piece cut off by a
len blow ; a piece of meat cut off
n a joint, generally confined to
tton. *Chop-house*, a kind of cook's
o.

CHO'PPING, Adj. large or lusty,
lied to infants. *Chopping-block*, a
g thick block of wood, used to
ve or chop meat upon.

CHO'PPY, Adj. full of holes or
its.

CHO'PS, S. the mouth of a beast.

CHO'RAL, belonging to or com-
ing a choir, or chorus.

CHO'RD, S. the string of a mu-
l instrument, by the vibration of
hich all sounds are excited. In
ometry, a right line, terminating
each of its extremities in the cir-
umference of a circle. *Line of Chords*
one of the lines of the sector or
in scale.

CHO'RISTER, S. one who sings
a choir ; one who sings or makes
rt of a chorus.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. the art
describing particular regions and
untries, either in words or by
aps.

CHO'RUS, S. a number of sing-
joining in the same piece or tune.
at part of a song in which a whole
mpany join. In Antient Drama,
e or more persons present on
e stage during a dramatic perform-
ce.

CHOU'LE, S. the crop of a bird.

To CHOU'SE, V. A. to deprive a

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person of any thing by plausible sto-
ries, or false pretences.

CHRISM, S. the act of anoint-
ing.

CHRIST, one of the appellations
given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus,
signifying the same as *Messiah*.

To CHRIS'TEN, V. A. to initiate
into the church of Christ by the sa-
crament of baptism. To give a thing
a name.

CHRISTENDOM, S. those parts
of the world wherein Christianity is
professed.

CHRISTENING, S. the cere-
mony of baptism.

CHRISTIAN, S. a person who
believes in Christ, and professes the
principles of his religion. The *Most*
Christian king is a title assumed by the
king of France.

CHRISTIA'NITY, S. the doc-
trines professed by christians.

CHRIST'MAS, S. the day on
which the nativity of our blessed Sa-
viour is celebrated.

CHRO'MA, S. in Rhetoric, the
method made use of to palliate any
circumstance.

CHROMA'TIC, Adj. in Paint-
ing, that part which consists in co-
louring.

CHRO'NIC, or CHRO'NICAL,
S. that which endures or lasts a long
time.

CHRO'NICLE, S. a regular ac-
count of transactions in the order they
happen ; a history.

To CHRO'NICLE, V. A. to in-
sert in an history ; to be recorded ; to
be made famous.

CHRO'NOGRAM, S. an inscrip-
tion, whose numeral letters compose
some particular date.

CHRONO'LOGER, S. one who
makes the settling the dates of former
transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, Adj. re-
lating to chronology ; the periods in
which any transactions happened.

CHRONO'LOGY, S. the art of
tracing the times wherein any remark-
able transaction is performed.

CHR'YSALIS, S. in Natural His-
tory, a worm or caterpillar in its se-
cond state.

CHY

CHU'BBED, Adj. having a large head.

To **CHU'CK**, V. N. to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To **CHU'CK**, V. A. to give a person a gentle stroke under the chin; to endeavour to throw money into a hole, made in the ground, at some distance.

CHU'CK, S. the noise of a hen; an expression of endearment; a cast, by which a person endeavours to throw money into a hole.

To **CHU'CKLE**, V. A. to call like a hen. To fondle.

CHU'FF, S. a coarse, heavy, blunt, surly, and passionate clown.

CH'UFFY, Adj. surly; morose.

CHU'MP, S. a thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHU'RCH, S. a body or assembly of Christians; a place of worship. A large building, consisting of a steeple, belfry, nave, choir, aisles, &c.

To **CHU'RCH**, V. A. to return thanks to God for a happy delivery.

CHU'RCHWARDEN, S. an officer elected yearly by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, &c.

CHU'RCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried.

CHU'RL, S. a morose, surly person; a niggard.

CHU'RLISH, surly, uncivil.

CHU'RN, S. a vessel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To **CHU'RN**, V. A. to make butter.

CHYLA'CEOUS, Adj. resembling chyle.

CH'YLE, S. a milky insipid liquor, extracted from dissolved aliments.

CHY'LOUS, Adj. consisting of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or **CHYMICAL**, Adj. made by, or relating to chymistry.

CHY'MIST, or **CHE'MIST**, S. [See *Chymistry*] a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, S. an art by which

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sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered and separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. proper for food.

CIBOL, S. a small kind of onion.

To **CICATRI'ZE**, V. A. to apply such medicines to wounds, as heal and skin them over.

CICU'TA, S. a vegetable poison, likewise a poisonous juice, with which the Athenians used to put their criminals to death.

CIDER, S. a liquor prepared from the juice of apples.

CID'ERIST, S. a maker of cider.

CID'ERKIN, S. the liquor made from the gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CIELING. See *Ceiling*.

CIMETER, S. a sort of sword used by the Turks. It is sometimes spelt *scymeter*.

CIN'DER, S. coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, and quenched before they turn to ashes.

CINNABAR, S. a mineral substance, red, heavy, and brilliant.

CINNAMON, S. the bark of an aromatic tree.

CIN'QUEFOIL, S. a kind of five-leaved clover.

CION, S. in Botany, a young twig.

CIPHER, S. an arithmetical character or number marked thus (0) a collection or assemblage of letters consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, &c. A person of no importance.

To **CIPHER**, V. N. to perform the operations of arithmetic.

CIR'CLE, S. a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the center.

CIRCUIT, S. the moving round of any thing; a space inclosed with a circle; the circumference of any thing; the journies taken by the judges.

C I R

es, into different counties, to administer justice.

CIRCULAR, Adj. round.

CIRCULARLY, Adv. in the form of a circle round.

To CIRCULATE, V. N. to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner.

CIRCULATION, S. the act of moving in a circle; the circulation of blood was discovered in England in 1628, by Harvey.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, Part. encircling; inclosing; surrounding.

To CIRCUMCISE, V. A. to cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

CIRCUMCISION, S. act of cutting off the foreskin.

CIRCUMFERENCE, S. the periphery of a circle; the space inclosed by a circle; the extremities of a round body.

CIRCUMFERENTER, S. an instrument used by surveyors in taking measurements.

CIRCUMFLEX, S. an accent, marked thus (˘) and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCUMFLUENT, Part. flowing round any thing, or inclosing any thing with water.

To CIRCUMFUSE, V. A. to surround; to diffuse.

CIRCUMJACENT, Part. bordering on every side; contiguous.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, S. the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a round-about way of expressing a person's sentiments.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, Adj. that which may be sailed round.

CIRCUMROTATION, S. the act of whirling a thing round, with a motion like that of a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, V. A. to bound, limit, confine, or restrain.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, S. limitation, restraint, confinement, boundary.

CIRCUMSPECT, Adj. cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTION, S. a cautious or wary conduct.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, Adv. in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner.

CIRCUMSTANCE, S. the par-

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ticular incident belonging to any action; a fact probable or improbable; an event. *Bad circumstances*, signifies distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or affluence.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, Adj. accidental. Minute; particular.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, V. A. to inclose or surround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, S. the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In fortification, a line or trench with a parapet thrown up by besiegers.

To CIRCUMVENT, V. A. to over-reach; to deceive, or impose upon.

CIRCUMVENTION, S. the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person.

To CIRCUMVOLVE, V. A. to roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, S. the act of rolling a thing round; the state of being round; the thing rolled round.

CIRCUS, or CIRQUE, S. in Antiquity, a large building, used for the exhibiting shews to the people.

CISTERN, S. a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a reservoir.

CIT, S. [a contraction of citizen] one who lives in the city.

CITADEL, S. a fort or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, in order to defend a city against enemies.

CITATION, S. in Law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration.

To CITE, V. A. to summons a person to appear in a court of justice; to quote.

CITHERN, S. a musical stringed instrument, played on by the fingers.

CITIZEN, S. a person who is free of a city; one who carries on a trade in a city.

CITRINE, S. a species of crystal of an extremely beautiful yellow.

CITRON, S. a fruit, which comes from a hot country, and is in smell,

Haste,

C L A

taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon.

CITRONNATE, S. citron-peel candied.

CITY, S. a large town inclosed with a wall. In Law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church.

CIVET, S. in Natural History, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not much unlike a cat.

CIVIC, Adj. that which relates to civil matters, opposed to military.

CIVIL, Adj. that which belongs to a city, or its government; polished; well regulated. *Civil war*, is that which people of the same nation wage with one another. Humane; well-bred; complaisant. *Civil law*, is that which is opposed to the common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code.

CIVILIAN, S. one who professes the civil law.

CIVILITY, S. politeness; a polite address; a kindness.

To **CIVILIZE**, V. A. to render men humane.

CIVILLY, Adv. in a kind, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CLACK, S. any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise; incessant tattle; the tongue.

To **CLACK**, V. N. to make a noise; to let the tongue run.

To **CLAIM**, V. A. to demand.

CLAIM, S. a demand, or right of demanding a thing.

CLAIMANT, S. he that pretends a right to any thing, and demands it as his property.

To **CLAIM**, to clog with any glew-ish or viscous matter.

To **CLAMBER**, V. N. to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to use the knees and hands.

CLAMMINESS, S. the quality by which any substance sticks; viscosity; ropiness.

CLAMMY, Adj. viscous, ropy, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, Adj. speaking loud; turbulent.

CLAMOUR, S. a noise, or outcry.

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To **CLAMOUR**, V. N. to make a noise.

CLAMP, S. a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortice, instead of a pulley.

To **CLAMP**, V. A. in Joining to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain.

CLAN, S. a family, race, or tribe.

CLANCULAR, Adj. underhand; private; unknown.

CLANDESTINE, Adj. underhand; secret; private.

To **CLANG**, V. A. to make a loud shrill noise; to clash or strike together so as to make a noise.

CLANGOUR, S. a loud shrill sound.

CLANK, S. a loud, shrill, or harsh noise.

To **CLAP**, V. A. to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together to shut with a quick sudden motion.

CLAP, S. applause or approbation testified by striking the hands together. The first stage of the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, S. the piece of iron which hangs in the inside of a bell and makes it sound; a piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCE**, S. the second king of arms so called from the duke of Clarence son of Edward III. who first bore the office.

CLARE-OBSCURE, in Painting the lights and shades in a picture the art of distributing the lights and shades in a piece to the greatest advantage.

CLARET, S. French wine, clear, pale, red colour.

CLARICORD, or **CLARICHORD**, S. a musical instrument in form of a spinnet.

To **CLARIFY**, V. A. to fine or make any liquor clear.

CLARION, S. a trumpet with a narrow tube.

To **CLASH**, V. N. to make a noise; to contradict, oppose, or disagree.

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C L E

CLA'SH, S. a noise made by the striking two bodies together; opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLA'SP, S. a thin piece of metal rivet at the extremities, and is used to fasten two things together, such as the two covers of a book. An embrace.

To **CLA'SP**, V. A. to shut or fasten by a clasp; to inclose.

CLA'SP-KNIFE, S. a knife which has a spring, and folds into the handle.

CLA'SS, S. a collection of things ranged according to their different names and value; a rank or order. In schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments.

CLA'SSIC, or **CLA'SSICAL**, Adj. antient Literature, the authors of the Augustan age, of received note, acknowledged abilities.

CLASSIC, S. an author of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed a standard for style, &c.

To **CLA'TTER**, V. N. to make noise by being struck often together; to make a noise by talking aloud and fast.

CLA'TTER, S. a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLAVA'TED, Part. knobbed, or bounding with knobs.

CLAVICLE, S. in Anatomy, the collar-bone.

CLAUSE, S. a sentence; a single article.

CLAUSURE, S. confinement; seclusion in a monastery.

CLAW, S. the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp pointed horn of substance.

To **CLAW**, V. A. to scratch, or tear with the nails.

CLAY, S. a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth.

To **CLAY**, V. A. to cover with clay. In agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLAY-MARL, S. a whitish, smooth, chalky earth.

CLEAN, Adj. free from dirt or impurity. Free from wickedness, or impurity.

To **CLEAN**, V. A. to free from dirt or filth.

CLEANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth; innocent; chaste.

CLEANNESS, S. neatness; elegance; exactness.

To **CLEANSE**, V. A. to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing; to free from bad humours by purges.

CLEANSER, S. in Medicine, that which removes any humours; a detergent.

CLEAR, Adj. that which may be seen through. Free from filth; positive; plain; void of guilt.

To **CLEAR**, V. A. to remove any filth, or other obstruction; to free from obscurity, or difficulty; to justify; to cleanse; to brighten.

CLEARNESS, S. transparency. Freedom from dregs. Distinctness, plainness.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, Adj. judicious.

To **CLEAVE**, V. A. to stick; to adhere to.

To **CLEAVE**, V. A. to divide by a swift or rapid motion. To divide.

CLEAVER, S. a large flat instrument made of metal, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcasses.

CLEF, S. in Music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music; the tune or key in which it is to begin.

CLEFT, S. a space made by the separation of the parts of any body; a crack.

CLEMENCY, S. unwilling to punish, and tenderness in the inflicting punishment. Forgiveness.

CLERGY, S. a body of men officiating in the public service of the church.

CLERGYMAN, S. a person in holy orders.

CLERICAL, Adj. belonging to the clergy.

CLERK, S. in Law, a title appropriated to the clergy. A writer in a public office. A person employed in a merchant's compting-house. In the Church Service, a layman, who pronounces the responses, gives out the singing psalms, &c.

CLERKSHIP, S. the office or employ of a clerk.

CLEVER,

CL I

CLE'VER, Adj. dextrous, quick, skilful, well-convenient, well. Hand-ome.

CLEVE'RNESS, S. ingenuity, per-fection.

CLE'W, S. a ball of thread. Any guide or direction.

To CLIC'K, V. N. to make a noise like that of the beats of a watch.

CLIE'NT, S. in Law, one who employs a lawyer.

CLIFF, S. a steep or craggy rock. In Musi.; used, improperly, for *Clef*.

CLIMA'CTER, S. a certain pe-riod of life or portion of years, sup-posed to terminate in some great dan-ger. The *climacteric year*, is a criti-cal year in a person's life, wherein he is supposed to stand in great danger of death.

CLIMATE, S. in Geography, a space on the surface of the earth, con-tained between two parallel circles, and measured from the equator to the polar circles. Also in a popular sense, any country differing from another, either in respect of its seasons, soil, inhabitants, &c.

CLIMAX, S. in Rhetoric, a fi-gure, wherein the sense of a period in-creases every sentence, till it con-cludes.

To CLIMB, V. N. to ascend, to mount, or go upwards.

CLIME, S. the same as *climate*; generally used in poetry.

To CLINCH, V. A. to shut the hand, so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven thro' any thing; to confirm, to establish.

To CLING, V. A. to stick close to, or hang upon.

To CLINK, V. A. to strike me-tals together so as to make them sound. To make a noise.

CLINK, S. a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal on each other.

CLINQUANT, S. embroidery; tinsel finery.

To CLIP, V. A. to embrace; to enfold in the arms; to hug; to cut with sheers; to diminish.

CLO

CLO'AK, S. a loose outer garment, a pretext or pretence.

To CLO'AK, V. A. to cover with a cloak. To conceal any design by some specious pretext.

CLO'AK-BAG, S. a bag in which cloaths are carried; a portmanteau.

To CLOATH, V. A. to furnish or cover with cloaths; to dress.

CLO'ATHING, S. dress; gar-ments.

CLO'CK, S. a kind of movement or machine, serving to measure time and shew the hour by striking on a bell.

CLO'CK-WORK, S. any move-ments which go by means of springs, wheels, &c.

CLO'D, a lump of earth or clay. A turf; the ground; a dull, stupid person.

To CLOD, V. N. to unite into masses. To curdle.

CLOD'DY, Adj. consisting of little clods of earth.

CLOD'PATE, S. a stupid fellow.

To CLO'G, V. A. to burthen; to embarrass; to be obstructed.

CLO'G, S. a restraint; an incum-brance, hindrance, obstruction, or im-pediment; a composition of leather, consisting of a sole and two straps worn by women over their shoes, to keep their feet clean.

CLO'ISTER, S. a monastery for the religious of either sex; a peristyle or piazza.

To CLO'ISTER, V. A. to shut up in a monastery; to confine in a reli-gious house.

CLO'KE. See *Cloak*.

To CLO'SE, V. A. to shut any thing that is open; to conclude; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal.

CLO'SE, S. a small field surround-ed with a hedge or rails; a conclu-sion.

CLO'SE, Adj. used with the verbs, *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out, nor any air make its entrance. Without vent or inlet; without motion; stagnating; sultry. Dense; concise; short; touching; se-cret. Home; to the point; retired; with-

CLO

thout going abroad. Under great straint.

CLO'SE-BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight round the body.

CLO'SENESS, S. narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; closeness; solitude; reserve; secrecy; avarice; connection; or dependence.

CLO'SER, S. a finisher; or concluder.

CLOSET, S. a small room.

CLOSURE, S. the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or rift; confinement; conclusion; end.

CLO'T, S. a mass formed by thickening any fluid body.

To CLO'T, V. N. to grow into small masses. To gather into clods.

CLO'TH, S. in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered or any meal.

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

CLO'T-POLL, S. a blockhead.

CLOUD, S. a collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere. Figuratively, the veins, dusky marks in agates, or stones; any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd, or great number.

To CLO'UD, V. A. to darken; to grow cloudy, dark, or over-cast.

CLOUDINESS, S. want of brightness or lustre; foulness, applied to precious stones.

CLOUDLESS, Adj. without clouds; clear.

CLOUDY, Adj. formed of clouds; dark, obscure, fullen; gloomy; depressed.

CLO'VE, S. an aromatic fruit, brought from the East-Indies.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, or CLO'VEN-HOOFED, Adj. having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLOVER, or CLOVER-GRASS, S. in Botany, a species of trefoil.

CLOUGH, S. the cleft of a hill; a rift.

CLOUT, S. a square piece of cloth to keep infants clean; a patch on a shoe or garment.

To CLOUT, V. A. to patch, or

CLY

mend; to cover with a thick cloth.

CLO'WN, S. a rustic, or country fellow.

CLO'WNISH, Adj. rude; awkward; ill-bred.

To CLO'Y, V. A. to fill so with food, as to leave no appetite for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing.

CLU'B, S. a heavy and strong stick. In Gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *trèfle*; the money or proportion every member is obliged to pay at a drinking society; an assembly meeting at a public house to spend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders established among themselves; concurrence.

To CLU'B, V. A. to contribute one's proportion to a public expence; to join and unite; to pay or contribute one's proportion.

CLU'B-LAW, S. the compelling the assent of a person by external force, or violence.

To CLUCK, V. N. to make a noise like a hen, when calling her chickens.

CLU'MP, S. a shapeless piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLUM'SILY, Adv. in an uncouth, awkward, and displeasing manner.

CLUM'SINESS, S. awkwardness.

CLUMSY, Adj. awkward, artless, unhandy, heavy, thick, and coarse.

CLU'STER, S. a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together.

To CLU'STER, V. N. to grow in bunches.

To CLU'TCH, V. A. to gripe, or grasp.

CLU'TCH, S. a gripe, grasp, or seizure with the hand, shut very fast and close. In the plural, *clutches*, the paws or talons of a bird or wild beast.

CLU'TTER, S. a hurry or clamour.

To CLU'TTER, V. N. to make a noise or bustle about some trivial affair.

CLY'STER, S. in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a syringe, or pipe and bladder,

C O A

To **COACER'VATE**, V. A. to heap together.

COACERVA'TION, S. the act of heaping together.

CO'ACH, S. a carriage of pleasure and state, having both back and front seats.

To **CO'ACH**, V. A. to carry or convey in a coach.

CO'ACH-BOX, S. the seat whereon the person sits to drive a coach.

CO'ACH-HIRE, S. the fare of a hackney coach, or money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COADJU'TANT, Part. helping, assisting, or taking part with the person in any action; co-operating.

COADJU'TOR, S. an assistant, associate, or partner in an undertaking.

COADJU'VANCY, S. help; a contributing to effect any particular design.

To **COAGME'NT**, V. A. to join, glue, or heap together.

COACMENTA'TION, S. a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping together.

COA'GULABLE, Adj. that which may thicken, grow dense, or concrete.

To **COA'GULATE**, V. A. to make a thing curd'le, or turn into clots; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, S. the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation.

COAGULA'TOR, S. that which causes condensations, or concretions.

COA'L, S. a solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance. Used sometimes for charcoal. Figuratively, any thing which may be fired, or which consumes and warms like fire, applied to anger or discord.

To **COALE'SCE**, V. N. to unite together.

COALE'SCENCE, S. the act of uniting of several particles.

COALITION, S. the uniting or joining of different particles.

COARSE, Adj. mixed with dross, not refined. Rough, and consisting of large threads. Rude, uncivil, indelicate. Unpolished.

COARSENESS, S. want of purity; abounding in dross; want of elegance, or delicacy; clownishness.

C O C

COA'ST, S. a shore or land, which is washed by the sea.

To **COA'ST**, V. N. in Navigation, to sail near a coast.

COA'STER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port on the same coast.

CO'AT, S. the outward garment of a man; the lower part of a woman's dress tied round the waist, and covering the legs. The hair or fur of a beast. In Heraldry, the escutcheon on which a person's arms are portrayed.

To **CO'AX**, V. A. to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery; to insinuate.

COA'XER, S. one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery.

To **CO'BBLE**, V. A. to mend in a clumsy manner.

CO'BBLER, S. a mender of shoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman.

CO'BWEB, S. the web or net of a spider.

COCCI'FEROUS, Adj. in Botany, a term applied to all plants bearing berries.

COCHINE'AL, S. an insect found upon the opuntia, from which is made a beautiful colour, made use of by dyers.

CO'CHLEATED, Adj. twisted in form of a screw. Turbinated, applied to shells.

CO'CK, S. the male of the species of domestic fowls; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather-cock*, an instrument turning round a pivot, used to shew the point from which the wind blows; an instrument turning with a screw, used in drawing liquor from casks; that part of the lock of a gun, which holds a flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed.

To **CO'CK**, V. A. to erect, or set upright. To mould the shape of a hat; to fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to lay hay in firm heaps.

COCKADE, S. a ribband tied in a bow, worn in a man's hat.

COCKATRICE, S. a serpent supposed to be formed from a cock's head.

COCK

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CO'CK-BOAT, S. a small boat belonging to a ship.

CO'CK-CROW'ING, S. the time which cocks crow. The morning.

To CO'CKER, V. A. to indulge much; to fondle.

CO'CKER, S. one who keeps cocks fighting.

CO'CKET, S. a seal belonging to custom-house; an instrument signified, and delivered to merchants,

a certificate that they have paid the duties for their goods.

CO'CKLE, S. a small shell fish.

To CO'CKLE, V. N. to contract stuff into wrinkles by wet, or

n.

CO'CKLED, Part. shelled; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLOFT, S. a room over a turret.

CO'CKNEY, S. a person born in London; a word of contempt.

CO'CKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man of

r.

CO'CK-SPUR, S. in Botany, the Virginian hawthorn.

CO'CKSWAIN, S. an officer on board men of war, who has the command of the boat.

CO'COA, S. See *Chocolate-nut*.

CO'CTILE, Adj. made by bak-

ing.

CO'CTION, S. a boiling. In Surgery, a digestion of matter.

CO'D, or CO'DFISH, S. a sea

cod.

CO'D, S. in Botany, any case, or bark, in which seeds are lodged.

To CO'D, V. N. to inclose in a bark, case, or cod.

CO'DE, S. a book; a book of civil laws.

CO'DICIL, S. a writing made by way of supplement to a will.

CO'DILLE, S. in Gaming, a term of reproach, implying that the game is lost against the player; this is termed in quadrille.

To CO'DLE, V. A. to parboil; to cook by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple.

COEFFICACY, S. the united

COF

power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, S. the acting together.

COEFFICIENT, Part. that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficient*, in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities, prefixed to letters, into which they are supposed to be multiplied.

COE'LIAC-ARTERY, S. in Anatomy, the first artery detached from the descending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen.

COE'QUAL, Adj. being in the same state, condition, and circumstance as another.

COEQUALITY, S. the state of two persons or things which are equal to each other.

To COE'RCE, V. A. to restrain by force or punishments.

COE'RCIBLE, Adj. that which may, or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, S. a check, or restraint.

COE'RCIVE, Adj. that which has the power of restraining.

COESSE'NTIAL, Adj. partaking of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS, Adj. of the same age with another.

COETER'NAL, Adj. equally eternal with another.

COE'VAL, Adj. born or produced at the same time.

To COEXIST, V. N. to exist, or be at the same time.

COEXISTENCE, S. the having existence at the same time or place with another.

CO'FFEE, S. the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies. Also the liquor or decoction made from the berry roasted.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, S. a place where coffee is sold.

CO'FFER, S. a chest for keeping money. Treasure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

CO'FFERER *of the king's household*, S. a principal officer at court, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household.

C O H

hold, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, S. the receptacle where-in a dead body is placed for its interment.

To **CO'G**, V. A. to obtrude falsehoods. To *cog a die*, is to secure it so, as to direct it in its fall. To lye; to wheedle.

CO'G, S. the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **CO'G**, V. A. to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, S. the power of compelling.

CO'GENT, Part. powerful; restless.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. that which may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITA'TION, S. the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, or design; meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. given to thought, study, or reflection.

COGNA'TION, S. a partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE'E, S. in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, S. in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

CO'GNIZABLE, Adj. subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, S. in Law, an acknowledgment of a fine or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially.

COGNOS'CIBLE, Adj. that may be known; possible to be known.

To **COHA'BIT**, V. N. to live together.

COHABITA'TION, S. the living together as man and wife.

COHE'IR, S. a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

COHE'RESS, S. a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To **COHE'RE**, V. N. to stick together; to hold fast to one another. To suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHE'RENCE, or **COHE'RENCY**, S. in Physics, the state of bo-

C O L

dies in which their parts are joined together; relation; dependency; consistency.

COHE'SION, S. the action where by the atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are connected together; connection.

COHE'SIVE, Adj. that has the power of sticking fast.

To **CO'HOBATE**, V. A. to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum or remaining matter, and distil in again.

CO'HORT, S. a troop of soldiers in the Roman armies.

CO'IF, S. a head-dress; a lady's cap; a serjeant at law's cap.

CO'IFED, Adj. wearing a cap.

To **CO'IL**, V. A. to reduce into narrow compass.

CO'IL, S. a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

CO'IN, S. money, compensation.

To **CO'IN**, V. A. to mint, stamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing.

COIN'AGE, S. the stamping of metals; or making money. Forgery.

To **COINCI'DE**, V. N. to be consistent with; to concur.

COI'NER, S. one that makes money. An inventor.

COIT'ION, S. the act of propagating the species.

COL'ANDER, S. [pronounced *cullender*] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is strained.

COLA'TION, S. the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid.

CO'LCOTHAR, S. in Chemistry, the dry substance remaining after distillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

CO'LD, Adj. without warmth, or warming; having a sensation of cold or shivering. Unaffected; indifferent; not able to move the passions; reserved; chaste, temperate, deliberate; calm.

CO'LD, S. something void of heat or motion; that which produces the sensation of cold; a disease caused by stopping perspiration.

COLL

COL

COL

O'LE, S. a general name for all of cabbage.

O'LIC, S. in Medicine, a severe in the lower venter.

COLLA'PSION, S. the act of clo- together.

O'LLAR, S. an ornament of me- worn by knights of several mili- orders. *Collar*, is likewise that of the harness which is round a e's neck; the part of the dres- ch surrounds the neck.

COLLAR, V. A. to seize by collar.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavi- one of the bones which are on side of the neck.

COLLA'TE, V. A. to com- and examine; to place in an ec- astical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, Adj. side to ; running parallel; mutual, or as becomes near relations, appli- affection. Oblique, concurrent. ations of the same stock, but in the same line of ascendants and endants; such as uncles, aunts, hews, cousins. *Collateral security*, a deed made of other lands, &c. des those granted by the deed of rigage.

COLLA'TION, S. the act of be- ing or conferring; the comparing copy, or thing. In Canon Law, bestowing of a benefit by a bishop; elegant public entertainment or ft.

COLLA'TOR, S. one who ex- amines copies or manuscripts. One presents to an ecclesiastical living.

CO'LEAGUE, S. a partner or ciate.

COLLEA'GUE, V. N. to unite ein with.

COLLECT, V. A. to gather ether; to add into a sum; to in-

COLLECT, S. a short prayer used the church-service.

COLLE'CTION, S. the act of ga- ing together; an assemblage of gs in the same place.

COLLE'CTIVE, Adj. gathered to- her. In Grammar, a *collective noun*, noun which expresses a multitude, several of the same sort, though

used in the singular number; as an *army*, a *fleet*.

COLLE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a body, taken together.

CO'LEGE, S. a society of men dedicating themselves to the study of learning; a collection of colleges form an university.

COLLE'GIAL, Adj. relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN, S. an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, Adj. consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated af- ter the manner of a college. *Collegi- ate church*, is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, con- sisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop.

To COLLI'DE, V. A. to strike, beat, or dash two things together.

COL'LIER, S. one who digs for coals in a mine; one who sells or deals in coals; a vessel made use of to convey coals by water.

CO'LLIQUANT, Part. that which has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

To CO'LLIQUATE, V. A. to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQU'ATION, S. the melt- ing of any thing by heat.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, S. the reducing different metals to one mass by melting them on a fire.

COLLI'SION, S. the act of strik- ing two bodies together.

COLLOCA'TION, S. the act of placing; disposition.

To COLLO'GUE, V. A. to whee- dle, to flatter.

CO'LLOP, S. a thin slice of meat.

CO'LLOQUY, S. a conference or conversation.

COLLUCTA'TION, S. fermen- tation. Contest; spite.

To COLLU'DE, V. N. to join in a fraud.

COLLUS'ION, S. a deceitful con- tract or agreement between two or more persons.

COLLU'SIVE, Adj. fraudulently concerted between two or more per- sons.

CO'LON,

COM

CO'LO'N, S. in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:) used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period. In Anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines.

CO'LO'NEL, S. an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Lieutenant-colonel*, is the second officer of a regiment, at the head of the captains, who commands in the absence of the colonel.

TO CO'LO'NISE, V. A. to plant with inhabitants; to plant with colonies.

CO'LO'NNADE, S. a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle. Any series or range of pillars.

CO'LO'NY, S. a body of people sent from their mother country to cultivate and settle some other place. The country settled by a body of people born and coming from some other place.

COLORA'TION, S. the art or practice of colouring or painting; colour or hue.

COLORI'FIC, Adj. that which has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or **COLO'SSUS**, S. a statue of enormous size; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that ships could pass, with full sails, between its legs.

CO'LOUR, S. the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. *Colours*, an ensign or flag.

TO CO'LOUR, V. A. to mark, or dye with some hue or tint. To palliate, or excuse.

CO'LOURED, Part. streaked; diversified with different hues.

CO'LOURING, S. that branch of painting which teaches the laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURLESS, Adj. without any colour, not any ways tinged; white; transparent.

CO'LT, S. a young horse.

CO'LTR, S. the sharp iron of a plough.

CO'LTISH, Adj. resembling a colt; wanton.

COM

CO'LUMBARY, S. a dove or pigeon-house.

CO'LUMBINE, S. in Dying, pale violet, or changeable dove colour. Likewise the heroine, or chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

CO'LUMN, S. in Architecture, a round pillar made to support or adorn a building. In War, a deep row of troops, marching at the same time towards the same place, with intervals between them to prevent confusion.

In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it.

CO'LURES, S. in Geography and Astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.

CO'MA, S. in Physick, a kind of lethargy.

COMATO'SE, Adj. lethargic; sleepy; or affected with a coma.

COMB, S. an instrument through which the hair is passed in order to cleanse or adjust it; likewise an instrument through which flax, wool or hemp is passed, to prepare it for spinning; the top or crest of a comb; the hollow places in a bee-hive.

TO CO'MB, V. A. to cleanse the hair, by passing a comb through it; to make wool or flax ready for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

TO CO'MBAT, V. N. to fight, engage.

CO'MBAT, S. a contest; a battle; a duel. Opposition.

COMBATANT, S. one that fights with another. A champion.

COMBINA'TION, S. an union of private persons for some peculiar purpose. Mixture. In Mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be disposed.

TO COMBINE, V. A. to join together. To unite in one body.

COMBU'STIBLE, Adj. that which may be burnt, or that which catches fire.

COMBU'STION, S. the burning of several things together; conflagration; consumption by fire. Confusion, noise, hurry, commotion.

COM

CO'ME, V. N. to approach, near to, or advance towards. *To come*, to arrive at, or attain. *To come on*, to come at, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall off. *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to come to or consent; to amount to.

COMEDIAN, S. one who acts on stage. An actor.

COMEDY, S. a dramatic piece, representing some diverting transaction, being a picture of common life.

COMELINESS, S. grace; handiness.

COMELY, Adj. handsome, graceful.

COMET, S. in Astronomy, an aqueous heavenly body, like the planets, moving in its proper orbit, which is very excentric, having one of its foci in the center of the sun.

COMETA'RIUM, S. a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

COMETARY, or **COMETIC**, S. that which relates to a comet.

COMFIT, S. a dry sweet-meat.

TO COMFIT, V. A. to preserve in sugar.

COMFITURE, S. a sweetmeat.

TO COMFORT, V. A. to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven; to make a person grow cheerful.

COMFORT, S. support, assistance, consolation.

COMFORTABLE, Adj. affording consolation, or comfort.

COMFORTER, S. one that consoles a person under misfortunes.

COMFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort.

COMIC, or **COMICAL**, Adj. proper for comedy; ridiculous, or causing mirth.

COMING, S. approach; presence, or arrival.

COMING, Part. fond; forward; easily complying.

COMMA, S. in Grammar, a comma, or stop, marked thus (,). In Music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tune. In Natural History, a very beautiful moth.

COM

TO COMMA'ND, V. A. to order; to keep in subjection.

COMMA'ND, S. authority or power. In a Military sense, the power of taking or annoying any place.

COMMA'NDER, S. he that has the authority over others. A leader, chief, or officer. A paving-beetle. In Surgery, an instrument called likewise a glostocomium.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. an express order. *The ten commandments*, the precepts of the decalogue, containing the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMA'NDRESS, S. a female invested with the supreme power over others.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing something to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

TO COMME'NCE, V. N. to begin; to take its beginning.

TO COMME'ND, V. A. to praise.

COMME'NDABLE, Adj. worthy of praise.

COMME'NDAM, S. in Canons, a vacant benefice given to a person to supply till some other person is presented to it.

COMME'NDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. praise; recommendation.

COMME'NDER, S. one who praises or commends.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, S. the capacity of being measured by some common measure, or standard.

COMME'NSURABLE, Adj. in Geometry, having some common aliquot part.

TO COMME'NSURATE, V. A. to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the reduction of or measuring a thing by some common measure; proportion.

TO CO'MMENT, V. N. to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

CO'MMENT, S. notes or annotations,

COM

tions, in order to explain an author ; exposition ; explanation ; remark.

CO'MMENTARY, S. critical explanation of the sense of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. invented ; forged ; fictitious.

CO'MMERCE, S. the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandize both at home and abroad ; intercourse of any kind.

CO'MMERCIAL, Adj. relating to trade or commerce.

To CO'MMIGRATE, V. A. to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

CO'MMIGRATION, S. the removal of a large number of persons from one country to another.

CO'MMINATION, S. a threat ; a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance ; an office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMM'INUBLE, Adj. that which may be broken, or reduced into small parts.

COMM'INUTION, S. the act of grinding, breaking, or chewing.

To COM'MISERATE, V. A. to pity ; to sympathize with.

COMMISERA'TION, S. pity, compassion.

COMMISSARY, S. an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose ; a delegate, or deputy. *Commissary general* of provisions, furnishes the army with every thing necessary for its food.

COMMISSION, S. an authority by which a person is entrusted with the care of transacting business for another ; the sum allowed or demanded for selling or buying, &c. for another ; a warrant for the exercise of any office. In Divinity, the actual performing of some action forbidden by the Scriptures ; charge ; office, or employment. A *commission of bankruptcy*, is made out under the great seal, and directed to several persons to enquire into the several circumstances of a person that is broke,

COM

To COMMISSON, V. A. to authorize, empower, or appoint.

COMMISSIONER, S. one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent, or warrant.

To COMMIT, V. A. to intrust or trust a person ; to send a person to prison ; to perform, or perpetrate for crime or fault.

COMMI'TABLE, Adj. liable to be committed ; imprisonment.

COMMITMENT, S. the act of sending a person to prison ; the state of a person in prison.

COMMITTEE, S. a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred.

COMMO'DIOUS, Adj. convenient ; seasonable, or suitable ; spacious.

COMMO'DITY, S. convenience, profit, interest, or advantage. *Wares of commodity*, goods, merchandize.

COMMODO'RE, S. in the Navy, an under-admiral, or person commissioned to command a squadron of ships.

COMMON, Adj. belonging equally to more than one ; the property of no person ; vulgar ; mean ; trifling ; frequently seen ; usual ; easy to be had ; of little value ; general ; public ; intended for the use of every body. A *common woman*, one confined to one person, but prostituted by any one.

COM'MON, S. an open field free for any inhabitant of the lordship to graze his cattle in.

To COM'MON, V. N. to enjoy a right of pasture in a common.

COM'MONAGE, S. the joint right of using any thing equally together with others.

COM'MONALTY, S. the property of the lower rank ; the common people.

COM'MONER, S. one of the common people ; one of low rank ; a person who bears no titles ; one who has a seat in the house of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right of pasture, &c. in an open field. In the University, one who is of a rank between a battler and a gentleman commoner.

COM

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COM'MONLY, Adv. generally; usually; usually.

COM'MONNESS, S. frequency, repetition.

COM'MON-PLACE, V. A. to reduce to, and transcribe under general heads.

COM'MON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things or extracts are reduced to general heads.

COM'MON-PLEAS, S. the king's pleas, now held at Westminster, but formerly moveable: it was erected at a time that Henry III. granted the Magna Charter. *Lord Chief Justice of Common-Pleas*, the chief of that court, who is assisted by three other judges.

COM'MONS, S. the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament. A portion of food or drink usually eaten at one meal.

COM'MOTION, S. tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion.

CO'MMUNE, V. A. to converse; to talk together.

COMMUNICABLE, Adj. that which may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another.

COMMUNICATE, V. A. to impart; to confer or bestow a position; in Theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNICA'TION, S. the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing.

A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another; mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places; a conversation, or conference.

COMMUNION, S. intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a taking of the same thing. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNITY, S. a government; a body of people united together.

COMMUTABILITY, S. the quality of being the proper object of exchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTATIVE, Adj. relating to exchange. *Commutative justice*, is that which is exercised in trade, and

is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying or selling.

COMMUTE, V. A. to exchange; to buy off, or ransom.

COMPACT, S. a bargain or agreement; a contract.

COMPA'CT, V. A. to unite, to consolidate, or render solid by pressing together; to league or enter into a bargain.

COMPA'CT, Adj. close, dense, and heavy; concise.

COMPA'GES, S. a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPA'NION, S. one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

COMPA'NIONABLE, Adj. agreeable; sociable.

COMPANY, S. several persons assembled in the same room; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a small body of infantry under one captain.

COMPARABLE, Adj. equal to, or resembling.

COMPARATIVE, Adj. that which results merely from a comparison with another.

COMPARATIVELY, Adv. in a comparative manner; in a state of comparison.

COMPA'RE, V. A. to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken.

COMPA'RISON, S. judging of the difference of two things, by examining, setting, or comparing them together. The state of a thing compared.

COMPA'RT, V. A. to divide.

COMPA'RTIMENT, S. a design composed of different figures, either as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture; a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, S. the act of comparting or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design.

COMPA'RTMENT, S. a division or separate part of a design.

COM

TO COMPASS, V. A. to surround; to inclose; to obtain.

COMPASS, S. orbit; revolution; extent or limits; inclosure. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. An instrument used by mariners to steer their ships. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPASSION, S. Pity, commiseration.

COMPASSIONATE, Adj. easily affected with sorrow on viewing the calamities of others.

TO COMPASSIONATE, V. A. to pity.

COMPASSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, and sympathizing manner.

COMPATIBILITY, S. consistency; agreement.

COMPATIBLE, Adj. consistent with; fit for; suitable to.

COMPATRIOT, S. one of the same country.

COMPEER, S. an equal in rank; an associate, or companion.

TO COMPEER, V. A. to match.

TO COMPEL, V. A. to force.

COMPENDIOUS, Adj. concise, brief.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, S. brevity, shortness.

COMPENDIUM, S. abridgment.

TO COMPENSATE, V. A. to make amends for; to counterbalance.

COMPENSATION, S. amends; recompence; an equivalent.

COMPETENCE, or **COMPETENCY**, S. such a quantity as is just sufficient, without superfluity; such a fortune as is sufficient.

COMPETENT, Adj. suitable; proportionable; sufficient.

COMPETITION, S. rivalry; contest; opposition.

COMPETITOR, S. a rival.

COMPIATION, S. a collection from various authors; an assemblage.

COM

TO COMPILE, V. A. to form or collect from various authors.

COMPIER, S. a collector.

COMPLACENCE, or **COMPLACENCY**, S. a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action worthy of its approbation; a genteel address; civility, complaisance, politeness.

COMPLACENT, Adj. affable; kind; civil; polite.

TO COMPLAIN, V. N. to find fault with; to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLAIN, S. a mournful representation of injuries or pains; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing; a disease; pain; distemper.

COMPLAISANCE, S. civil behaviour.

COMPLAISANT, Adj. civil, polite.

COMPLETE, See *Complete*.

COMPLEMENT, S. that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, and requisite quantity or number. In Fortification, applied to a curtain, that part of the interior side, which makes a demi-gorge. In Arithmetic, applied to a logarithm, what it wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLETE, Adj. finished; perfect; without defects; concluded.

TO COMPLETE, V. A. to perfect; to finish.

COMPLETELY, Adv. perfectly; fully.

COMPLETION, S. accomplishment; the greatest height, or perfect state.

COMPLEX, Adj. compounded; consisting of several parts.

COMPLEXION, S. the containing or ranging several particulars different from each other; the colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Physic, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body.

COMPLEXLY, in a compounded manner.

COMPLEXURE, S. the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.

COM

COMPLIANCE, S. the yielding consent; the ready performance of a thing requested; condescension.

COMPLIANT, Part. yielding to the touch; yielding, condescending.

To **COMPLICATE**, V. A. to join or add one thing or action to another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

COMPLICATE, Adj. compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLICATION, S. the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another. A whole consisting of several things united.

COMPLIMENT, S. a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness; a mere ceremonious expression.

To **COMPLIMENT**, V. A. to make use of expressions of respect, from bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony.

COMPLIMENTAL, Adj. ceremonious.

COMPLIMENTER, S. a person bounding in compliments.

To **COMPLICIT**, V. A. to join in a design; to bring about any ill design.

To **COMPLY**, V. N. to consent to; to yield to.

COMPO'NENT, Part. that which composes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To **COMPORT**, V. N. to suit; to agree with.

COMPO'RT, S. behaviour, conduct.

To **COMPOSE**, V. A. to form, or consist of; to place in a proper form; to reduce to a state of calmness; to reconcile. In Printing, to place the letters in order in the forms. In Music, to set any thing to tune.

COMPOSED, Part. calm, serene, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPOSER, S. an author, or writer; one that adopts or sets words to music.

COMPOSITE, Adj. in Architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, termed likewise the Italian or Roman order.

CON

COMPOSITION, S. the act of forming a whole from parts; the act of combining simple ideas together; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author. An agreement; contract; a reconciliation; or terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Music, the art of disposing notes so as to form tunes. In commerce, a contract between an insolvent debtor and his creditors.

COMPOST, S. a mixture of different soils together, to make a manure.

To **COMPOST**, V. A. to manure.

COMPOSURE, S. arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; temperament; sedateness.

To **COMPOUND**, V. A. to mingle several ingredients together; to produce by being united; to reconcile; to pay a part of a debt, for want of a capacity to discharge the whole; to contract.

COMPOUND, Adj. formed from several ingredients, opposed to simple.

To **COMPREHEND**, V. A. to comprise, include, contain, or imply.

COMPREHENSIBLE, Adj. perfectly and clearly known.

COMPREHENSION, S. the quality of comprising or containing; capacity.

COMPREHENSIVE, Adj. extensive; capacious.

To **COMPRESS**, V. A. to reduce into a narrower compass; to squeeze closer together; to embrace.

COMPRESSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSION, S. the act of pressing together.

COMPRESSURE, S. the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

COMPROMISE, S. an agreement or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

To **COMPROMISE**, V. A. to settle, or put an end to a dispute.

To **COMPT**, V. A. to make an estimate; to add up.

COMPTROLLER, See *Controller*.

C O N

COMPU'LSATORY Adj. having the power of forcing a person against his will.

COMPU'LSION, S. a violence or force; the state of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, Adj. forcible.

COMPU'NCTION, S. irritation; sorrow; anxiety; contrition; remorse.

COMPUN'CTIOUS, Adj. sorrowful; repentant; tender.

COMPUN'CTIVE, Adj. causing remorse.

COMPUTA'TION, S. the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum.

To COMPUTE, V. A. to estimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPU'TER, S. one who calculates; an accountant.

COM'RADE, S. one who lives in the same house; one who is jointly concerned with another.

To CON, V. A. to know; to learn perfectly; to study.

To CONCA'TENATE, V. A. to link together; to join or connect, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, S. a series of links. In Philosophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other.

CONCA'VE, Adj. hollow.

CONCA'VITY, S. the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow, or concave, on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONVE'X, Adj. hollow, or concave, on one side, but convex, or protuberant, on the other.

To CONCE'AL, V. A. to hide; to cover; to keep secret.

CONCEA'LEMENT, S. the state of being hid; a place of retirement; an hiding-place.

To CONCE'DE, V. A. to grant, or admit.

CONCE'IT, S. a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; mere fancy; a pleasant thought; an high opinion of a person's own judgment.

To CONCE'IT, V. A. to fancy; to imagine; to think.

CONCE'TED, Part. of a strong imagination; proud.

C O N

CONCE'TTEDNESS, opinion, fondness.

CONCE'IVABLE, Adj. that which may be understood or believed.

To CONCE'IVE, V. A. to imagine; to form an idea of; to think to apprehend; to become pregnant.

To CONCE'NTRATE, V. A. to drive inwards; to condense.

CONCENTRA'TION, S. forcing into a narrow compass.

To CONCE'NTRE, V. N. to tend towards the same, or towards a common centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, or **CONCENTRICAL**, Adj. having one common center.

CONCE'PTIBLE, Adj. intelligible.

CONCE'PTION, S. the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; the state of being conceived; notion; apprehension; idea.

CONCE'PTIOUS, Adj. fruitful.

To CONCE'RN, V. A. to relate or belong to; to make uneasy, or sorrowful; to be of importance to.

CONCE'RN, S. business; circumstances; interest; importance.

CONCE'RNING, Prep. about, relating to.

CONCE'RNMENT, S. an affair; business; influence; relation; importance.

To CONCE'RT, V. A. to contrive.

COINCE'RT, S. In Music, a number of musicians and fingers, performing the same piece.

CONCERTA'TION, S. strife, contest, or contention.

CONCE'SSION, S. yielding, compliance.

CO'NCHORD, S. In Geometry, a curve line always approaching near a straight line.

To CONCILIA'TE, V. A. to gain affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIA'TION, S. a reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, S. a reconciler.

CONCIN'NITY, S. decency; modesty.

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CONCIN'NOUS, Adj. becom-
; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE, Adj. short; brief.

CONCI'SENESS, S. brevity;
tness.

CONCI'SION, S. cutting off.

CONCITA'TION, S. agitation;
emotion.

CONCLA'VE, S. a private or in-
apartment; a place wherein the
tion is held for a pope; a meet-
of all the cardinals for the elec-
n of a pope.

To **CONCLU'DE**, V. A. to in-
; to end or finish.

CONCLU'SION, S. determina-
; an opinion formed; the event
experiments.

CONCLU'SIVE, Adj. decisive.

To **CONCOA'GULATE**, V. A.
curdle several things at the same
e.

CONCOAGULA'TION, S. a co-
lation or curdling.

To **CON'COCT**, V. A. In Me-
line, to digest in the stomach, so as
form into chyle; to purify; to
hten the quality of a thing by
t.

CONCO'CTION, S. In Medi-
e, the change which the food un-
goes in the stomach; maturation.

CONCO'MITANCE, or **CON-**
MITANCY, S. united to; in-
arable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, S. a com-
ion; an attendant.

To **CONCO'MITATE**, V. A. to
end; to be joined with.

CONCORD, S. agreement; the
ableness of one thing to another;
ce, union. In Grammar, that
t wherein words are made to agree
number, person, and gender, &c.
Music, the relation of two sounds
t are always agreeable to the

CONCO'RDANCE, S. an agree-
ent; a dictionary to the Holy Scri-
res.

CONCO'RDANT, Part. agreeing
th; consistent with. In Music,
isting of concords or harmonies.

CONCO'RDATE, S. compact;
vention.

To **CONCO'RPORATE**, V. A.
to unite, blend, or mix.

CONCORPORA'TION, S. mix-
ing.

CON'COURSE, S. a crowd, or
several persons assembled together;
the point wherein two bodies meet
together.

CO'NCREMENT, S. to grow to-
gether; a mass formed by concre-
tion.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. the union
of several particles.

To **CONCRE'TE**, V. A. to unite
several masses or particles; to coa-
lesce, to cohere.

CONCRE'TE, Adj. formed by
the union or cohesion of several parti-
cles, or substances.

CONCRE'TE, S. an assemblage
or mixture; a body or mass.

CONCRETION, S. the act
whereby a soft body becomes hard, or
the particles of a fluid become fixed;
the coalition; or uniting of several
particles.

CONCRE'TIVE, Adj. that which
has the power of uniting several parti-
cles.

CONCU'BINAGE, S. the act of
living or cohabiting with a woman,
without being married.

CONCU'BINE, S. a kept mistress.

CONCU'PISCENCE, S. leache-
ry; lust.

CONCU'PISCENT, Part. leacher-
ous; lustful.

To **CONCU'R**, V. N. to meet
together; to join in one design; to
unite with.

CONCU'RRENCE, or **CON-**
CURRENCY, S. assistance; uni-
on; conjunction; agreement.

CONCU'RRENT, Part. promot-
ing the same design.

CONCU'SSION, S. shaking; agi-
tation.

CONCU'SSIVE, Adj. that which
has the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDE'MN**, V. A. to pass
sentence against a person; to censure,
blame, or find fault with.

CONDEMNATION, S. passing
or pronouncing sentence against a
person.

C O N

CONDE'MNER, S. the person who condemns, censures, or blames.

To **CONDE'NSATE**, V. A. to make more solid or thick, by compression or force.

CONDENSA'TION, S. the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other.

To **CONDE'NSE**, V. A. to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty; to grow thick, to become solid and weighty.

CONDE'NSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space.

CONDE'NSITY, S. coagulation, thickness.

To **CONDESCEN'D**, V. N. to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to stoop, yield, or submit to.

CONDI'GN, Adj. worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved.

CONDI'TION, S. state, or the circumstance of person or fortune; rank; the terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement.

To **CONDI'TION**, V. N. to make terms.

CONDI'TIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms.

CONDI'TIONARY, Adj. stipulated; bargained.

CONDI'TIONED, Part. having qualities either good or bad.

To **CONDO'LE**, V. N. to lament with those who grieve for any misfortune, or calamity.

CONDO'LEMENT, S. grief; sorrow.

CONDO'LENCE, S. a sympathizing grief.

CONDO'LER, S. one who expresses a concern for the sorrow of another.

To **CO'NDUCE**, V. N. to promote an end by acting jointly.

CONDU'CIBLE, Adj. promoting a design.

CONDU'CIVE, Adj. having a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end.

CONDU'CT, S. management; behaviour.

To **CONDU'CT**, V. A. to direct,

C O N

lead or guide, or introduce; to manage.

CONDU'CTOR, S. a guide; leader; a manager.

CONDU'IT, S. Fr. [*pronounced* *cundit*] a canal, made use of for conveyance of water; an aqueduct; a place furnished with a cock, where people are supplied with water.

CO'NE, S. In Geometry, a body, whose base is a circle, its per part ending in a point, somewhat like a sugar-loaf.

To **CONFA'BULATE**, V. N. to talk easily, and with carelessness; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION, S. familiar, careless talk.

To **CONFEC'T**, V. A. to serve fruit, &c. with sugar.

CONFEC'T, S. a sweetmeat.

CONFEC'TION, S. the preparing fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified sugar.

CONFEC'TIONER, S. one who makes and sells sweetmeats.

CONFEC'DERACY, S. a league, contract, or agreement.

To **CONFEC'DERATE**, V. A. to unite in a league.

CONFEC'DERATE, S. one who enters into an agreement with another; an ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, S. a league, an alliance.

To **CONFER**, V. N. to talk with a person in order to come to a determination; to bestow a favour.

CO'NFERE'CE, S. the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute; a meeting appointed for the discoursing on some point in debate.

CONFER'RER, S. he that discourses with another on some point; he that bestows a favour on another.

To **CONFES'S**, V. A. to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To disclose a person's sins to a priest; to own.

CONFESS'EDLY, Adv. avowedly; indisputably.

CONFES'SION, S. the acknowledgment or owning a crime. In the Romish Church, an acknowledged

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ns in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution.

CONFESSIONAL, S. In the English Church, a little box wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSINARY, S. the confessional chair wherein the priest sits to receive the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSOR, S. In the Roman Church, a priest authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and to grant them absolution; the penitent confesses his crimes.

CONFIDENT, Part. causing or inducing in company with some other person or thing.

CONFIDENT, S. a person intrusted with the secrets of another; generally applied to those who are intrusted with the affairs of lovers.

TO CONFIDE, V. N. to trust in; depend upon.

CONFIDENCE, S. a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another; boldness. Figuratively, the state of boldness, or conscious integrity.

CONFIDENT, Part. positive; sure of success; bold; impudent.

CONFIGURATION, S. the order in which the particles of bodies are united together. In Astrology, a particular situation of the planets in the zodiac, whereby they are supposed mutually to affect and assist each other in bringing about some event.

TO CONFIGURE S. to form by bringing in a particular manner.

CONFINE, S. a limit; border; or utmost verge of a thing, or state.

TO CONFINE, V. N. to border; to touch; or be contiguous

TO CONFINE, V. A. to bound; to limit; to inclose; to shut up; to detain; to imprison; to immure.

CONFINEMENT, S. the act of confining a person in prison; restraint.

CONFINITY, nearness; neighborhood; likeness.

TO CONFIRM, V. A. to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to invest a person in an office; to admit

to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFIRMABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made evident.

CONFIRMATION, S. the act of establishing any person in a place or office; a proof which brings conviction; an ecclesiastic rite, whereby a person, arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow made for him by his godfathers and godmothers.

CONFISCABLE, Adj. liable to be seized on.

TO CONFISCATE, V. A. to seize on private property.

CONFISCATION, S. the seizing of private property.

CONFITURE, S. a sweet-meat, or confection.

CONFLAGRATION, S. a general fire spreading over a large space. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things.

CONFLICT, S. a combat, or fight between two; a contest or strife; a struggle; an agony, or pang.

CONFLUENCE, S. an uniting of two or more streams or rivers; a concurrence or multitude.

CONFLUENT, Part. running one into another; meeting or mixing together.

CONFLUX, S. the uniting or union of several streams or rivers; a crowd.

TO CONFORM, V. A. to submit or yield obedience to.

CONFORMABLE, Adj. having the same form; compliant or submissive.

CONFORMATION, S. the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; the resemblance or agreement of actions to some standard or law.

CONFORMIST, S. one who complies with the mode of worship used by the Church of England.

CONFORMITY, S. likeness; resemblance; consistency; compliance with the worship of the established Church.

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To **CONFOUND**, V. A. to mingle or mix things; to puzzle or perplex; to amaze, astonish; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, Part. hateful; prodigious.

CONFOUNDER, S. one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, S. a brotherhood.

To **CONFRONT**, V. A. to stand face to face; to oppose; to contrast.

CONFRONTATION, S. the act of opposing one evidence to another.

To **CONFUSE**, V. A. to put in disorder; to disperse; to perplex.

CONFUSEDNESS, S. want of distinctness or clearness; irregularity.

CONFUSION, S. an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture; the using words without any precise meaning; want of distinction and clearness.

CONFUTABLE, Adj. that which may be shewn to be false or groundless.

CONFUTATION, S. the act of destroying the arguments of another.

To **CONFUTE**, V. A. to destroy the force of an argument.

To **CONGEAL**, V. A. to change or thicken a fluid by cold, &c. to grow thick.

CONGEALABLE, Adj. that which may grow thick by cold.

CONGEALMENT, S. the clot, or thick mass formed by cold.

CONGENIAL, Adj. partaking of the same genus; of the same nature, disposition, or kind.

CONGENIALITY, S. of the same genus, nature, or disposition.

CONGER, S. a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CONGESTIBLE, Adj. that which may be heaped together.

CONGESTION, S. In Surgery, a collection of matter gathered together.

To **CONGLA'TIATE**, V. N. to turn to ice.

To **CONGLO'BATE**, V. A. to unite into the form of a globe or ball.

To **CONGLO'BE**, V. A. to gather into a firm round ball.

To **CONGLUTINATE**, V. A. to glue, cement, or join by any vis-

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cous, sticking, or glutinous stance.

CONGLUTINATION, S. act of sticking together.

CONGLUTINATOR, S. which has the power of making cohere.

To **CONGRA'TULATE**, V. to express joy on account of the success of another.

CONGRATULATION, S. expressing joy on the success or pines of another.

To **CONGREGATE**, V. A. assemble, meet, or come together.

CONGREGATION, S. In Physics, that degree of mixture where the particles of a fluid meet or only in a point. In Divinity, assembly of people met together for religious worship.

CONGREG'SS, S. a shock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for settling of affairs between different nations.

CONGREG'SSIVE, Adj. meeting together; encountering.

To **CONGRUE**, V. A. to agree to suit; to import; to become.

CONGRUITY, S. fitness; consistency.

CONIC, or **CONICAL**, having the form of a cone, as a loaf, or round pyramid.

CONJECTURE, S. guess; or notion.

To **CONJE'CTURE**, V. A. guess.

CONJECTURER, S. a guesser.

CONIFEROUS, Adj. In Botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone applied to the pine-tree, &c.

CONJOINT, Part. united; connected; associate.

CONJOINTLY, Adv. together in union.

CONJUGAL, Adj. belonging to marriage.

To **CONJUGATE**, V. A. to unite; to join in marriage.

Grammar, to decline Verbs.

CONJUGATE, S. In Grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and resembling it in its sense and meaning.

CONJUGATION, S. the act of uniting

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ing, or joining things together;
In Grammar, an orderly di-
vision of the tenses, persons, and
of verbs

CONJUNCT, Part. joined with
another; concurring; united.

CONJUNCTION, S. the unit-
ing of two things together; a league or
federacy. In Astronomy, the meet-
ing of the stars or planets in the same
part of the zodiac.

CONJUNCTLY, Adv. jointly.

CONJUNCTURE, S. an union
meeting of several circumstances,
uses; a critical, or particular pe-
riod of time; connection of several
things forming a whole.

CONJURATION, S. magic
rites, characters, ceremonies, charms,
which were supposed to have the power
of raising the dead, and devils; a plot;
a conspiracy.

CONJURE, V. A. to intreat;
to bind persons together by a solemn
oath.

To influence by the supposed
power of magic or enchantments.

CONJURER, S. an enchanter,
one who makes use of magical
rites; an impostor, who pretends
to be able to foretell the future events
of a person's life, &c.

CONNECT, V. A. to join
together; to join together the mem-
ories of a period.

CONNECTIVE, Adj. that which
exerts the power of joining different
things together.

CONNEXION, S. a relation
by which one thing adheres to and de-
pends on another; dependence; com-
munion; union, formed by interest.

CONNI'VANCE, S. the behold-
ing or seeing any fault without taking
notice of it, or punishing the com-
missioner.

CONNIVE, V. A. to wink;
to look by a fault.

CONNOISSEUR, S. one who is
fully acquainted with any object
of knowledge or taste; a perfect
judge, or critic.

CONNU'BIAL, Adj. relating to
marriage.

CONQUER, V. A. to sub-
due; to surmount; to obtain the
victory.

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CONQUE'RABLE, Adj. easy to
be overcome.

CON'QUEROR, S. who surmounts
any difficulty; one who subdues by
force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, S. the thing gained
by victory; victory or success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, Adj.
near of kin.

CONSANGUINITY, S. rela-
tion by blood.

CONSCIENCE, S. the faculty or
art of judging of the nature of our
actions, whether they be good or
evil; the determination of the mind
with respect to the quality of any ac-
tion, after its commission; the know-
ledge of our own thoughts, or con-
sciousness; real sentiments.

CONSCIENTIOUS, Adj. scru-
pulous; exactly just.

CONSCIONABLE, Adj. agreea-
ble to the dictates of conscience; just.

CONSCIOUS, Adj. to be in-
wardly sensible of a thing. Know-
ing from recollection or memory;
bearing witness of, or sensible of.

CONSCIOUSNESS, S. the per-
ception or sensation of what passes in
a man's own mind.

TO CONSECRATE, V. A. to
dedicate or set apart to divine uses.

CONSECRATOR, S. the person
who performs the rites by which a
thing is appropriated to divine uses.

CONSECRATION, S. the act of
appropriating any common thing to
religious uses, by means of certain ce-
remonies or rites; the benediction of
the bread and wine in the sacrament.

CONSECUTION, S. a chain of
consequences; succession.

CONSECUTIVE, Adj. follow-
ing; immediately succeeding.

CONSENT, S. yielding; com-
pliance; agreement; unity of senti-
ment; harmony.

TO CONSENT, V. N. to agree
to; to yield to; to permit.

CONSEQUENCE, S. that which
follows from, or is produced by any
cause; event; effect; importance.

CONSE'QUENT, Part. following
as an effect.

CONSE'QUENT, S. the last pro-
position of an argument, or enthy-
menon.

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men, deduced from propositions; an effect.

CONSEQUENTLY, Adv. by consequence; necessarily; inevitably.

CONSERVABLE, Adj. capable of being preserved or kept.

CONSERVANCY, S. applied to the courts held by the lord mayor, for preservation of the fishery on the river Thames; which are stiled *courts of conservancy*.

CONSERVATION, S. the act of preserving from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATOR, S. one who preserves from corruption or decay. *Conservator of the peace*, was one who had an especial charge to see the king's peace kept.

CONSERVATORY, S. a place wherein any thing is kept.

CONSERVE, S. a sweetmeat. In Pharmacy, a medicine, in the form of an electuary.

TO CONSIDER, V. A. to think; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on; to observe.

CONSIDERABLE, Adj. important; valuable; respectable; large.

CONSIDERATE, Adj. serious; prudent; pitying.

CONSIDERATION, S. mature thought; meditation. An equivalent.

TO CONSIGN, V. A. to transfer one's property to another; to send goods or direct them to another; to entrust.

CONSIGNATION, S. the transferring property to another.

CONSIGNMENT, S. the act of transferring; the writing by which property is transferred.

TO CONSIST, V. N. to subsist; to be comprised or contained; to be composed.

CONSISTENCE, or **CONSISTENCY**, S. the natural state of bodies; the degree of thickness or thinness; substance; uniformity; free from contradiction.

CONSISTENT, Part. not contradictory; not opposite; agreeing; firm; or solid.

CONSISTENTLY, Adv. agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTORICAL, Adj. relating to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

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CONSISTORY, S. a court consisting of ecclesiastics; a court held at Rome, consisting of cardinals, which the pope is president.

CONSO'LABLE, Adj. that admits comfort.

CONSOLA'TION, S. that diminishes grief; comfort.

TO CONSO'LE, V. A. to cause to comfort.

TO CONSO'LIDATE, V. A. to form into a compact or hard body; to harden; to unite.

CONSOLIDA'TION, S. the act of uniting.

CONSO'NANCE, or **CONSONANCY**, S. In Music, the agreement of two sounds.

CONSO'NANT, S. In Grammar, a letter which cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CONSO'NANTLY, Adv. fully; agreeably.

CONSORT, S. a companion, generally applied to signify a wife.

TO CONSO'RT, V. N. to unite or associate.

CONSPICUITY, S. brightness; an evident proposition.

CONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. easily seen; eminent, famous, manifest.

CONSPIRACY, S. a plot.

CONSPIRA'TOR, S. one who has privately engaged to carry on a plot.

TO CONSPIRE, V. N. to enter into agreement with others to carry on a plot.

CONSTABLE, S. the lord *constable*, was an officer who had the care of the peace of the kingdom, and matters of deeds of arms, and matters of war. *Constables* of hundreds were ordained by Edward I. two of which to be chosen out of every hundred for the preservation of the peace. These are called now *high-constables*, because of the increase of people and crimes have given occasion for officers of the like nature, in every town, called *parish constables*.

CONSTANCY S. consistency, resolution, steadiness; firmness.

CONSTANT, Adj. firm, immovably attached to any person; faithful, or without intermission.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, S. the ancient Bizantium, by the Turks now Iſtambol. It is the capital of Asia, in European Turkey, and the residence of the Grand Signior.

It has its name from the first christian emperor Constantine, who, in 324, made it the seat of the Roman empire in the East and it continued so till 1453, when the Turks took it after fifty-four years siege; which time it has been the seat of their empire. Like old Rome, it is on seven hills; hence sometimes called New Rome. Here the Greeks have thirty Churches, the Latins also several, the Swedes have some few; and the Swedish ambassador is allowed a Lutheran church.

CONSTELLATE, V. N. to be adorned with a collected lustre.

CONSTELLATION, S. an assemblage of several stars, called by the name of some animal; an assemblage of several lustres.

CONSTERNATION, S. amazement, surprize, or wonder.

CONSTITUTE, V. A. to put together, to thicken.

CONSTITUENT, Adj. essential; fundamental; necessary to the existence of something.

CONSTITUENT, S. the thing which contributes to the formation of something; one who authorizes or delegates another to act for him.

CONSTITUTE, V. A. to give existence to a thing; to enact, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTION, S. the particular texture of the body; the habitual temperament of the body; an established form of government.

CONSTITUTIONAL, Adj. flowing from the particular habit of a person's body; implanted in the very nature of a thing; consistent with the nature of government; legal.

CONSTRAIN, V. A. to force.

CONSTRAINT, S. compulsion; reserve.

CONSTRUCT, V. A. to construct; to cramp.

CONSTRINGE, V. A. to con-

CONSTRINGENT, Part. having the quality of binding.

To **CONSTRUCT**, V. A. to form; to build.

CONSTRUCTION, S. the form of a building; structure; the manner in which things are laid together; the meaning or interpretation of a word.

To **CONSTRUCT**, V. A. to place words in their grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, Adj. of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, S. the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread, after consecration, in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, S. the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins.

CONSULSHIP, S. the office of a consul.

To **CONSULT**, V. N. to deliberate together; to plan, or contrive; to examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTATION, S. the taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject. In Medicine, applied to the calling in more persons to consider the distemper of a person.

CONSUMABLE, Adj. that which may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To **CONSUME**, V. A. to waste; to diminish; or destroy.

CONSUMER, S. one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To **CONSUMMATE**, V. A. to finish; to complete; to end.

CONSUMMATE, Part. perfect; complete; finished.

CONSUMMATION, S. the completion of any undertaking.

CONSUMPTION, S. the act of consuming, wasting, or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing. In Medicine, a decay of the body by a gradual wasting of muscular flesh.

CONSUMPTIVE, Adj. diseased, or affected with a consumption.

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CONTA'GION, S. the communicating a disease from one body to another; pestilence.

CONTA'GIOUS, Adj. infectious.

To CONTA'IN, V. N. to comprise.

To CONTA'MINATE, V. A. to defile; to pollute.

CONTA'MINATE, Part. defiled; polluted.

CONTAMINA'TION, S. the act of polluting; the state of a thing defiled or polluted.

To CONTE'MN, V. A. to despise; to disregard; to neglect.

CONTE'MNER, S. a despiser; a scorner.

To CONTE'MPLATE, V. A. to consider; to muse.

CONTE'MPLA'TION, S. studious or intense thought on any subject.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, Adj. studious; thoughtful.

CONTE'MPORARY, Adj. living in the same age; born at the same time.

CONTE'MPORARY, S. one who lives at the same time with another.

CONTE'MPT, S. the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of scorn; the state of being despised; vileness.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of scorn.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, Adv. meanly.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, Adj. using an insolent expression of scorn and disdain.

To CONTE'ND, V. N. to strive or struggle; to vie with; to debate with warmth.

CONTE'NDER, S. an opponent.

To CONTE'NT, V. A. to satisfy, to confine one's desires; to give a person his demands.

CONTE'NT, S. a disposition of mind, whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot. In the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel, or receptacle; the chief things treated of by any author.

CONTE'NTED, Part. satisfied with one's present lot.

CONTE'NTION, S. an opposition of sentiments or opinions; emulation.

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CONTENTIOUS, Adj. quarrelsome; litigious.

CONTENTMENT, S. full satisfaction in present enjoyment.

To CONTE'ST, V. A. to dispute to oppose an opinion; to contend; to strive, vie, or emulate.

CONTE'ST, S. a dispute; a difference; a controversy.

CON'TEXT, S. the general train and series of a discourse.

CONTEXTURE, S. the peculiar arrangement, order, or disposition of the parts of a body; constitution.

CONTIGU'ITY, S. a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTIGUOUS, Adj. meeting so as to touch; bordering.

CONTINENCE, or **CONTINENCY**, S. restraint, moderation in lawful pleasures; chastity.

CONTINENT, Part. chaste.

CONTINENT, S. In Geography, a large extent of land, containing several kingdoms not divided by the sea.

CONTINGENCE, or **CONTINGENCY**, S. the quality of being liable to exist or not to exist, applied to future events.

CONTINGENT, Adj. casual.

CONTINGENT, S. something casual, or uncertain.

CONTINUAL, Adj. incessant without interruption, or intermission.

CONTINUALLY, Adv. without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, S. an uninterrupted succession; abode, duration, perseverance.

CONTINUATION, S. an uninterrupted succession.

To CONTINUE, V. N. to remain; to last; to endure; to proceed without interruption.

To CONTORT, V. A. to twist, or writhe.

CONTO'UR, S. In Painting, an outline which limits or defines any figure. The *contour* of a face, is used by the Italians, for the features or lineaments.

CON'TRA, Prep. used in Commerce, the credit side. In Composition, it signifies *contrary* or *opposite*.

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CONTRA'BAND, Adj. prohibited by the laws; illegal.

CONTRACT, V. A. to draw together; comprize; to make a bargain; to betroth; to acquire; to incur; to abridge.

CONTRACT, S. an agreement; compact; the act of betrothing.

CONTRACTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced to a narrower com-

CONTRACTION, S. the act of shortening a writing; the act of sinking; the state of a thing sinking or shriveled.

CONTRADICT, V. A. to oppose; to deny the assertion of another.

CONTRADICTION, S. the asserting that the opinion of another is false; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety.

CONTRADICTORY, Adj. opposite to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRADISTINCTION, S. an explanation or determining the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, V. A. to distinguish or explain by contrast.

CONTRAPOSITION, the place opposite, or over-against.

CONTRARIES, S. opposites, which are as remote from each other as possible, and mutually expel each other; such are whiteness and blackness; cold and heat, &c.

CONTRARIETY, S. opposition; inconsistency.

CONTRARIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

CONTRARY, Adj. inconsistent; disagreeing; in an opposite direction, unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CONTRARY, S. a proposition of truth opposite to another.

CONTRAST, S. In Painting and Sculpture, an opposition or difference between the position, attitude, &c. of two figures.

CONTRAST, V. A. In Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, in order to set off one figure by another; to set in contrary positions.

CONTRAVALLATION, S. In

Fortification, a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket shot of the town, and drawn between the besiegers and the town.

CONTRAVENE, V. A. to oppose; to obstruct the performance of a thing.

CONTRAVENTION, S. an opposition to any law.

CONTRIBUTARY, Adj. concurring to promote a design.

CONTRIBUTE, V. A. to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on some common design; to promote.

CONTRIBUTION, S. the act of paying a share of the expences required to carry on any design; a sum of money collected from several persons.

CONTRIBUTIVE, Adj. that which promotes any design.

CONTRIBUTOR, S. one who pays his share towards raising a sum of money.

CONTRIBUTORY, Adj. promoting the same end.

CONTRITE, Adj. bruised, or much worn. In Divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God.

CONTRITION, S. the act of rubbing two bodies against each other. In Divinity, that sorrow for sin which arises from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRIVANCE, S. a plan; a scheme; a plot; an artifice.

CONTRIVE, V. A. to invent, plan, or project.

CONTRIVER, S. an inventor; a projector.

CONTRO'L, S. restraint; check; power; authority.

CONTRO'L, V. A. to restrain; to govern.

CONTROLLER, S. a person who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, restraining, or governing.

CONTROVERSIAL, Adj. relating to dispute; that which may be disputed.

CONTROVERSY, S. an opposition of opinions or sentiments, carried on with some warmth; a suit at law; opposition.

To **CONTROVERT**, V. A. to oppose.

CONTROVERTIST, S. a person often engaged in disputes.

CONTUMACIOUS, Adj. insolently, obstinate.

CONTUMACY, S. disobedience to lawful authority; perverseness.

CONTUMELIOUS, Adj. reproachful; full of poignant and sarcastic expressions; that which occasions reproach.

CONTUMELY, S. language abounding with bitter expressions; infamy.

To **CONTUSE**, V. A. to beat together; to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow.

CONTUSION, S. the effect of beating or bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon.

To **CONVENE**, V. A. to call together by summons; to assemble.

CONVENIENCE, or **CONVENIENCY**, S. suitability or fitness; advantage; profit; ease; seasonableness.

CONVENIENT, Adj. fit; suitable; proper; commodious, seasonable.

CONVENIENTLY, Adj. commodiously; properly.

CONVENT, S. the place inhabited by the religious of either sex.

CONVENTICLE, S. a place of worship; a secret assembly.

CONVENTION, S. the coming together; or union; an assembly; a contract or agreement.

CONVENTUAL, S. a monk.

To **CONVERGE**, V. N. to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point.

CONVERSABLE, Adj. qualified for conversation; fit for company; affable.

CONVERSANT, Part. used, or habituated to; familiarly acquainted with; intimate with.

CONVERSATION, S. a familiar discourse; intercourse; commerce; behaviour; life.

To **CONVERSE**, V. N. to live with; to keep company with; to

hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse.

CONVERSE, S. conversation; familiar acquaintance.

CONVERSION, S. the change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In Algebra, the reducing an equation, or quantity sought, into fractions, to one common denominator.

To **CONVERT**, V. A. to change into another substance; to change from one religion to another.

CONVERT, S. a person prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVERTER, S. a person who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVEX, Adj. swelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe. Used substantively, for *convexity*.

CONVEXED, Part. bending outwardly.

CONVEXITY, S. the bending or protuberance, formed by the outward surface of a thing, which is in a round or globular form.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow on one side, and convex on the other.

To **CONVEY**, V. A. to move from one place to another; to transport; to transmit; to transfer right or property to another.

CONVEYANCE, S. the moving a thing from one place to another; the transferring of property from one to the other; a writing or instrument by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, S. a lawyer, conversant in drawing writings where by property is transferred.

To **CONVICT**, V. A. to prove guilty of some crime.

CONVICT, S. a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVICTION, S. the proof of guilt; confutation; consciousness of guilt.

CONVICTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

To **CONVINCE**, V. A. to convince; manifest, or vindicate.

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CONU'NDRUM, S. a low jest or riddle, drawn from the double signification of words.

To **CONVO'CATE**, V. A. to call several persons together; to summons.

CONVOCA'TION, S. an assembly; an assembly of the clergy on matters ecclesiastical. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the re-chancellor, doctors, and masters of arts.

To **CONVO'KE**, V. A. to call together, to summons.

To **CONVOL'VE**, V. A. to roll together.

CONVO'LUTED, Part. twisted; twisted; or rolled up.

To **CO'NVOY**, V. A. to guard or protect ships by sea, or provisions on land.

CONVO'Y, S. one or more ships attending a fleet of merchants, in order to protect them from an enemy.

To **CONVUL'SE**, V. A. In Medicine, to give an involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVULSION, S. In Medicine, a continued involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body.

CO'NY, S. In Natural History, a creature which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabbit.

To **COO**, V. N. to make noise like a dove, or pigeon.

COO'K, S. a person who professes to dress victuals for the table.

To **COOK**, V. A. to prepare victuals.

COO'KERY, S. the art of dressing victuals.

COO'L, Adj. a lesser degree of coldness, somewhat cold. Figurative, not over fond; indifferent.

To **COO'L**, V. A. to lessen heat; to become less hot; to become less eager.

COO'LER, S. that which has the power of diminishing the degree of heat; a vessel made use of by brewers to cool their sweet wort in.

COO'LLY, Adj. without heat or passion.

COOL'NESS, S. a middle state

between excessive heat, and excessive cold; indifference.

COO'P, S. a pen or inclosure to confine poultry in.

To **COO'P**, V. A. to confine, shut up, or inclose in a narrow compass.

COOPE'E, S. a particular step or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, S. one who makes casks.

To **CO-OPE'RATE**, V. A. to labour with another; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, S. that act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, S. he that endeavours to promote the same end as others.

CO-ORDINATION, S. the state of holding the same rank or degree.

CO'OT, or **COOTE**, S. In Natural History, a small black water-fowl.

CO'PAL, S. a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant smell.

COPARTNER, S. one who has a share; one who carries on business in conjunction with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, S. a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade.

COPA'YVA, S. In Medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brasils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

CO'PE, S. an ornament worn by priests; any thing spread over the head, as the skies.

To **CO'PE**, V. A. to cover, or arch over; to contend with; to oppose.

CO'PIOUS, Adj. plentiful; abundant; in great quantities.

CO'PIOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance; diffusiveness.

CO'PIER, S. one who transcribes or imitates.

COP'PEL, S. a vessel used by assayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COP'PER, S. a hard metal heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold; it is more liable to rust than any other metal. *Copper,*

C O R

signifies a large vessel or boiler fixed in brick-work. A *Copper-Plate* is a thin piece of polished copper, engraved with some design.

COP'PERAS, S. a vitriolic substance. It is made use of in dying, in making ink, &c.

COP'PER-SMITH, S. a person who makes and deals peculiarly in vessels formed of copper.

COP'PERY, Adj. containing copper; made of copper.

COP'PICE, S. A small wood consisting of under-wood, or brush-wood.

COP'SE, S. See *Coppice*.

To **COPSE**, V. A. to preserve under-wood.

To **COPU'LATE**, V. A. to unite, join, or link; to come together; applied to the commerce between animals of different sexes.

COPULA'TION, S. the embracing of the different sexes.

COPULATIVE, S. a term of Grammar, implying the joining two or more sentences or attributes together.

COP'Y, S. a writing wrote word for word, from some original; an individual book or manuscript of an author; a picture drawn from an original piece. A *Copy-book* is a book of blank paper, wherein scholars learn writing.

To **COP'Y**, V. A. to transcribe word for word; to imitate a design or picture.

COPY'HOLD, S. In Law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.

To **COQUET**, V. A. to entertain with amorous discourse; to treat with an appearance of love.

COQUE'TRY, S. a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex.

COQUE'TTE, S. a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex by affectation.

CORAL, S. a plant of a stony nature, growing in the water; the toy which is hung pendent from the waste of children.

CORA'LLINE, Adj. consisting of coral; resembling coral.

C O R

COR'ANT, S. a dance, consisting of a sprightly motion.

COR'BAN, S. an alms basket; a gift of charity; an alms.

CORBE'ILS, S. In Fortification little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men, when firing at the besiegers.

COR'D, S. a string made of hemp twisted. A *cord of wood* is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

To **COR'D**, V. A. to bind or fasten with a cord.

COR'DAGE, S. a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

COR'DED, Part. made of ropes, or cords.

CORDELI'ER, S. a Franciscan, or monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the cord which they wear round their waste.

COR'DIAL, S. In Medicine, a draught, potion, which brings the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition.

COR'DIAL, Adj. reviving, strengthening, sincere; hearty.

CORDIA'LITY, S. sincere affection; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIA'LITY, Adv. in a sincere and affectionate manner.

COR'DON, S. the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order.

CO'RE, S. the heart; the inner part of any thing. In Fruit, the inner part, which contains the kernel.

CORIA'NDER, S. a plant used in medicine as a carminative.

COR'INTH, S. a small fruit, commonly called a *currant*. The *Corinthian order*, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all.

CO'RK, S. In Botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years. Of the bark are formed bungs and stopples for bottles, which are called *corks*.

CO'RKING-PIN, S. a pin of large size.

COR'N, S. grain which produces bread; grain unreaped; grain in the ear; an excrescence growing on the toes; a single particle of gunpowder or salt.

C O R

CORNE'LIAN-STONE, S. a
stone of precious stone, set in rings.

CORNE'OUS, Adj. horny, or
resembling horn.

COR'NER, S. an angle; a secret
private place; the extremities.

COR'NET, S. a horn, or musical
instrument. An officer in the caval-
ry who bears the ensign or colours.

COR'NICE, S. In Architecture,
the uppermost member of the enta-
blature of a column; likewise all lit-
erary projectures of masonry or joinery.

CORN'IFIC, Adj. productive of,
or making horns.

CORN'IGEROUS, Adj. horned;
bearing or having horns.

CORNU'COPIÆ, S. among the
ancients, a horn, out of which a
plenty of all things was supposed to
flow. It is generally the characte-
ristic of the goddesses of plenty.

To **CORNU'TE**, to bestow horns,
to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, Part. horned;
cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, S. a cuckold.

CORONAL, S. a crown; a gar-
land. The coronal suture, in Anato-
my, is the first of the cranium, which
arches across from one temple to the
other.

CORONARY, Adj. relating to,
situated on the crown of the head.

CORONA'TION, S. the act or
ceremony of crowning a king.

CORONER, S. a conservator of
peace in the county where elect-
ed. In case of a violent death, he is
to make inquest.

CORONET, S. an inferior crown
borne by the nobility; that of a duke
is adorned with strawberry leaves;
that of a marquis with leaves and
flowers placed interchangeably; that of
a earl with the pearls raised above
the leaves; that of a viscount is sur-
mounted with pearls only; and that
of a baron has only four pearls.

CORPO'RAL, S. in the army
the lowest officer in the foot.

CORPO'RAL, Adj. relating to
the body.

CORPORA'LITY, S. the quali-
ty consisting of body, or matter.

C O R

CORPO'RALLY, Adv. in a sen-
sible or material manner; bodily.

CORPO'RATE, Adj. united in-
to a body or community.

CORPORA'TION, S. a body
politic, authorized by the king's
charter.

CORPO'REAL, Adj. consisting
of matter or body. See *Corporal*.

To **CORPO'RIFY**, V. A. to
thicken or gather into a body.

COR'PS, S. a body or collection
of soldiers.

CORPSE, S. the body, a dead bo-
dy.

CORPULENCE, or **CORPU-
LENCY**, S. the state of a person
overloaded with fat.

CORPU'LENT, S. fleshy; fat.

CORPU'SCULE, S. a small bo-
dy; an atom.

To **CORRA'DE**, V. A. to rub
off; to wear away, by rubbing two
bodies together.

To **CORRE'CT**, V. A. to punish
a person for a fault. In Printing, to
note the faults of the compositor; to
mend any error; to give a person no-
tice of his faults.

CORRE'CT, Adj. perfect; freed
from errors.

CORRE'CTION, S. punishment;
amendment; reprehension; censure.

CORRECTIVE, Adj. having
the power of altering or counteract-
ing any bad qualities.

CORRE'CTLY, Adv. free from
faults; exactly.

CORRE'CTOR, S. he who a-
mendments or corrects.

To **COR'RESPOND**, V. N. to
answer; to match; to suit.

CORRESPONDENCE, or **COR-
RESPONDENCY**, S. an agree-
ment; friendship; intercourse, or
commerce.

CORRESPONDENT, Adj. suit-
ing; agreeing.

CORRESPONDENT, S. a per-
son with whom commerce or intelli-
gence is carried on.

CORRI'GIBLE, Adj. that which
may be altered for the better; that
which is a proper object of punish-
ment.

C O S

To **CORROBO'RATE**, V. A. to confirm an assertion; to strengthen.

CORROBORA'TION, S. the act of strengthening; confirmation.

To **CORRO'DE**, V. A. to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

CORRO'SIBE, Adj. that which may have its particles eaten.

CORRO'SION, S. the dissolution or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

CORRO'SIVE, Adj. having the power of separating the particles of a body; having the power of fretting.

CORRO'SIVE, S. that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away.

CORRU'GANT, Part. having the power of wrinkling.

To **CORRU'GATE**, V. A. to wrinkle.

CORRUGA'TION, S. the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRU'PT**, V. A. to spoil; to vitiate; or render bad; to grow rotten.

CORRU'PT, Adj. vitious; tainted; rotten.

CORRU'PTER, S. that which putrifies or taints; one who seduces a person to vice.

CORRUPTIB'LITY, S. the possibility of being corrupted, putrified, or rendered worse.

CORRUPTION, S. rottenness; a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a state wherein persons are bought by bribes, or act only from lucrative motives. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound.

CO'RSAIR, S. a pirate.

CO'RSE, S. a carcase or dead body.

COSE'CANT, S. In Geometry, the secant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SINE, S. In Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the centre and the right sine.

COSME'TIC, Adj. beautifying; or heightening beauty.

C O U

COSMI'CAL, Adj. relating to the world.

COSMO'GONY, S. the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, S. one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, S. a description of the several parts of the world. It consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMO'POLITER, or **CO'MOPO'LITAN**, S. a citizen of the world; one who is at home in companies, and in all countries.

CO'ST, S. the price given for a thing; charge; expence; sumptuousness; luxury; loss.

To **CO'ST**, V. N. to be purchased at a particular sum.

CO'STIVE, Adj. bound in the body; going seldom to stool; hardened.

COSTIVE'NESS, S. In Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements.

COSTLI'NESS, S. sumptuousness; expensiveness.

CO'STLY, Adj. expensive; not valuable.

COS'TUS, S. In Botany, a scented herb.

CO'T, S. a small house; a hut.

COTA'NGENT, S. In Geometry, the complement of an angle which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTEMPORA'RY, Adj. existing at the same time with another.

COTTA'GE, S. a little house or hut.

COTTA'GER, S. one who dwells in a hut, or cottage.

COT'TON, S. the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree. Cotton wool signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of its threads, when spun.

To **CO'UCH**, V. N. to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beasts; to lie in wait or ambush; to stoop. In Surgery, to depress, or take off the film, which obstructs the sight.

CO'UCH, S. a long seat furnished with a matras; a bed.

COU'CHANT, Part. lying down squatting.

COV

COU

CO'VE, S. a small creek or bay ; shelter, or cover.

COVE'NANT, S. an agreement between two persons ; a writing, containing the terms of an agreement.

To COVE'NANT, V. N. to bargain ; to agree, or stipulate.

COVENANTE'E, one who is a party in a covenant.

COVE'NANTER, S. one who makes an agreement with another.

COVENTRY, S. a large and populous city in Warwickshire, on the river Sherborne, remarkable for the blue tinge of its water. Coventry cross is a fine Gothic structure, and at the S. end of the town is a tall spire, all that is left of the Grey Friars church. Its weekly markets are Wednesdays and Fridays. It holds annual fairs on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep ; Friday in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollens ; and the first day is a representation of lady Godiva on horseback, and a procession of the inhabitants ; November 1, for linen and woollen cloth, and horses. It lies 15 miles N. of Warwick, and ninety N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 1 deg. 27 min. W.

To CO'VEY, V. A. to overspread with something ; to hide ; to copulate with the other sex, applied to horses.

CO'VEY, S. that which is spread over another ; concealment ; a specious pretence.

CO'VEY, S. shelter.

COVERING, S. drefs ; any thing spread over another.

COVERLET, S. the uppermost part of the bed-cloaths.

CO'VEY, S. a shelter ; a thicket or hiding-place.

CO'VEY, Adj. sheltered ; secret ; private ; concealed by some specious appearance. *Covert way*, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field on the edge of the ditch, ranging round the half moons, and other works.

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Law, the state or condition of a married woman.

To CO'VET, V. A. to desire vehemently.

CO'VETOUS, Adj. excessively desirous of ; avaricious or eager to possess.

CO'VETOUSLY, Adj. in a greedy avaricious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, S. the quality of being inordinately eager after gain.

CO'VEY, S. a hatch ; or an old bird with her young.

CO'UGH, S. In Medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, &c.

To CO'UGH, V. N. to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of serous humours ; to make a noise in endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is over-charged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration.

CO'VIN, or CO'VINE, S. an agreement to cheat a person.

CO'VING, S. In Building, applied to houses projecting over the ground-plot.

CO'ULD, was able ; or had in my power to.

CO'ULTER, S. the sharp iron, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the plough-share.

COUNCIL, S. an assembly met together.

CO'UNSEL, S. advice by. In Law, a person which pleads at the bar.

To CO'UNSEL, V. A. to give advice.

CO'UNSELLOR, S. one who gives advice ; a confidant. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar.

To CO'UNT, V. A. to number, or tell ; to reckon ; to esteem.

COUNTE'NANCE, S. the form of the face, air, or look ; protection, patronage.

To COUNTE'NANCE, V. A. to favour, or protect ; to encourage.

COUNTER, S. a false piece of money ; the table or board on which goods are shewn in a shop.

To COUNTERACT, V. A. to destroy

destroy the power of any cause, by acting contrary.

To COUNTERBALANCE, V. A. to weigh one thing against another; to act against.

To COUNTERCHANGE, V. N. to change one thing for another.

To COUNTERFEIT, V. A. to copy; to imitate; to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, Adj. forged; fictitious; hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, S. an impostor; a forger; a cheat.

To COUNTERMAND, V. A. to contradict or repeal an order; to oppose.

To COUNTERMARCH, V. N. to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMINE, S. In War, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other ways frustrate its effects.

To COUNTERMINE, V. A. to dig a passage into an enemy's mine; to frustrate, to counterwork.

COUNTERPANE, S. a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

COUNTERPART, S. a part opposite to, or which answers another.

COUNTERPLEA, S. the plea of a respondent; a reply.

To COUNTERPLOT, V. A. to play one plot against another.

COUNTERPLOT, S. a stragem or artifice opposed to another.

To COUNTERPOISE, V. A. to place one weight against another; to act against with equal weight.

COUNTERPOISE, S. a balance. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERSCARP, S. In Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp; sometimes it is taken for the whole covered way, or glacis.

To COUNTERSIGN, V. A. to sign an order or instrument signed before a person of higher rank.

COUNTERTENOR, S. one of the mean or middle parts of music.

To COUNTERVA'IL, S. to be equal to; to compensate for; counterbalance.

To COUNTERWORK, V. A. to endeavour to hinder, to counteract.

COUNTRESS, S. the wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, S. a place or room where traders settle and put their books.

COUNTRY, S. a tract of land under one governor; those parts of a kingdom at a distance from cities or courts; the place of any person's birth, or dwelling; the inhabitants of any kingdom.

COUNTRY, Adj. rude; uncultivated; rustic; at a distance from the court. *Country-dance* seems to be derived from the French *Contre-danse*, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other, but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUNTRYMAN, S. one born in the same kingdom or shire with another; a person bred at a distance from cities or courts; a farmer, or husbandman.

COUNTY, S. a shire; an earldom.

COU'PEE, S. in dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is a little bent.

COU'PLE, S. a chain which holds dogs together; two; a pair: a male and female joined in marriage.

To COU'PLE, V. A. to chain dogs together: to join two persons together in marriage; to join in embraces, or copulate.

COU'PLET, S. two verses rhyming together.

COURAGE, S. a manly bravery.

COURAGEOUS, Adj. resolutely bold.

COURIER, S. a messenger sent in haste; an express.

COURSE, S. a race; the place where races are run: a turn, or order of succession; a series; method of life; or train of action; a series of consequence. In Cookery, a number of

C O W

fishes set at one time on a table.
ses, the main-sail and fore-sail of
 a ship. *Words of course* are those that
 are merely complimentary.

To COURSE, V. A. to hunt;
 to pursue with dogs.

COURSER, S. a swift horse.

COURT, S. the place where a
 prince resides; a hall, or apartment,
 wherein justice is administered; an
 open space before a house; a small
 square enclosed with buildings, except-
 ing an avenue which leads to it, and
 having no passage at the other end;
 a retinue or persons which attend
 a prince in his palace.

To COURT, V. A. to woo; to
 flatter; to flatter.

COURTEOUS, Adj. affable;
 courteous.

COURTEOUSNESS, S. civility;
 affability.

COURTESAN, or COURTE-
 ZAN, S. an unchaste woman; a
 prostitute.

COURTESY, S. a genteel, af-
 fable, and polite address; the method
 by which women shew their respect
 at ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the
 knees, and sinking the body. In
 law, a tenure purely by the favour
 and good-nature of others.

To COURTESY, V. N. to
 sink the body by bending the knees,
 and by the fair sex.

COURTIER, S. one who fre-
 quents the courts of princes; one who
 measures the measures of the court;
 one who solicits and endeavours to
 engage the affection of another.

COURTLINESS, S. elegance and
 politeness of address.

COURTSHIP, S. the act of en-
 deavouring to gain the favour of a
 superior, or the affection of a wo-
 man.

COUSIN, S. a title of relation,
 applied to those who are born of two
 brothers, or two brothers: a title given
 by the king to a nobleman, especially
 of the privy council.

COW, S. the female of the larger
 black cattle.

To COW, V. A. to depress, to
 bring in subjection.

C R A

CO'WARD, S. a person who is
 afraid of opposing any danger; a cha-
 racter detested by the English.

COWARDICE, S. an excessive
 timorousness.

CO'WISH, Adj. timorous.

CO'WL, S. a kind of veil worn
 by monks; a vessel in which water
 is carried on a pole between two.

COWLEY, [Abraham] one of
 the best poets of the 17th century,
 was born near the end of Chancery-
 lane, in Fleet-street, London, in
 1618. He was no less admired for
 his compositions in Latin than those
 in English; and when he died at
 Chertsey, in 1667, deserved the state-
 ly respect which persons of the high-
 est quality paid him, by attending
 him to the grave; and truly merited
 that noble character king Charles be-
 stowed on him: "That he had not
 left a better man behind him in
 England!"

CO'WSLIP, S. In Botany, a small
 yellowish flower.

CO'XCOMB, S. an ignorant pre-
 tender to knowledge and polite ac-
 complishments.

COXCO'MICAL, Adj. foppish;
 conceited.

CO'Y, Adj. modest; reserved.

CO'YNESS, S. reserve.

COZ, a familiar word, contracted
 from *cousin*.

To COZEN, V. A. to cheat,
 trick, or defraud.

COZENA'GE, S. a fraud, im-
 posture, trick, or cheat.

CO'ZENER, S. one who cheats
 or defrauds.

CRA'B, S. a roundish, flat, sea-
 shell-fish; which every year divest
 themselves of their shell, and repair
 that loss by means of a juice with
 which they cover their bodies: also a
 wild, sour, small apple, or the tree
 that bears it: a cross, sour, morose
 person. In Astronomy, one of the
 signs of the zodiac. See *Cancer*.

CRA'BBED, Adj. sour, morose,
 disagreeable, perplexing.

CRA'BBEDNESS, S. sourness;
 crossness; moroseness; difficulty.

CRA'CK,

C R A

CRA'CK, S. a sudden bursting. The chink or chasm made by the separation; the sound made by any body in bursting or falling; a sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw.

To **CRA'CK**, V. A. to break into chinks; to break or split; to destroy by breaking; to burst; to boast.

CRA'CK-BRAINED, S. one disordered in his intellects.

To **CRA'CKLE**, V. N. to make a low and frequent noise.

CRA'DLE, S. a small moveable bedstead for children, which is rocked to and fro. Infancy. In Surgery, a kind of case resembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid, that has been lately set. In Ship-building, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her.

CRAFT, S. a trade, or mechanic employ; a kind of low cunning.

CRA'FTILY, Adv. in a cunning manner.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning.

CRA'FTSMAN, S. an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRA'FTY, Adj. cunning, artful.

CRA'G, S. a neck.

CRA'G, S. a rough steep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. full of ruggednesses.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven; broken; rugged.

To **CRA'M**, V. A. to stuff by force; to fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat.

CRA'MBO, S. a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given him by another.

CRA'MP, S. in Medicine, a convulsive contraction of the muscular part of the body. Any restraint.

To **CRA'MP**, V. A. to contract the musculous parts. To restrain, obstruct, or hinder.

CRA'NE, S. in Natural History, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, preying on fish; an engine, fitted with ropes and pulleys, used to unload ships and carts. An in-

C R E

strument used to draw liquor out of bottles or casks.

CRA'NIUM, S. in Anatomy, skull.

To **CRA'NKLE**, V. N. to run and out; to run in mazes, meanders or windings.

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal face; angles formed by the winding of a stream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. a chink, or crack.

CRA'PE, S. a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, much used in mourning.

To **CRASH**, V. N. to make a noise. To break or bruise by means of force.

CRA'SH, S. a loud, sudden, and ed sound.

CRASSI'TUDE, S. grossness.

CRASTINA'TION, S. the laying a thing.

CRA'VAT, S. a cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To **CRA'VE**, to ask with earnestness. To ask incessantly, or with importunity to call for or claim.

To **CRAU'NCH**, V. A. to crunch in the mouth. Used by *Swift*.

CRA'W, S. the crop or first mach of birds.

CRA'WFISH, S. in Natural History, a small fresh-water fish in the form of a lobster.

To **CRA'WL**, V. A. to move long the ground, like a worm, move slowly.

CRA'YFISH, S. See *Crawfish*.

CRA'YON, any colour formed in a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Any design or portrait formed with crayons.

To **CRA'ZE**, V. A. to break, disorder the senses or brain of a person; to make a person mad.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the state of being mad; weakness.

CRA'ZY, S. broken. Weak; crippled; feeble; lunatic, or mad.

To **CRE'AK**, V. N. to make a harsh, shrill noise.

CRE'AM, S. the thick undissolved substance which rises on the surface

CRE

CRI

when it has stood some time, in making butter.

CREAM, V. N. to rise in

CREAMY, Adj. abounding with, the nature of cream.

CREASE, S. a mark made in a by folding or doubling it.

CREASE, V. A. to make a in any thing by folding or doubling it.

CREATE, V. A. to form out something. To cause or produce; to confer; to confer an honour.

CREATION, S. the act of forming or giving existence. The conferring titles and dignity. The things created; the universe.

CREATIVE, Adj. exerting the power of creation.

CREATOR, S. the being that bestows existence.

CREATURE, S. a being which owes its existence to something else.

CRE'DENCE, S. belief; credit.

CRE'DENDA, S. things which it is necessary to believe.

CRE'DENTIAL, S. that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants a person's assuming authority.

REDIB/LITY, S. probability.

REDIBLE, Adj. worthy of credit or belief.

REDIT, S. honour, esteem, testimony, reputation. In Commerce, signifies something fold upon trust; the credit of a person's account, upon which his payments are received.

TO CRE'DIT, V. A. to believe; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to enter an article on the credit of an account.

REDITABLE, Adj. that which is fit to procure trust; honourable; estimable.

REDITOR, S. one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, the debit side of an account wherein all debts which are delivered are entered.

REDU/LITY, S. belief; too credulity in believing.

REDU/LOUS, Adj. believing any thing proposed without examining its truth,

CRE'ED, S. a brief summary of the principal articles of a person's faith.

To CRE'EK, V. A. to make a harsh noise.

CRE'EK, S. in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port, or bay; a prominence; a narrow turning.

CRE'EKY, Adj. full of creeks and windings.

To CRE'EP, V. N. to move with the belly to the ground; to move slowly; to steal out of a place unperceived; to fawn.

CRE'EPER, S. a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along a grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CRE'NATED, Adj. in Botany, notched; jagged.

To CRE'PITATE, V. N. to make a crackling noise.

CREPU'SCULE, S. in Astronomy, the twilight.

CRE'SCENT, Adj. growing; increasing.

CRE'SCENT, S. the moon in her increasing state. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a half moon.

CRE'SSET, S. a beacon.

CRE'ST, S. the plume of feathers or other ornament worn on the top of helmets; the comb of a cock. In Heraldry, the part of an armoury over the cask or helmet. Pride, spirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, Adj. adorned with a plume, or crest.

CREST-FA'LLEN, Adj. dispirited; cowed.

CRE'VICE, S. a narrow opening.

CRE'W, S. a company met together. A ship's company.

CRE'WEL, S. fine worsted.

CRIB, S. the rack or frame in a stable, wherein hay is placed for feeding of cattle; a manger. The cards which each party lay out of their hands at the game of cribbage.

CRIBBA'GE, S. a well known game at cards.

CRICK, S. the noise made by a door when its hinges are rusty; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRIP-

C R O

CRICKET, S. an insect which frequents fire-places, remarkable for a continual chirping; a game which is played with a bat and ball.

CRIER, S. a person authorised to proclaim things that are lost, or to be sold.

CRIME, S. an offence.

CRIMINAL, Adj. faulty, guilty.

CRIMINAL, S. a man who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law.

CRIMP, Adj. easily broken; easily reduced to powder.

CRIMSON, S. a deep red colour.

To **CRIMSON**, V. A. to dye or colour with a red or crimson.

CRINGE, S. a low bow.

To **CRINGE**, V. A. to behave in a servile manner; to fawn.

To **CRINKLE**, V. N. to go in and out; to wrinkle.

CRINKLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRIPPLE, S. a person who has not the use of his limbs.

To **CRIPPLE**, V. A. to make lame.

CRISIS, S. in Medicine, a change in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Any particular period of time.

CRISP, Adj. dry, brittle.

To **CRISP**, V. A. to curl. To make a thing easy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRITERION, S. a standard by which the merit of a thing may be judged.

CRITIC, S. one who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author. Censurer.

CRITIC, or **CRITIQUE**, S. a criticism.

CRITICAL, Adj. nice, exact, accurate; according to the rules of criticism. Captious; censorious. In Medicine, and Politics, that time in which some crisis or important change happens.

To **CRITICISE** V. N. to write remarks on any production. To censure, or find fault with.

CRITICISM, S. the art of judging of the merits of any production. A remark made by a critic.

To **CR'OAK**, V. N. to make a hoarse noise.

C R O

CR'OAK, S. the noise made by frog, raven, or crow.

CR'OCK, S. a cup, or earthen vessel.

CR'OCKERY, S. earthenware.

CRO'CODILE, S. an amphibious voracious animal, resembling a lizard. The length of its body is from 12 to 18 cubits long; its colour is of a brown, speckled with blackish. The male has an unnatural inclination whereby he devours his offspring soon as hatched, if not prevented by the care of the female.

CROFT, S. a field adjoining a house.

CROISA'DE, or **CROISA'DO**, S. an holy war, or an expedition against heretics.

CRO'ISES, S. pilgrims.

CRO'NET, S. in Farriery, a hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NY, S. an old and very intimate acquaintance.

CROOK, S. any thing bent like a sheep-hook; a meander or winding.

To **CROOK**, V. A. to bend, to pervert.

CRO'OKED, Adj. bent, winding. Perverse.

CRO'OKEDNESS, S. bending or deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted. Perversity.

CRO'P, S. the crow, or gathering of birds.

CRO'P, S. the corn collected in a harvest; the product of a field; a thing cut off.

To **CRO'P**, V. A. to cut off, to mow, reap, or lop. To shorten.

CRO'PFUL, Adj. filled; fruitful.

CRO'PSICK, Adj. sick, or deranged by intemperance.

CRO'SIER, S. the pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSS, S. an instrument made of two pieces of wood, on which malefactors were executed among the Jews, and on which our Saviour suffered. The ensign of the Christian religion; the sign made on the forehead of a person when baptised. A thing contrary to a person's wishes.

CRO

C R O

CROSS, Adj. that which falls apart. Perverse; peevish; displeasing trifles.

CROSS, Prep. athwart.

To CROSS, V. A. to form angles; to sign with a cross; to go over a river.

To oppose; to contradict.

CROSS-BOW, S. an engine or argument, used in shooting deer, pigeons, &c.

CROSS-GRAINED, Adj. having a grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Perverse; vexatious.

CROSS-ROW, S. the alphabet; named from a cross's being placed at the beginning of it.

CROSS-WAY, S. a small path intersecting a main road.

CROTCHET, S. in Music, one of the marks of time, so called from resembling a hook, thus *⌒*. In printing, two opposite lines serving to include any sentence or word, which may be left out, without spoiling the sense of a period, marked thus [*⋯*]. Fancy, conceit, or device.

To CROUCH, V. N. to stoop down, applied to the posture of beasts. To crouch.

CROW, S. a black bird, feeding on carrion. A strong iron bar, used to force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock.

To CROW, V. N. to make a loud noise, applied to that of a cock. To boast or bully.

CROWD, S. a great number of people squeezed together. The vulgar or lower sort of people.

To CROWD, V. A. to fill a place with a confused multitude; to force a great many things, in a confused manner, into the same place; to incumber.

To crowd sail, is to spread all the sails wide upon the yards.

CROWN, S. an ornament worn on the head by monarchs. Royalty; monarchy; the top of any thing, especially of the head particularly. That top of a hat, or cap, which covers the head, a piece of money, valued at six shillings; accomplishment.

To CROWN, V. A. to place a crown on a person's head. To perfect; to perfect; to compleat.

C R U

CROWN-GLASS, S. the finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN-OFFICE, S. a court or office under the king's-bench.

CRUCIBLE, S. a little vessel made either of earth, or iron, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in.

CRUCIFIX, S. a cross whereon the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, S. the act of nailing to a cross.

To CRUCIFY, V. A. to fasten a person, by nailing his hands and feet on a cross.

CRUDE, Adj. raw. Unfinished; immature; imperfect, unpolished.

CRUDITY, S. rawness; indigestion.

CRUEL, Adj. void of compassion, mercy, or pity. Implacable, inextinguishable.

CRUELTY, S. barbarity.

CRUET, S. a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, S. a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast, to intercept such of an enemy's vessels as are near it.

To CRUISE, V. N. to rove about at sea, in search of an enemy's vessels.

CRUISER, S. a vessel that sails to and fro in quest of an enemy's ships.

CRUM, or **CRUMB**, S. the soft part of bread. A small particle, or bit.

To CRUMBLE, V. N. to break into small pieces.

CRUMMY, Adj. soft. Plump.

CRUMPLING, S. a small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, S. that part of horse-furniture, which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

To CRUSH, V. A. to break to pieces; to press with force; to overwhelm; to depress, or destroy.

CRUSH, S. the destruction of a thing by means of a force; collision; destruction.

CRUST, S. the hard external surface of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the case which contains

CUINS the fruit or meat of a pye, or pudding; the outer hard part of bread.

To **CRUST**, V. A. to cover with a hard case.

CRUSTILY, Adv. in a morose, surly, or peevish manner.

CRUSTY, Adj. covered with a hard surface. Morose; peevish.

CRUTCH, S. a support, used by cripples to walk with.

To **CRY**, V. N. to proclaim, or publish; to exclaim; to speak with a mournful voice, attended with tears; to weep. In Hunting, to yelp, applied to the noise made by a hound. To *cry out*, to scream; to be in labour. To proclaim any thing that is lost, or to be sold. To *cry up*, to praise.

CRY, S. lamentation; clamour or outcry.

CRYPTIC, or **CRYPTICAL**, Adj. dark; abstruse; secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, S. the art of writing in secret characters.

CRYSTAL, S. a hard, transparent, colourless stone, giving fire with steel. *Crystal glass*, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass.

CRYSTAL, Adj. consisting of crystal. Bright; clear; transparent.

To **CRYSTALLIZE**, V. A. to form into a mass resembling that of crystals. To coagulate.

CU'B, S. the young of a bear or fox.

To **CU'B**, V. A. to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CU'BE, S. in Geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In Arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root.

CU'BIC, or **CU'BICAL**, Adj. belonging to a cube.

CU'BIFORM, Adj. in the shape or form of a cube.

CU'BIT, S. a measure among the antients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 1 foot 9 inches.

CU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair, in which women are plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding.

CU'CKOLD, S. one married to a woman that violates the marriage bed.

To **CU'CKOLD**, V. A. to be with another man's wife; to lay with another man, tho' married.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. the act of laying with another man's wife.

CU'CKOO, or **CU'CKOW**, in Natural History, a bird, which appears in the spring, said to seek the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their stead.

CU'D, S. the inside of the thrum of the food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

To **CUD'DLE**, V. A. to lie close to embrace closely.

CUDGEL, S. a stick.

To **CUD'GEL**, V. A. to beat with a stick.

CU'E, S. the tail, or end of a thing; the last words of a speech, serving a player as a sign for him to begin to speak. A hint. Temper.

CU'ERPO, S. without the upper coat or cloke.

CU'FF, S. a box with the fist.

CU'FF, S. that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist.

CUP'RASS, S. a part of defensive armour.

CULINARY, S. belonging to the kitchen, or used in cookery.

To **CU'LL**, V. A. to pick or choose.

CULLER, S. one who chooses from a great many things.

CULLY, S. a man deceived or seduced by sharpers, or prostitutes.

To **CU'LLY**, V. A. to deceive or impose upon.

To **CU'LMINATE**, V. N. in Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINATION, S. in Astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian.

CU'LPABLE, Adj. deserving blame.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CU'LP'IT, S. in Law, a malefactor or criminal.

CUR

CUR

CULTER, or **COULTER**, S. Iron of a plough which cuts the land.

TO CULTIVATE, V. A. to lighten the fruitfulness of the earth by the methods of husbandry. To improve the understanding by education and study.

CULTIVATION, S. the act of improving soils by husbandry. Improvement in any science.

CULTURE, S. the act of cultivating, or tilling, the ground. The improvement of the mind.

TO CULTURE, V. A. to cultivate; to manure.

CULVERIN, S. a slender piece of cannon.

TO CUMBER, V. A. to hinder a person from acting by its weight. To load with something useless; to disturb, distress, involve, or perplex.

CUMBERSOME, Adj. burthensome; perplexing; unwieldy.

CUMBROUS, Adj. troublesome; tedious; heavy.

CUNNING, Adj. sly; designing; crafty.

CUNNING, S. artifice; deceit; guile; knowledge.

CUNNINGNESS, S. craftiness; cunningness.

CUP, S. a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. The liquor contained in a cup.

TO CUP, V. A. to bleed a person, after having fixed a cupping-glass to the part.

CUPBOARD, S. a place fitted with shelves and a door.

CUPOLA, S. in Architecture, a hemispherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lantern.

CUPPER, S. one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

CUPPING, S. in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, from the skin.

CUPREOUS, Adj. coppery, or consisting of copper.

CUR, S. a degenerate, worthless person.

CURABLE, Adj. that which may be healed.

CURACY, S. the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of the person who has the benefice.

CURATE, S. a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a salary; a parish priest.

CURB, S. in Farriery, an iron chain, used to manage a hard-mouthed horse. A restraint.

TO CURB, V. A. to check, or restrain.

CUR'D, S. the thickening, or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk.

TO CUR'DLE, V. N. to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet.

CURDY, Adj. coagulated; clotting.

CURE, S. a remedy.

TO CURE, V. A. to heal a wound; to restore to health.

CURFEW, S. an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of the Conqueror.

CURIOSITY, S. a propensity, or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to enquire after new objects; a nice experiment; a rarity.

CURIQUS, Adj. inquisitive. Exact; nice; artful; elegant.

CURL, S. a ringlet of hair formed into a ring. A wave, or waving line.

TO CURL, V. A. to make the hair hang in ringlets; to writhe, or twist round. To form circular lines.

CURMU'DGEON, S. a niggard; a miser.

CURRANT, S. a fruit well known. Likewise a small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CURRENCY, S. circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal. General reception; general esteem and repute.

CURRENT, Adj. established, or legal, applied to money. In Commerce, *account current* is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other.

CUR

CUR'RENT, S. a running stream. In Navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea.

CUR'RENTLY, Adv. in a constant motion; generally; without ceasing.

CUR'RIER, S. one who dresses leather.

CUR'RISH, Adj. like a cur; snappish; quarrelsome.

To **CUR'RY**, V. A. to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp pointed instrument or comb.

CUR'RYCOMB, S. an instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress a horse.

To **CUR'SE**, V. A. to wish a person ill; to devote to destruction.

CUR'SE, S. the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another. Affliction; torment, or misery.

CUR'SED, Part. hated; detestable; unholy; impious.

CUR'SITOR, S. an officer, or clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out original writs.

CUR'SORILY, Adv. in a hasty manner.

CURSO'RINESS, S. haste.

CUR'SORY, Adj. hasty; quick; careless; transient.

To **CUR'TAIL**, V. A. to shorten. To retrench.

CUR'TAIN, S. a cloth hung before a window, and running on a string or iron rod. In Fortification, that part of a wall, or rampart, which lies between two bastions.

CURTA'TION, S. in Astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval, or distance from the sun.

CUR'VATED, Adj. bent.

CUR'VATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CUR'VE, Adj. crooked, bent, or formed to an angular surface.

CUR'VE, S. any thing bent; a bending.

To **CUR'VE**, V. A. to bend; to crook.

To **CUR'VET**, V. N. to bound, or leap; to frisk.

CUR'VITY, S. crookedness.

CYM

CU'SHION, S. a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool.

CU'SP, S. in Astronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other net.

CU'STARD, S. a kind of pudding made with milk, eggs, and sugar.

CU'STODY, S. confinement in prison; restraint; possession.

CU'STOM, S. fashion, or a method adopted by the majority; an established manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax. *Custom-house*, is a place where those taxes are paid.

CU'STOMARY, Adj. habitual; usual.

CU'STOMER, S. one who purchases any thing.

To **CU'T**, V. A. to penetrate with a sharp instrument; to hew; to cut. In Gaming, to separate a pack of cards; to intersect.

CU'T, S. the effect of a sharp instrument; a channel; a picture taken from a copper-plate.

CUTA'NEOUS, Adj. relating to the skin.

CU'TLASS, S. a broad cutting sword.

CU'TLER, S. one who makes and sells knives.

CU'T-PURSE, S. one who robs a person of his money by cutting his purse; a thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, S. a person, or instrument, which cuts any thing; a small vessel.

CU'T-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CY'CLOID, S. a geometrical curve.

CYCLO'IDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid.

CYCLO'PÆDIA, S. a circle of knowledge; a course of sciences.

CY'LINDER, S. in Geometry, a round solid, in the form of a rolling stone used by gardeners.

CY'LINDRIC, or **CY'LINDRICAL**, Adj. in the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'TIUM, S. in Architecture, a member or moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

C Z A

D A M

AMBAL, S. a musical instrument used by the antients.

CYNIC, or **CYNICAL**, Adj. relating to; partaking of the qualities of a Cynic philosopher.

CYNIC, S. a philosopher, who lived himself for his contempt of everything, except morality; a sect named by Diogenes.

YST, S. in Surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

YSTO'TOMY, S. the act of opening encysted tumours.

Z'AR, S. the title of the emperors of Russia.

ZARI'NA, S. the title of the empresses of Russia.

D A G

The fourth letter in the English alphabet, and the third consonant. As a numeral it stands for 500. As an abbreviature, it stands for *doctor*, D. D. *doctor in divinity*, D. C. *da capo*, in Music, implying, that you are to end the tune, by repeating the first part over again.

DA'B, V. A. to touch gently something soft, or moist.

DA'B, S. a small lump, generally applied to something moist; a blow.

DA'B, S. a person expert in any thing. In Natural History, a small flat fish.

DA'BBLE, V. A. to smear, or to play in the water; to do any thing in a superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, S. one that plays in water. One who performs a thing superficially.

DA'CE, S. a small river fish, resembling a roach, but something larger.

DA'CTYL, S. a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DA'FFODIL, **DAFFODILLY**, or **DAFFODOWNDILLY**, S. in Botany, the narcissus.

DA'GGER, S. a short sword. In Heraldry, the obelus, used as a mark of reference, and of this form (†).

DA'GGLE, V. A. to wet, or to dip the bottom of the cloaths, by lying in the dirt, dew, or wet,

DA'ILY, Adj. happening, done, or repeated every day. Constantly, or frequently.

DA'INTILY, Adv. in a curious, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy, softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness.

DA'INTY, Adj. pleasing to the taste. Squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice, or affected.

DA'INTY, S. some rare food of exquisite taste.

DA'IRY, S. pasturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman servant, who has the care of the dairy.

DA'LE, S. a vale or valley.

DA'LLIANCE, S. acts of fondness between lovers. Delay.

DA'LLIER, S. a trisier.

To DA'LLY, V. N. to trifle; to play the fool; to sport; to frolic; to delay.

DA'M, S. the mother, applied most commonly to beasts.

DA'M, S. a bank, or any other obstruction to confine waters.

DA'MAGE, S. mischief; detriment; loss.

To DA'MAGE, V. A. to spoil, hurt, or impair.

DA'MASCENE, or **DA'MSON**, S. in Gardening, a small round black plum, of a rough and astringent taste.

DA'MASK, S. a manufacture of linen, or silk, woven with raised flowers. A red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose.

DA'ME, S. originally applied to a mistress of a family, and of a noble birth; but commonly used now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort.

To DA'MN, V. A. to doom, devote, or curse to eternal torments; to explode, by hissing or criticising.

DA'MNABLE, Adj. deserving eternal punishment.

DA'MNABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to incur eternal punishments.

D A P

DA'MNATION, S. exclusion from divine mercy; the state of a person who is sentenced to eternal punishments.

DA'MNED, Part. hateful; detestable; abominable.

DAMNIFIC, Adj. procuring loss; mischievous.

To **DA'MNIFY**, V. A. to spoil, hurt, or impair.

DA'MP, Adj. moist. Dejected.

DA'MP, S. a fog, or mist; a moist, noxious vapour. Dejection, or sorrow.

To **DA'MP**, V. A. to wet, or moisten; to chill. To smother, or check.

DA'MPNES, S. a cold, chilly moisture, or fogginess.

DA'MSEL, S. originally used for a young lady of distinction; but at present for a young country lass.

To **DA'NCE**, V. N. to move in a graceful attitude, according to an air sung, or play'd.

DA'NCE, S. an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art, to the tune of a musical instrument.

DA'NCER, S. one who practises the art of dancing.

DANCING-MASTER, S. one who teaches the art of dancing.

DANDE'PRAT, S. a little fellow.

To **DAN'DLE**, V. A. to keep a child in motion. To treat with too much fondness; to use like a child.

DA'NDLER, S. a person that fondles a child.

DAN'GER, S. hazard; risque.

DAN'GEROUS, Adj. exposed to accidents, loss, harm, or mischief.

To **DAN'GLE**, V. N. to hang loose.

DAN'GLER, S. a person who frequents the company of women purely to pass or kill time.

DAN'K, Adj. moist; wetish.

DAN'KISH, Adj. somewhat moist or wet.

To **DA'P**, V. A. in Angling, to let fall, or put gently and gradually into the water.

DAPPER, Adj. small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity.

D A T

DAP'PLE, Adj. marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To **DAP'PLE**, V. A. to streak or diversify with a different colour.

To **DA'RE**, V. N. to undertake a thing, without being discouraged by danger. To challenge.

DA'RE, S. a provocation, or challenge on a person to fight; a challenge to a defiance.

DA'RING, Adj. bold; adventurous.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldness.

DARK, Adj. without light. Applied to colours. Opaque. Obscure. Ignorant. Gloomy.

DARK, S. want of light. Obscurity.

To **DA'RKEN**, V. A. to deprive of light; to cloud, or perplex; to grow dark or gloomy.

DA'RKNESS, S. a state where objects, which are discovered by light, become invisible; opaque. Obscurity.

DARKSOME, Adj. gloomy; obscure.

DA'RLING, S. a person beloved or caressed; a favourite.

To **DA'RN**, V. A. to mend by cross stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

DART, S. a small lance, or weapon, thrown by the hand.

To **DA'RT**, V. A. to cast or throw a dart; to emit. To fly as a dart.

To **DA'SH**, V. A. to break by throwing with violence; to besmear; to mingle with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing; to make a person ashamed; to confound. To fly in waves or sparkles.

DA'SH, S. a stroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. a coward.

DATE, S. the time, or day, when a writing is signed, or an event happens.

To **DA'TE**, V. A. to set the date down in which any thing is done.

DA'TIVE, S. the case of a person, which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done.

DEA

DAUB, V. A. to smear; to make dirty. To paint coarsely; to flatter grossly.
 DAUBER, S. one who soils, or smears a thing; a coarse painter.
 DAUGHTER, S. the female offspring of a man, or woman.
 DAUNT, V. A. to discourage.
 DAUNTLESS, Adj. without fear, or discouragement.
 DAWN, V. N. to grow light; to advance towards day. To glimmer.
 DAWN, S. the first appearance of light. A beginning.
 DAY, S. that space of time wherein light is; but a natural or civil day consists of a period of 24 hours.
 DAY-BOOK, S. a book wherein men enter all the occurrences of the day; called likewise a waste-book.
 DAY-LABOURER, S. a person who is hired to work by the day.
 DAYSPRING, S. the dawn; the break.
 DAY-STAR, S. the morning-star.
 DEAD, V. A. to overstrain the eyes, and injure the sight to too great a degree of light or glare.
 DEADEN, S. a lower degree of light.
 DEAD, Adj. without, or deprived of life. Unactive, dull, applied to persons. Unaffecting. Tasteless, or dead, applied to liquors. Withered.
 DEADEN, V. A. to deprive of any quality, or sensation. To make liquors vapid, tasteless, or dead.
 DEAD-LIFT, S. a pressing necessity; a last resort.
 DEADLY, Adj. murderous; mortal; inveterate.
 DEADLY, Adv. in a manner resembling the dead.
 DEADNESS, S. languor, faintness; vapidness; loss of spirit.
 DEADEN, Adj. wanting the sense of sight. Regardless, unattentive.
 DEADEN, V. A. to deprive of sight.
 DEADNESS, S. the state of a person who has lost the sense of hearing.

DEB

DEAL, S. the office, or practice, of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game; fir, or pine-wood.
 To DEAL, V. A. to distribute. To transact business; to trade; to act; to be conversant in; to treat.
 DEALER, S. one who trades in any particular commodity; one who distributes cards.
 DEALING, S. practice; behaviour; treatment; business.
 DEAN, S. a person in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter.
 DEANERY, S. the office, government, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.
 DEANSHIP, S. the office of a dean.
 DEAR, Adj. beloved. Valuable; costly; scarce.
 DEAR, S. a word of fondness.
 DEAR-BOUGHT, Adj. purchased at a high rate.
 DEARLY, Adv. with great affection; at too great a price.
 DEARNESS, S. fondness; scarcity; costliness.
 DEARTH, S. scarcity; want; famine; barrenness.
 DEATH, S. the departure of the soul from the body; loss of the functions of animal life. The state of the dead.
 DEATH-BED, S. the bed on which a person dies.
 DEATH-WATCH, S. something that is foolishly reported to make a ticking noise in a wall, &c. against the death of some friend; but is only a small insect, &c. making a noise like the beating of a watch. It very much resembles a louse, both in shape and colour; but is more nimble; and is common in every house in the warm months.
 To DEBAR, V. A. to hinder, or restrain.
 To DEBASE, V. A. to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate.
 DEBASEMENT, S. the act of debasing.
 DEBATE, S. a quarrel, or contest.

To

To DEBA'TE, V. A. to controvert, or dispute; to deliberate.

DEBA'TER, S. a disputant.

To DEBAU'CH, V. A. to seduce a person; to corrupt a person's morals.

DEBAU'CH, S. intemperance in meat or drink; lewdness.

DEBAUCHE'E, S. a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBE'NTURE, S. a writ, or note, by which a debt is claimed.

To DEBI'LITATE, V. A. to deprive of strength; to weaken.

DEBI'LITY, S. weakness.

DEBONA'IR, Adj. lively; affable; civil; well-bred; complaisant.

DE'BT, S. that which one person owes to another.

DEBT'OR, S. he that owes another money; that side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DECA'DE, S. a number amounting to, or consisting of, ten.

DECA'GON, S. in Geometry, a figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DE'CATALOGUE, S. the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECA'MP, V. N. to shift a camp; to remove.

DECA'MPMENT, S. the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, V. A. to pour liquor off gently.

DECA'NTER, S. a bottle of white glass.

To DE'CAY, V. N. to lose of its value, or perfection. To impair, or waste.

DE'CAY, S. a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline.

DECE'ASE, S. death.

To DECE'ASE, V. N. to die.

LECE'IT, S. a fraud; cheat; stratagem.

DECEIT'FUL, Adj. full of fraud or artifice.

To DECE'IVE, V. A. to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. To disappoint.

DECE'IVER, S. one who leads another into a mistake. One who disappoints a person's expectations.

DECE'MBER, S. the last or twelfth month of the year, but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then beginning in March.

DE'CENCY, S. a method of address, or action, becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Modesty.

DECE'NNIAL, Adj. continuing the space of ten years.

DE'CENT, Adj. becoming; suitable; neat.

DECE'PTIBLE, Adj. liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, S. the act of imposing on a person; a cheat, fraud, mistake, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

To DECIDE, V. A. to put an end to a dispute, or event.

DE'CIMAL, Adj. numbered, multiplied, or encreasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic* is that which computes by decimal fractions; a *decimal fraction*, is that whose denominator is never expressed, but is always understood to have as many ciphers as there are decimals, figures, and unity, or 1 besides; thus .4767 &c.

To DECI'PHER, V. A. to unfold to unravel.

DECI'SION, S. the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event.

DECI'SIVE, S. having the power of determining a difference.

To DE'CK, V. A. to adorn with dress; to embellish.

DE'CK, S. the floor of a ship.

To DECLA'IM, V. A. to speak in a florid manner; like an orator, or rhetorician; to speak against a thing.

DECLA'IMER, S. one who makes a florid speech; an orator.

DECLAMA'TION, S. a florid, or rhetorical, discourse, addressed to the passions. An ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLA'MATORY, Adj. relating to the practice of declaiming; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLARA'TION, S. explanation; affirmation.

DEC

DECLA'RATORY, Adj. expressive; affirmative.

DECLA'RE, V. A. to manifest; to publish, or proclaim.

DECLI'NSION, S. a gradual descent; declination, or declivity.

In Grammar, the variation, or change, of the last syllable of a noun, when it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLINA'TION, S. descent; descent; the act of bending down. Any other direction; variation from a point, such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun, or a star, from the equator, either north or south. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining of a word through all its various terminations.

DECLINE, V. N. to bend, or to go downwards. To be impaired; to decay. To shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declining word.

DECLINE, S. decay.

DECLI'VITY, S. the gradual descent of a hill, or other eminence.

DECO'CT, V. A. to prepare a decoction by boiling.

DECO'CTION, S. the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient, boiled in water.

DECOLLA'TION, S. the act of separating or pulling down.

DE'CORATE, V. A. to set off, or adorn, with ornaments.

DECORA'TION, S. an ornament.

DE'CORATER, S. one who adorns, or embellishes.

DECO'RTICATE, V. A. to strip off, or strip off the bark or husk; to peel.

DECO'RUM, S. a behaviour proper, or suitable, to the character and qualities of a person.

DECO'Y, V. A. to lure or induce; to draw into a snare. To seduce.

DE'COY, S. a place adapted for catching wild fowl into snares. Allurement; temptation; a snare.

DECRE'ASE, V. N. to diminish. To make less.

DEE

DECRE'ASE, S. the state of growing less; decay.

To DECRE'E, V. N. to establish by law; to resolve.

DECRE'E, S. a law; an established rule. The determination of a suit.

DECRE'PIT, Adj. wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age.

DECRE'PITNESS, S. the weakness attending old age.

DECRE'SCENT, Part. becoming less; in a state of decay.

DECRE'TAL, Adj. relating to a decree.

DECRE'TORY, Adj. judicial; final; decisive.

To DE'CRY, V. A. to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing.

To DECU'SSATE, V. A. to intersect, or cross at right angles.

To DE'DICATE, V. A. to devote, to appropriate. To inscribe to a patron.

DEDICA'TION, S. the act of appropriating some place or thing solely to divine uses; the address of an author to his patron.

To DEDU'CE, V. A. to infer by reason from certain propositions.

DEDU'CEMENT, S. that which is collected, or inferred, from any premises.

DEDU'CIBLE, Adj. to be inferred, or discovered, from principles laid down.

To DEDU'CT, V. A. to subtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, S. a consequence, or inference, drawn by reason from some principles laid down; that which is subtracted, or taken away from any sum, or number, &c.

DEED, S. an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

To DEEM, V. N. to judge; to think; to determine.

DEEP, Adj. that which has length measured downwards from its surface. Low. Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned.

To DEEP'EN, V. A. to sink far below the surface. Applied to colours, to darken.

DEEP.

DEF

DEEP'NESS, S. distance or space measured from the surface downwards.

DEER, S. in Natural History, a class of animals, generally kept in parks: when killed, their flesh is called venison.

To **DEFA'CE**, V. A. to destroy; to ruin; to disfigure.

To **DEFA'LCATE**, S. to cut, or lop off; to take away part of a person's pension, or salary.

DEFAMA'TION, S. the uttering of reproachful language of any one, with an intent to lessen his character.

To **DEFA'ME**, V. A. to utter words against a person, with an intent to lessen his reputation.

DEFA'MER, S. one who speaks against a thing or person.

DEFAULT, S. neglect; fault; defect; want.

DEFE'ASANCE, S. the act of annulling, or rendering a contract void.

DEFE'AT, S. the overthrow of an army; deprivation.

To **DEFE'AT**, V. A. to beat, or overthrow, an army. To frustrate.

DEFECT, S. want; a mistake or error. A fault.

DEFECTIVE, Adj. imperfect; faulty; blameable.

DEFENCE, S. guard; protection; security; resistance; vindication; justification.

DEFENCELESS, Adj. unarmed; impotent; unable to resist.

To **DEFEND**, V. A. to protect; to support; to secure.

DEFEN'DABLE, Adj. that which may be vindicated, or justified.

DEFEN'DANT, S. in Law, the person who is prosecuted, or sued.

DEFEN'DER, S. one who protects a place, or person, against an enemy. One who endeavours to answer objections.

DEFEN'SIBLE, Adj. that which may be protected. That which may be justified.

DEFENSIVE, Adj. only proper for defence, not for attack.

DEFENSIVE, S. means made use of to secure from attack, or danger.

To **DEFER**, V. N. to put off; to delay.

DEF

DEFERENCE, S. regard, respect; complaisance; submission.

DEFERENT, S. a vehicle that which conveys. In Anatomy those vessels of the human body which convey the humours, or fluids from one place to another.

DEFI'ANCE, S. a contemptuous challenge, or disregard.

DEFI'CIENCE, or **DEFI'CIENCY**, S. an imperfection; failure; defect.

DEFI'CIENT, Adj. imperfect.

To **DEFI'LE**, V. A. to pollute to be guilty of any sin against the purity of the marriage-bed, or the chastity of a virgin; to commit any crime.

DEFI'LE, S. a narrow pass, or passage, where few men can march abreast.

To **DEFI'NE**, V. A. to explain a thing, or word, by the enumeration of its properties, or qualities.

DEFI'NER, S. a person who explains the nature of a thing.

DEFINITION, S. an enumeration of all the simple ideas of which a complex word, or idea, consists.

DEFINITIVE, Adj. explicit; positive; decisive.

DEFLE'XURE, S. a bending downwards.

DEFLORA'TION, S. the act of deflouring, or violating the chastity of a virgin.

To **DEFLOU'R**, V. A. to ravish a virgin by acts of immodesty, to take away the beauty, or grace, of a thing.

DEFLOU'RER, S. a ravisher.

DEFLU'XION, S. the act of flowing down.

To **DEFO'RM**, V. A. to disfigure to render unseemly.

DEFO'RMED, Adj. disfigured; crooked.

DEFO'RMITY, S. the appearance of a thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness, or regularity of form. Dishonour; disgrace.

To **DEFRAUD**, V. A. to deprive a person of his property by some artifice, appearance, fraud, or trick.

To **DEFRA'Y**, V. A. to pay, or repay, the charges of a thing.

DEFUNCT, Adj. dead; expired.

DEI

DEFUNCT, S. one who is dead.
DEFUNCTION, S. death, or de-

DEIFY, V. A. to challenge;
eat with disdain and contempt.

DEGENERACY, S. the acting
worthy of one's ancestors. Mean-
whereby a person loses all sense
of dignity of his nature.

DEGENERATE, V. N. to
from a noble, to a base, state;
now wild, or base, applied to ve-
hicles.

DEGENERATE, Adj. unlike
ancestors in virtues; unworthy;
degraded.

DEGENERATENESS, S. cor-
ruption; depravity.

DEGENERATION, S. a sinking
from a state of excellence to one of
degradation.

DEGENEROUS, Adj. depraved.
mean; unworthy.

DEGRADATION, S. the act of
degrading a man of any office, employ,
or dignity. Depravation.

DEGRADE, V. A. to deprive
of any post. To lessen, or
diminish the value of a thing.

DEGREE, S. quality, rank, con-
dition, or dignity; measure, propor-
tion, or quantity. In Geometry, the

part of the circumference of a
circle. In Chemistry, a greater, or
intensity of heat. In Canon

law, an interval in kinship, from
nearness or remoteness of
degrees are computed. In Music, the

intervals which compose the con-
sonant, or musical intervals. In the

hierarchy, a dignity, or title confer-
red on persons.

DEGREE'S, Adv. gradually.

DEHORTATION, S. a dissua-

SUICIDE, S. the crime of mur-
dering a deity or god, applied only to
the death of our blessed Saviour.

DEJECT, V. A. to cast down,
render sorrowful.

DEJECTED, Part. or Adj. cast
down; mournful; melancholy.

DEJECTION, S. a lowness of

DEIFICATION, S. the act of

DEL

ascribing divine honours to a person,
and worshipping him as a god.

To DEIFY, V. A. to make a
god; to adore as a god. To praise
too much.

To DEIGN, V. N. to condescend;
to vouchsafe.

DEISM, S. the doctrine or opi-
nion of those, who own the belief of
a God, but deny his having ever giv-
en, or the probability of his ever
giving a revelation.

DEIST, S. a person who believes
the existence of God, but denies all
revelation in general.

DEISTICAL, Adj. belonging to
the opinion of one who denies all re-
vealed religion.

DEITY, S. divinity; the nature
and essence of God. An idol, or sup-
posed divinity; an heathen god.

To DELAY, V. A. to defer, or
put off.

DELAY, S. the act of deferring,
or putting off. A stay; a stop.

DELAYER, S. one who defers;
a putter-off.

DELECTABLE, Adj. affording
pleasure either to the sight, ear, taste,
or mind.

DELECTABLENESS, S. plea-
santness.

To DELEGATE, V. A. to send a-
way; to intrust; or give a person au-
thority to exercise a power; to com-
municate authority. In Law, to ap-
point judges to determine a particular
cause.

DELEGATE, S. any person sent
or authorized to act for another. The
court of Delegates, is that wherein all
causes of appeal, by way of devolu-
tion from either of the archbishops,
are decided.

DELEGATION, S. the act of
sending away; the assignment of a
debt to another.

DELETERIOUS, Adj. noxious;
deadly; fatal.

DELFT, or DELPH, S. a mine;
a quarry. Glazed earthen ware, poor-
ly imitating china, made in Delft-
land.

To DELIBERATE, V. N. to
think on; to hesitate.

DE-

DEL

DEM

DELIBERATE, Adj. circum-
spect; discreet; wary. Slow; tedi-
ous.

DELIBERATION, S. the act of
considering.

DELICACY, S. daintiness; ele-
gant softness of form; nicety. Gen-
teel neatness. Politeness of behavi-
our; tenderness; weakness of con-
stitution.

DELICATE, Adj. fine; beauti-
ful; nice; dainty; choice; select;
polite; soft, effeminate.

DELICIOUS, Adj. giving exqui-
site pleasure.

DELICIOUSLY, Adv. in an ele-
gant, or luxurious, manner; in such
a manner as to convey a rapturous
pleasure.

DELICIOUSNESS, S. the quali-
ty of affording exquisite pleasure to
the senses, or to the mind.

DELIGHT, S. pleasure, satisfac-
tion.

To DELIGHT, V. A. to take
pleasure in; to satisfy. To be pleas-
ed.

DELIGHTFUL, Adj. that which
affords great pleasure to the senses or
mind.

DELIGHTFULNESS, S. plea-
sure, satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, Adj. affording
great pleasure.

To DELINEATE, V. A. to draw
the first sketch; to design; to paint.
To describe in a lively and accurate
manner.

DELINQUENCY, S. a failure;
or the omission of a duty.

DELINQUENT, S. one who has
committed some crime; an offender.

To DELIQUATE, V. N. to melt;
to be dissolved.

DELIRIOUS, Adj. light-headed.

DELIRIUM, S. in Physic, a kind
of phrensy, or madness, caused gene-
rally in fevers.

To DELIVER, V. A. to give a
person a thing, which was given for
that purpose by another. To surren-
der. To free from. To pronounce,
to relate, applied to discourse or read-
ing. To bring into the world.

DELIVERANCE, S. the act of
giving, or surrendering, a thing; the

act of freeing a person from impri-
sonment, danger, or distress.

DELIVERER, S. one who
a thing into the hands of another.
One who frees another from im-
prisonment.

DELIVERY, S. the act of
or surrendering a thing to another
release from bondage, speech,
nunciation, or manner of speak-
ing the bringing a foetus, or child, to
the womb.

DELPH, S. a glazed sort of ear-
then ware. See *Delf*.

To DELUDE, V. A. to begin
to deceive or seduce; to disappoint.

DELUDER, S. one who deceives
or seduces.

To DELVE, V. A. to dig, or
pen the ground with a spade, to
found one's opinion; to fathom.

DELUGE, S. in Natural History,
a flood, or inundation, of water,
covering the earth. The overflowing
of a river beyond its natural bounds.

To DELUGE, V. A. to drive
to overflow with water.

DELUSION, S. the act of impos-
ing on a person by some false ap-
pearance.

DELUSIVE, Adj. apt to have
power to deceive, or impose on.

DELUSORY, Adj. apt to
deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, S. the ringleader,
or head, of a faction.

DEMAND, S. the asking of
thing with authority; enquiry made
in order to buy. In Law, the asking
of what is due.

To DEMAND, V. A. to challenge
to ask or question.

DEMANDANT, S. in Law, a
person who is actor, or plaintiff, in
real action.

To DEMEAN, S. to behave.
to lessen, or undervalue; to do any thing
below one's character or rank.

DEMEANOUR, S. behaviour,
carriage.

DEMEANS, S. In Law, an
estate in goods or lands, which a
person possesses in his own right.

DEMERIT, S. the want of
merit.

D E N

DEMERIT, V. A. to deserve blame and disgrace.

EMI-BASTION, S. in Fortification, that which has only one face or one flank.

EMI-CULVERINE, S. in Gun- is from four to four inches 3-4ths from ten to ten feet 1-3d long, from 2000 to 3000 lb. weight.

EMISE, S. death; decease.

EMISE, V. A. to leave, be- th, grant, or dispose of by will.

EMOCRACY, S. a form of go- ment, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

EMOCRATICAL, Adj. belong- to that sort of government, where- the supreme power is lodged in the le.

EMOLISH, V. A. to pull n, raze, or destroy.

EMOLITION, S. the act of ing down, or destroying buildings; uction.

EMON, S. a spirit; an evil spi-

EMONIAC, or DEMONI'A- L, Adj. devilish; possessed by the l.

EMONIAC, S. a person posses- by the devil, or some evil spirit.

EMONSTRABLE, Adj. that ch may be proved.

EMONSTRATE, V. A. rove in such a manner as to con- te the most prejudiced.

EMONSTRATION, S. indu- ble evidence or proof.

EMONSTRATOR, S. one who es.

EMULCENT, Part. in Physic, ening; mollifying.

EMUR, V. N. to delay a efs in law by doubts and objecti- ; to hesitate; to doubt; to deli- te. To doubt.

EMUR, S. doubt; hesitation.

EMURE, Adj. grave; or af- edly modest.

EMURRER, S. in Law, a kind ause made in an action, for a t to take time to consider of some t of difficulty.

EMY, S. a large sized paper.

EN, S. a cavern or hollow place; cave of a wild beast.

D E N

DENBIGHSHIRE, S. in Welch *Sir Dhinbeck*, one of the six counties in North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Montgomeryshire; on the West by those of Merioneth and Caernarvon, from which last it is divided by the river Conway; on the E. by Shropshire and Cheshire; and on the N. it has the Irish sea and Flintshire. From N. E. to S. W. it measures forty miles, and from N. to S. twenty-one, containing about 410,000 acres. In it are reckoned fifty-seven parishes, four market-towns, and 38,000 inhabitants, partly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph. This county gives title to a branch of the Fielding family, and sends but two members to parliament, namely, one for the shire, and the other for the county town of Denbigh.

DENHAM, (Sir JOHN) an eminent poet in the seventeenth century, was the only son of Sir John Denham, Knt. of Little Horsey in Essex. The *Sophy*, which he published in 1641, was so much admired, that even Mr. Waller could not help saying on its publication, that he broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, and when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it. His *Cooper's Hill* has been celebrated by the best writers in our language.

DENIABLE, Adj. that which may be refused to be granted.

DENIAL, S. the refusing to give or believe; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENIZA'TION, S. the act of enfranchising a stranger or foreigner, by which means he enjoys a great many privileges as a natural subject.

DE'NIZEN, or DE'NIZON, S. in Law, an alien enfranchised, or made free by the king's charter.

To DE'NIZEN, V. A. to en- franchise; to make free.

To DENO'MINATE, V. A. to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, S. a name given to a thing, arising from, or pointing out, some peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENOMINA'TOR, S. the giver, person or thing, which affixes a parti-

DEP

ular name or appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts, which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus in 6-8ths; 8 is the denominator.

To DENO'TE, V. A. to mark; to imply; or betoken.

To DENOU'NCE, V. A. to threaten.

DENOU'NCEMENT, S. the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DEN'SE, Adj. close; compact; thick.

DENSITY, S. thickness; solidity; compactness.

DE'NT, S. a notch, or piece cut out of a thing; a mark made in the surface of a thing.

DENTAL, Adj. belonging, or relating to the teeth.

DEN'TELLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched; jagged.

DENTI'CLATED, Part. set with small teeth.

DENTRI'FICE, S. in Medicine, a powder made use of to cleanse, or fasten, the teeth.

DENTITION, S. the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, V. A. to strip, or make naked. To divest.

To DENU'DE, V. A. to make naked; to strip or divest.

DENUNCIA'TION, S. the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any punishment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. the person who proclaims any threat.

To DE'NY, V. A. to contradict; to refuse; to disown; to renounce.

DEO'BSTRUENT, S. in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by its dissolving viscidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DEOPPILA'TION, S. the act of opening the passages, or clearing them from obstructions.

To DEPA'RT, V. N. to go away; to revolt; to quit; to die.

DEPA'RTMENT, S. a peculiar province, or employment, allotted to particular persons.

DEPA'RTURE, S. death; the act of forsaking, or quitting.

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To DEPAUPERATE, V. A. to make poor.

DEPE'CTIBLE, Adj. tough; dry; viscid; thick.

To DEPE'ND, V. N. to hang; proceed from as a necessary cause; to be in a state of subjection, or tutelage; to be supported; to be in dependence; to confide in; or rely on.

DEPE'NDANCE, S. something hanging on, or from, another; a state of being subject to another. Reliance; trust; confidence.

DEPE'NDANT, Adj. subjected.

DEPE'NDANT, S. one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDENCE, or DEPENDENCY, S. a person who is subject to the will and discretion of another in connexion. Trust; reliance; confidence.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, S. in Chemistry, the act of purifying, or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

To DEPI'CT, V. A. to paint, or represent the likeness of any thing in colours; to describe in words.

DEPILATORY, S. in Medicine, a plaister, or other application made use of to take away hair.

DEPLO'RABLE, Adj. that which causes, or demands, sorrow or lamentation.

DEPLO'RABLY, Adv. lamentably; miserably.

To DEPLO'RE, V. A. to lament, or express sorrow.

DEPLUMA'TION, S. the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the swelling of the eyelids.

DEPO'NENT, S. in Law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence, or witness.

To DEPOPU'LATE, V. N. to depopulate; to lay waste a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, S. the act of depopulating.

To DEPO'RT, V. A. to carry away; to behave.

DEPO'RTMENT, S. conduct or demeanour.

To DEPO'SE, V. A. to lay down; to deprive a person of a post or dignity; to examine a person on his oath.

To DEPO'SITE, V. A. to lay

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edge in any place; to lay up as edge or security; to place at interest.

EPO'SITE, S. any thing committed to the care of another; a pledge, a pawn, or security given for performance of any contract.

EPOSITION, S. the act of giving testimony in an action, suit of law, or trial, on oath; the act of denouncing a prince.

EPOSITORY, S. the place where things which are intrusted with a person, or given in charge to him, are laid up.

DEPRAVA'TION, S. the act of depraving, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect.

To DEPRAVE, V. A. to corrupt; to spoil.

DEPRAYER, S. a corrupter.

DEPRIVITY, S. corruption; a falling from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DEPRECATE, V. N. to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to request, or petition, with importunity and humility.

DEPRECATION, S. prayer, or act of petitioning.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. one who prays for another; an intercessor.

To DEPRECIATE, V. A. to devalue; to make meanly of a thing; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, V. A. to rob, plunder, or pillage.

DEPREDATION, S. plunder; robbery; consumption.

DEPREDATOR, S. a robber; a plunderer.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. that which may be detected.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. detection; discovery.

To DEPRESS, V. A. to press down. To humble, abase, or depress.

DEPRE'SSION, S. the act of pressing down. Degrading; abasing; or humbling. *Depression*, in algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their lowest terms of division.

DEPRE'SSOR, S. one that keeps pressing down; an oppressor.

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DEPRIVATION, S. the act of taking away the quality or existence of a thing.

To DEPRIVE, V. A. to take away that which is enjoyed by another. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some crime.

DE'PTH, S. the measure of a thing, or space, measured from the surface of a thing downwards. The height, or middle, of a season, or night. Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

To DEPURATE, V. A. to purify.

DEPURA'TION, S. the act of separating the impure, or foul, parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleansing a wound from its matter or foulness.

DEPUTATION, S. the sending some select persons out of a body to a prince or solemn assembly; the commission of treating in behalf of others.

To DEPUTE, V. A. to send with a special commission; to select or appoint.

DEPUTY, S. one that is commissioned to transact an affair for another; a vicegerent.

DERELICTION, S. the utter forsaking, or abandoning, a person.

To DERIDE, V. A. to laugh at, or mock.

DERIDER, S. a person who makes a mock, or ridicules.

DERISION, S. the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at; the object of ridicule.

DERIVABLE, Adj. that which may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVATION, S. the draining water from its course, or channel. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In Genealogy, descent.

DERIVATIVE, Adj. derived, or taken, from another.

DERIVATIVE, S. the thing, or word, which is derived from another.

To DERIVE, V. A. to drain. To deduce or trace from its original or source; to descend to a person.

DERNIER, Adj. last.

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To **DE'ROGATE**, V. A. to degenerate; to undervalue, or lessen the esteem or worth of a thing.

DEROGATION, S. an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with, any law.

DERO'GATIVE, Adj. lessening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATORY, Adj. that which lessens, or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DE'RVIS, or **DERVISE**, S. a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life.

DESCA'NT, S. a song, or tune, composed in parts. A discourse, or treatise, branched out into several parts. In Music, the art of composing several parts.

To **DESCA'NT**, V. N. to sing in parts. In Music, to compose in *descant*. To point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

To **DE'SCEND**, V. A. to come, or go, from a higher to a lower place; to sink.

DESCE'NDANT, S. the offspring, or posterity, of a person.

DESCEN'SION, S. a sinking from a higher to a lower situation.

DESCE'NT, S. the act of passing from a higher to a lower place; a slope, or sloping situation. Invasion, or attack on an enemy's country, or coasts; birth; extraction.

To **DESCRIBE**, V. A. in Painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. To delineate or convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRIPTION, S. the act of conveying the idea of a person, or thing, by mentioning some of their properties. The sentence, or passage, in which a thing is described; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

To **DE'SCRY**, V. A. to reconnoitre; to examine, or view at a distance; to discover.

DESECRA'TION, S. the converting of any thing consecrated, to some common use.

DE'SERT, Adj. wild; waste; uncultivated; uninhabited.

DI'SERT, S. a place not inhabit-

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ed or built; a waste place; a solitude. To **DESE'RT**, V. A. to quit; to forsake; to abandon; to run away from an army, or company, applied to soldiers.

DESE'RT, S. the last course of entertainment; consisting in fruits and sweetmeats.

DESE'RT, S. the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person; a claim to praise or reward.

DESE'RTER, S. one who abandons, quits, or leaves his post.

DESE'RTION, S. the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army.

To **DESE'ERVE**, V. A. to be the object of approbation or disapprobation; to be worthy.

DESE'RVEDLY, Adj. not without reason or foundation.

DESE'ERVER, S. a man who is the proper object of approbation and reward.

DESICCANT, Part. in Medicine, such applications as dry up the humours.

To **DE'SICCATE**, V. A. to bring up any moisture.

To **DESIGN**, V. A. to purpose; to intend; to plan, project, or contrive; to sketch the plan, or scheme, of work.

DESIGN, S. an intention or purpose; the plan and construction of painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESIGNA'TION, S. appointment or direction; import, or signification of intention.

DESIGNEDLY, Adv. purposely.

DESIGNER, S. a person who purposes, meditates, or contrives, something ill; a person who invents a draught or original for some artist to copy by.

DESIGNING, Part. contriving, meditating.

DESIRABLE, Adj. an object of desire, or longing.

To **DESIRE**, V. A. to wish for. To ask, to entreat.

To **DESIST**, V. N. to cease; to stop.

DESISTANCE, S. the act of stopping or ceasing.

DESITIVE, Adj. ending or concluded.

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DESK, S. an inclining or sloping board, or table, made use of by writers or readers.

DESOLATE, Adj. solitary, or frequented.

TO DESOLATE, V. A. to deplete of inhabitants; to lay waste.

DESOLATELY, Adv. in an unattended manner; in a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, S. the act of laying a place waste. Melancholy, or grief; a place wasted and forsaken.

DESPAIR, S. loss of hope; that which deprives a person of hope. Loss of confidence in the divine mercy.

TO DESPAIR, V. N. to cease to hope.

DESPAIRER, S. one who is without hope.

DESPERATE, Adj. without hope, looking on a thing as impossible, or unattainable; without any regard to duty, arising from despair. Mad, furious.

DESPERATION, S. a state void of all hope.

DESPICABLE, Adj. sordid, mean, base, and vile.

TO DESPISE, V. A. to scorn or disdain; to disregard.

DESPISER, S. one who regards a thing with scorn or contempt.

DESPITE, S. malice. Revenge, resentment.

DESPITEFUL, Adj. full of malice or spleen.

TO DESPOIL, V. A. to rob; to deprive.

TO DESPOUND, V. A. to become melancholy. To loose all hope.

DESPOUNDENCY, S. the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be attained.

DESPOUNDENT, Adj. without hopes.

DESPO'TIC, or DESPO'TICAL, Adj. of unlimited, or absolute power.

DESPO'TISM, S. absolute power.

DESPUMATION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor, by skimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMATION, S. in Surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

TO DESTINATE, V. A. to de-

sign, or form, for any particular purpose or end.

DESTINATION, S. the purpose, or ultimate end, for which any thing is formed or designed.

TO DESTINE, V. A. to doom; to appoint or order to any end or purpose; to fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, S. in Mythology, the power who fixes, or determines, the lot of mortals; fate; doom; fortune.

DESTITUTE, Adj. deprived of; in want of; forsaken.

DESTITUTION, S. want; defect.

TO DESTROY, V. A. to demolish; to kill; to lay waste.

DESTRUCTION, S. the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing, or laying waste; murder; the state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed.

DESTRU'CTIVE, S. that which demolishes, reduces to ruins, or lays waste.

DESTRU'CTOR, S. a consumer, or demolisher.

DESU'LATORY, or DESULTORIOUS, Adj. unfixed; unsettled.

TO DETACH, V. A. to separate, or part, something which was joined before; to send out, or draw off, a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED, Part. drawn off; separated from; disengaged.

DETA'CHMENT, S. a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

DETA'IL, S. an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action, or subject.

TO DETAIN, V. A. to keep; to hinder; to keep a person in custody.

DETA'INDER, S. in Law, a writ for holding, or keeping, a person in custody.

TO DETE'CT, V. A. to discover, or find out; to lay open the artifices of a person.

DETE'CTOR, S. a discoverer.

DETE'CTION, S. the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault.

TO DETE'R, V. A. to discourage; to frighten.

DETERMENT, S. that which

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discourages a person from doing, or undertaking, a thing.

To **DETERGE**, V. A. to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness.

DETERGENT, Adj. in Medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETERMINABLE, Adj. that which may be ascertained, or decided.

To **DETERMINATE**, V. N. to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine.

DETERMINATE, Adj. limited; determined; fixed; settled; established.

DETERMINATION, S. absolute direction to a certain end. A resolution formed; the decision of some contested point.

To **DETERMINE**, V. A. to conclude; to decide; to resolve; to put an end to.

DETERSION, S. in Surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETERSIVE, Adj. having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, S. in Medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To **DETEST**, V. A. to hate a thing with some vehemence.

DETESTABLE, Adj. that which is hated with great vehemence.

DETESTATION, S. the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating.

DETESTER, S. one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing.

To **DETHRONE**, V. A. to depose a king; to deprive him of royalty.

To **DETONIZE**, V. A. in Chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

To **DETORT**, V. A. to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning.

To **DETRACT**, V. A. to lessen the reputation of another; to lessen the value of a thing.

DETRACTER, S. one who lessens the reputation of another, by speaking ill of him.

DETRIMENT, S. that which affects a thing, or person, with loss or damage.

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DETRIMENTAL, Adj. causing harm, mischief, loss, or damage.

DETRUSION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVASTATION, S. the laying waste; demolishing buildings or unpeopling towns.

DEV'CE, S. in Gaming, a game with two marks, or a die with spots; the devil.

To **DEVELOP**, V. A. to take covering; to lay open any stratagem or artifice.

To **DEVE'ST**, V. A. to make a person naked, or take off his clothes. To deprive of an advantage.

To **DEV'ATE**, V. to leave the right or common way. To err; to go astray. To sin.

DEVIATION, S. offence; a wandering.

DEV'CE, S. a contrivance, or stratagem; a project; a scheme, or plan.

DEV'IL, S. the fallen angel, who was the tempter and seducer of mankind. Satan.

DEV'ILISH, Adj. partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or wicked qualities of the devil.

DEVIL'SHLY, Adv. in an entirely wicked, or mischievous manner; diabolically.

DEVIOUS, Adj. out of the common track. Erring, or going astray.

To **DEVISE**, V. A. to invent or contrive. To plan or contrive. In Law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DEVISE, S. in Law, the act of giving, or bequeathing, by will; contrivance.

DEVISER, S. one who projects or contrives; one who leaves, or bequeaths, by will.

DEV'OID, Adj. empty; vacant. Destitute.

DEV'VOIR, S. an act of civility or ceremony due to a person.

To **DEVOLVE**, V. A. to fall from a higher to a lower place. To fall or descend, to in order of succession.

DEVOLUTION, S. the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. Removal or succession.

DEVONSHIRE, S. a county in England. It has the English channel.

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the S. the Bristol channel on the

It is divided on the W. from
wall by the river Tamar, which
is almost from the one channel to
another: and it is bounded on the
by Somersetshire. It is about sixty-
miles long, and sixty-six broad,
containing 1,920,000 acres, twelve
parliamentary boroughs, forty market
towns, 394 parishes, 117 vicarages,
33 villages, and 340,000 inhabi-
tants. Next to Yorkshire, it is the
largest and most populous county in
England.

DEVORA'TION, S. the act of
mourning.

To **DEVO'TE**, V. A. to dedicate,
set apart; to doom.

DEVOTE'E, S. one extravagantly,
erroneously, religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, S. the state of a
thing consecrated or dedicated; a re-
ligious and fervent exercise of some
public act of religion. Prayer.

DEVO'TIONAL, Adj. relating to
religious worship; pious; zealous.

To **DEVO'UR**, V. A. to eat up
ravenously. To destroy; to swallow

DEVO'URER, S. one that con-
sumes, or eats up ravenously.

DEVO'UT, Adj. pious; religi-
ous; fervent in performing acts of
worship.

DEVO'UTLY, Adv. in a pious
manner.

DEUTERO'NOMY, S. the last
book of the Pentateuch, or five books
written by Moses.

DE'W, S. in Natural History, a
light, thin, insensible mist, or rain,
descended from the earth after the sun has
descended below the horizon, by the
heat it has communicated to the earth
during the day.

To **DE'W**, V. A. to wet, or moist-
en, as with dew.

DE'WLAP, S. the flesh which
hangs down from the throat of cows,
halls, or oxen.

DE'W-WORM, S. in Natural
History, a worm found in dew, cal-
led likewise the lob-worm.

DEW'Y, Adj. resembling dew;
moist with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. in Heraldry, the
right side.

DEXTE'RITY, S. readiness; ac-
tivity.

DE'XTEROUS, Adj. expert; ac-
tive; quick; subtle; skilful.

DIABE'TES, S. in Physic, the
discharge of any liquor through the
urinary passages, almost as soon as it
is drank, without any, or little, altera-
tion, and under the appearance
of water, attended with insatiable
thirst.

DIABO'LIC, or **DIABO'LICAL**,
Adj. partaking of the qualities of the
devil; extremely wicked.

DI'ADEM, S. formerly a bandage
of silk encompassing the heads of
kings, and tied behind. In Heraldry,
certain circles or rims, binding, or
inclosing, the crowns of princes.

DIÆRE'SIS, S. in Grammar, the
division of a diphthong, or one syl-
lable into two.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. in Medicine,
a sign by which the present state, na-
ture, and cause of a disease may be
discovered.

DIA'GONAL, Adj. drawn across
a figure from one corner, or angle, to
another.

DIA'GONAL, S. a right line,
drawn across a parallelogram, or other
figure, from one angle, or corner, to
another.

DI'AGRAM, S. in Geometry, a
scheme drawn for explaining any figure
or its properties.

DIAGRY'DIATES, S. in Medi-
cine, strong purges made of diagry-
dium.

DI'AL, S. a plate marked with two
sets of figures, beginning at one and
ending with twelve, used to shew the
time of the day by clocks, or by the
shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, S. stile; manner of
expression; language, or speech.

DIALECTIC, S. the art of rea-
soning, or logic.

DIA'LING, S. the art of describ-
ing lines on any given plane, in such
a manner, that the sun's shadow shall
touch any given line at any given
hour.

DI'AL-

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DIA'LIST, S. one who constructs, or makes, dials.

DIA'LOGUE, S. a conference, or debate.

DIA'METER, S. the line which passes through the center of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIAMET'RAL, Adj. describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. according to the direction of a diameter. Used with *opposite*, it implies the most direct, or highest, opposition that can be between two things.

DIAME'TRICAL, Adj. or **DIA-METRICALLY**, Adv. now used instead of *Diametral*, and *Diametrically*, which see.

DIA'MOND, S. in Natural History, the most valuable and hardest of all gems, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendor, and the brightness of its reflections, from all other substances. The East-Indies and Brasils furnish us with this species of precious stones.

DIAPA'SON, S. in Music, an interval including an octave. Among musical instrument makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, &c.

To DIA'PER, V. A. to variegate; diversify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHA'NOUS, Adj. transparent; that which may be seen thro'.

DIAPHO'RESIS, S. in Medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DI'APHRAGM, S. in Anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, *septum transversale*. The actions of coughing, sneezing, yawning, laughing, and hiccough, depend on this muscle.

DIARRH'OEIA, S. in Medicine, a flux of the belly.

DIARRHOE'TIC, Adj. in Medicine, promoting a looseness.

DI'ARY, S. an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIB'BLE, S. a small spade.

DICE, S. the plural of *Die*, which see.

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DI'CER, S. one who plays at dice, a gamester.

DICHO'TOMY, S. in Logic, the distribution, or division, of ideas into pairs. In Astronomy, the phrase signifies the appearance of the moon.

To DICTA'TE, V. A. to deliver a command; to speak with authority.

DICTA'TE, S. a rule or mandate delivered by some person of authority.

DICTA'TION, S. the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTA'TOR, S. a Roman magistrate, invested with consular and sovereign power. One who, by his credit and authority, directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, Adj. after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

DICTA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a dictator. Imperiousness.

DICTION, S. the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself.

DICTIONARY, S. the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning.

DID, the preter of *do*.

DIDA'CTIC, or **DIDA'CTICAL**, Adj. containing precepts or rules.

DIDST, the second person of the preter tense of *do*.

To DIE, V. N. to lose life; to expire; to be punished with death. To vanish or disappear. To languish with affection. To wither. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid; applied to liquors.

DIE, S. a small cube, marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, used by gamesters to play with.

DIE, S. plural *dies*. The stamp used in coining, or the mold in which medals are cast.

DI'ET, S. food; provisions; a regular course of food.

To DIET, V. A. to feed or eat to board.

DI'ET, S. an assembly of the states, or circles of the empire.

DIETE'TIC, or **DIETE'TICAL**, Adj. belonging to food.

To DIFFER, V. N. to oppose

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on in opinion; to be of another
 ion; to vary.

DIFFERENCE, S. the state of
 ing distinct from some other thing;
 dispute; debate; controversy; or
 position. In Arithmetic, the re-
 mander after one quantity is taken
 from another.

DIFFERENT, Adj. distinct; un-

DIFFERENTLY, S. in a differ-
 ent manner.

DIFFICULT, Adj. hard to be
 understood, or pleased; trou-
 some.

DIFFICULTY, S. distress; oppo-
 sition; perplexity, or uneasiness.

DIFFIDENCE, S. want of trust,
 confidence, or courage.

DIFFIDENT, Part. or Adj. dif-
 fident; suspicious; timorous.

DIFFLUENT, Part. flowing a-

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the
 act of taking away the privileges, or
 charter, of a city.

To DIFFUSE, V. A. to spread;
 scatter; disperse.

DIFFUSE, Adj. scattered. Ap-
 plied to style, copious, opposed to con-

DIFFUSEDLY, Adv. in a copi-
 ous, liberal, and extensive manner;
 spread every way.

DIFFUSELY, Adv. widely; ex-
 tensively. Copiously.

DIFFUSIVE, Adj. having the
 quality of spreading abroad; scattered
 spread abroad; extended.

DIFFUSIVENESS, S. extension.

To DIG, V. N. to open, or make
 a hole in, the earth by a spade.

DIGEST, S. a collection of the
 civil law, ranged under proper titles
 in the order of the emperor Justinian.

To DIGEST, V. A. to distribute
 arrange methodically; to concoct food
 in the stomach. To reduce to any
 plan or scheme.

DIGESTER, S. one whose food
 easily turns into chyle; that which
 dissolves food.

DIGESTION, S. in Medicine,
 that change which the food undergoes
 in the stomach, in order to render it
 fit to supply the continual loss sustained

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by perspiration, the animal functions,
 or exercise. In Chemistry, the prepa-
 ration of plants or other bodies.

DIGGER, S. one that opens the
 ground with a spade.

DIGIT, S. three-fourths of an
 inch in long measure. In Astronomy,
 the 12th part of the diameter of the
 sun and moon. In Arithmetic, any
 number expressed by a single figure, or
 any number within ten.

DIGITATED, Adj. branched out
 into divisions, resembling fingers. In
 Botany, a *digitated leaf*, is one which
 consists of several simple leaves grow-
 ing on one footstalk, as the cinque-
 foil.

DIGNIFICATION, S. the act of
 conferring honour; the preferring to
 some honourable rank.

DIGNIFIED, Adj. enjoying some
 honourable post or preferment.

To DIGNIFY, V. A. to advance,
 prefer, or exalt; to honour.

DIGNITARY, S. a clergyman
 advanced to some office, or place.

DIGNITY, S. rank, preferment,
 or post. In Astronomy, applied to a
 planet which is in any sign.

To DIGRESS, V. N. to turn out
 of the road, or quit the main path.
 To wander; to err; to deviate.

DIGRESSION, S. a passage which
 has no connection with the main scope
 of a discourse; deviation, or quitting
 the true path.

DIKE, S. a channel made to re-
 ceive water; a mount to hinder inun-
 dations, or to keep waters from over-
 flowing.

To DILACERATE, V. A. to
 tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILAPIDATION, S. in Law, is
 where an incumbent, on a church be-
 nefice, suffers the parsonage-house, or
 the out-house, to fall down, or be in
 decay for want of necessary repara-
 tion.

DILATABLE, Adj. that which
 may be stretched or extended.

To DILATE, V. A. to extend,
 spread out, enlarge, or stretch.

DILATORINESS, S. the quality
 of deferring a thing from one time to
 another.

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DILATORY, Adj. putting off the doing of a thing from time to time.

DILEMMA, S. in Logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions. A difficult choice, or troublesome alternative.

DILIGENCE, S. constant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice.

DILIGENTLY, Adv. with constant labour, caution, and care.

DILUCID, Adj. clear, plain, pure and transparent; obvious; easy to be understood.

To **DILUCIDATE**, V. A. to make a sentence, or proposition, clear and easy to be understood.

To **DILUTE**, V. A. to weaken a liquor by mixing another with it. To drink often in order to quench thirst, and promote perspiration.

DILUTER, S. that which renders a body liquid.

DIM, Adj. having something which obstructs the sight. Grown dark.

To **DIM**, V. A. to darken, or obstruct the sight. To render darkish.

DIMENSION, S. size; space. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness, or depth.

To **DIMINISH**, V. A. to impair; lessen; to degrade.

DIMINUTION, S. the state of growing less either in bulk or weight.

DIMINUTIVE, Adj. small of size, bulk, or dimensions.

DIMINUTIVE, S. in Grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness.

DIMETTY, S. a sort of cotton stuff, very like fustian.

DIMLY, Adv. in a dull, obscure, dark manner.

DIMNESS, S. dulness of sight. Want of apprehension.

DIMPLE, S. a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin.

To **DIMPLE**, V. N. to appear with little hollows, or inequalities of surface.

DIMPLED, Part. or Adj. having dimples in the cheek or chin.

DIMPLY, Adv. full of dimples, or little dents or inequalities of surface.

D I R

DIN, S. a loud noise; an uproar or shout.

To **DIN**, V. A. to stun, or deafen with frequent noise and clamour.

To **DIN'E**, V. N. to eat one's second meal about the middle of the day.

To **DING**, V. A. to dash with force or violence. To bluster, or become insolent.

DINING-ROOM, S. the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made.

DINNER, S. the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DIN'T, S. a blow or stroke. Violence; force; power.

DIOCESAN, S. a bishop, considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DIOCESE, S. the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIC'PTRIC, or **DIOPTRICAL**, Adj. affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIC'PTRICS, S. the science of refractive vision.

To **DIP**, V. A. to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith; to moisten, or wet. To sink; to immerge.

DIPHTHONG, S. the joining two vowels together, so as to form one sound.

DIPLOE, S. in Anatomy, the inner plate, or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA, S. a letter, or writing, inferring some privilege, or title; so called, because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DIPPER, S. one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, S. a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a load-stone, so contrived as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism.

DIRE, Adj. dreadful.

DIRE'CT,

DIS

DIRECT, Adj. straight. In Astronomy, opposed to *retrograde*. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. opposed to *collateral*.

To **DIRE'CT**, V. A. to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to order.

DIRE'CTION, S. tendency; orders; command; the superscription of a letter, or parcel; an information given to a person to find out a place.

DIRE'CTLY, Adv. in a straight line; immediately; presently; soon. Without circumlocution or evasions.

DIRE'CTOR, S. one who presides in an assembly or public company. An instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience.

DIRE'CTORY, S. that which directs.

DIREFUL, Adj. very terrible; dismal.

DIRGE, S. a mournful song sung at the funeral of persons; the name of the service used for dead persons in the Romish church.

DIRT, S. mud, or filth.

DIRTI'LY, Adv. in such a manner as to daub or soil. Dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DIRTINESS, S. filthiness; foulness. Dishonesty; meanness; baseness.

DIRTY, Adj. foul; daubed. Mean, base.

To **DIRTY**, V. A. to soil.

DIRU'PTION, S. the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DISA'BILITY, S. the want of sufficient power; want of proper qualifications.

To **DISA'BLE**, V. A. to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. To impair or diminish.

To **DISABU'SE**, V. A. to undeceive.

DISADVA'NTAGE, S. loss; injury; a state unprepared for defence.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

To **DISAFFEC'T**, V. A. to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

DISAFFEC'TED, Part. or Adj.

DIS

alienated. Generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, Adv. in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFECTION, S. want of zeal for the government, or ardor for a reigning prince.

To **DISAGRE'E**, V. N. to differ.

DISAGREE'ABLE, Adj. unpleasing to the taste, sight, or other senses.

DISAGREE'MENT, S. difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiments; contention or strife.

To **DISALLOW**, V. A. to deny the authority of a person or thing; to censure. To refuse permission.

DISALLOW'ABLE, Adj. that which is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLOW'ANCE, S. the refusal of permission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To **DISANNU'L**, V. A. to annul, to deprive of authority; to abolish, to disallow.

To **DISAPPE'AR**, V. N. to be lost to view; to vanish out of sight.

To **DISAPPO'INT**, V. A. to frustrate an expectation.

DISAPPO'INTMENT, S. the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBA'TION, S. an act of dislike.

To **DISAPPROVE**, V. A. to dislike.

To **DISA'RM**, V. A. to take away arms from a person.

DISA'STER, S. misfortune.

DISA'STROUS, Adj. unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous.

To **DISAVO'W**, V. A. to disown.

DISAVO'WAL, S. denial; disowning; abhorrence.

To **DISBA'ND**, V. A. to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. To discharge.

DISBELIE'F, S. refusal of giving assent to a thing.

To **DISBELIE'VE**, V. A. to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELIE'VER, S. one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine. An infidel.

DIS

To **DISBURDEN**, V. A. to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another.

To **DISBURSE**, V. A. to spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, S. the spending or laying out money.

DISBURSER, S. one that lays out money.

To **DISCARD**, V. A. to discharge from any service or employment.

DISCARDNATE, Adj. stripped of flesh.

To **DISCERN**, V. A. to descry, discover, or perceive; to distinguish.

DISCERNER, S. a discoverer, or one who descries; a judge.

DISCERNIBLE, Adj. distinguishable; apparent.

DISCERNING, Part. judicious.

DISCERNMENT, S. judgment.

To **DISCHARGE**, V. A. to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a service, or out of a post. To shoot off a gun; to clear or pay a debt. To clear from an accusation; to perform or execute an office.

DISCHARGE, S. vent; explosion; the matter vented; dismissal from an office, or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption or acquittance; or the act of freeing, or clearing, a man from an accusation.

DISCIPLE, S. a scholar, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets of another.

DISCIPLINARIAN, S. one who rules, or teaches, with great strictness or rigour; one who will not permit a person to deviate from his doctrine; a dissenter.

DISCIPLINE, S. instruction; education. Rule or method of government; military order; or regulations; a doctrine, art, or science; punishment or chastisement.

To **DISCIPLINE**, V. A. to instruct or educate; to regulate, or keep in order; to punish, correct, or chastise.

To **DISCLAIM**, V. A. to disown; to withdraw a claim; to renounce.

DIS

DISCLAIMER, S. one who disowns or renounces.

To **DISCLOSE**, V. A. to reveal what should be hid or secret.

DISCLOSE, S. one who discovers something hidden, or reveals some secret.

DISCLOSURE, S. the revealing a secret.

To **DISCOLOUR**, V. A. to spoil the colour of a thing; to stain, or daub.

To **DISCOMFIT**, V. A. to overcome, beat, or overthrow.

DISCOMFIT, S. a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCOMFUTURE, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCOMFORT, S. uneasiness; melancholy; despair.

To **DISCOMFORT**, V. A. to make a person uneasy; to grieve, afflict, or deprive of comfort.

To **DISCOMME'ND**, V. A. to blame; disapprove, or censure.

To **DISCOMMO'DE**, V. A. to put to an inconvenience; to rumple or disorder dress.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. inconvenient; displeasing.

To **DISCOMPOSE**, V. A. to put into confusion or disorder; to ruffle.

DISCOMPOSURE, S. disorder; perturbation.

To **DISCONCE'RT**, V. A. to unsettle, disorder, or discompose; to frustrate.

DISCONGRUITY, S. disagreement; difference; inconsistency.

DISCON'SOLATE, Adj. without comfort; without hope; melancholy.

DISCONTENT, S. want of content.

DISCONTENTED, Adj. uneasy; malevolent.

DISCONTINUANCE, S. want of union or adhesion. Cessation; intermission; or stop.

To **DISCONTINUE**, V. N. to break off; to separate. To leave off to interrupt.

DISCORD, S. disagreement; difference; contrariety. In Music, the relation of two sounds which are themselves disagreeable.

DIS

DISCO'RDANCE, or **DISCO'R-DANCY**, S. disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT, Adj. inconsistent; disagreeing; opposite.

To DISCO'VER, V. A. to make known; to find out something unknown; to disclose.

DISCO'VERABLE, Adj. that which may be found out; apparent; obvious.

DISCO'VERY, S. the act of finding out any thing hidden; shewing any thing concealed or covered; or revealing any thing secret.

DISCOUNT, S. a sum allowed a person for payment, before the bill or debt becomes due.

To DISCOUNT, V. A. to give a person ready money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time, which it has to run; to allow, or advance a person a certain sum for prompt payment.

To DISCOUN'TENANCE, V. A. to discourage by cold treatment, or indifference. To abash, or put to shame.

To DISCO'URAGE, V. A. to dishearten; to deter from any attempt.

DISCO'URAGEMENT, S. the act of frightening, or deterring a person from any attempt; any impediment, or difficulty, which renders a person unwilling to undertake or accomplish a design.

DISCO'URSE, S. conversation, or talk; speech; a treatise.

To DISCO'URSE, V. N. to converse or talk with another; to reason.

DISCRE'DIT, S. disgrace; ignominy; infamy; the imputation of a fault.

To DISCRE'DIT, V. A. to destroy the reputation of a thing or person.

DISCRE'ET, Adj. acting with prudence and caution; modest; not forward.

DISCRE'ETLY, Adv. prudently; cautiously.

DISCRE'ETNESS, S. a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRE'TION, S. prudent behaviour.

DISCRE'TIONARY, S. left to

DIS

act without any other restraint or guide.

DISCRIMINABLE, Adv. distinguishable by some outward marks.

To DISCRIMINATE, V. A. to distinguish; to separate or select as different.

DISCRIMINATION, S. the notes or marks which distinguish things from each other.

To DISCUM'BER, V. A. to disengage.

DISCUR'SIVE, Adj. in perpetual motion or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCUR'SORY, Adj. deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DIS'CUS, S. in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit.

To DISCU'SS, V. A. to examine, or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSION, S. the explaining a difficulty.

DISCU'SSIVE, Adj. having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCU'TIENT, S. in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To DISDA'IN, V. A. to reject with scorn; to refuse or decline with abhorrence.

DISDA'IN, S. contempt; abhorrence.

DISDA'INFUL, Adj. haughtily; scornful.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, S. contempt.

DISE'ASE, S. the state of a living body wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions.

To DISEMBA'RK, V. A. to carry from a ship or vessel to land. To go on shore from a ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, Adj. stripped or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, V. A. to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. To flow.

DIS

TO DISENCUMBER, V. A. to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body; to free from any hindrance, or obstruction.

DISENCUMBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness.

TO DISENGAGE, V. A. to separate from any thing which is an encumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection.

DISENGAGED, Adj. at leisure; not fixed to any particular object.

DISENGAGEMENT, S. release or freedom from any obligation.

TO DISENTANGLE, V. A. to set free from an obstacle or impediment. To free from perplexity.

DISESTEEM, S. want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; something less than contempt.

TO DISESTEEM, V. A. to regard slightly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem or approbation.

DISFAVOUR, S. a circumstance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; a state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance; want of beauty.

TO DISFAVOUR, V. A. to discountenance; to withdraw kindness from a person.

DISFIGURATION, S. the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person. Deformity.

TO DISFIGURE, V. A. to render a thing less beautiful or less agreeable.

DISFIGUREMENT, S. change from beauty to ugliness.

TO DISFRANCHISE, V. A. to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, S. the act of depriving a person, or place, of privileges.

TO DISGORGE, V. A. to vomit or discharge. To discharge.

DISGRA'CE, S. shame, infamy.

TO DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment.

DIS

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of dishonour.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, S. shamefulness.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. shamefully.

DISGRA'CIOUS, Adj. unfavourable; offensive.

TO DISGUISE, V. A. to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. To dissemble; to disfigure; to intoxicate by drinking.

DISGUISE, S. a dress made use of to elude notice; a false appearance.

DISGU'ST, S. distaste; displeasure.

TO DISGU'ST, V. A. to raise an aversion, or dislike.

DISGU'STFUL, Adj. abounding with such qualities, as produce aversion or dislike.

DISH, S. a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, china, or earthen-ware, used for holding and carrying victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size.

TO DISH, V. A. to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a dish.

DISHAB'ILLE, S. an undress; a loose and negligent dress.

DISHAB'ILLE, Adj. loosely and negligently dress'd.

TO DISHEARTEN, V. A. to terrify; to discourage.

DISHERISON, S. the act of debarring a person from an inheritance.

TO DISHEVE'L, V. A. to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.

DISHO'NEST, Adj. void of honesty, fraudulent.

DISHO'NESTY, S. want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property.

DISHO'NOUR, S. that which affects a person with disgrace.

TO DISHO'NOUR, V. A. to bring to shame; to disgrace; to violate a person's chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, Adj. shameful; reproachful.

D I S

DISHO'NOURER, S. one who treats a person with indignity; one who violates the chastity of a female.

DISINCLINATION, S. want of affection or bias; want of propensity.

To **DISINCLINE**, V. A. to lessen one's affections for a thing or person.

DISINGENUITY, S. unfairness; low and mean artifice.

DISINGENUOUS, Adj. mean; sly; cunning; or subtle.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, S. a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his design.

To **DISINHERIT**, V. A. to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

DISIN'TEREST, S. that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity.

DISIN'TERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any views of private lucre, or advantage.

To **DISJOIN**, V. A. to separate; to part.

To **DISJOINT**, V. A. to put out of joint; to carve; to make incoherent; to destroy the connection.

DISJUNCTION, S. separation.

DISJUNCTIVE, Adj. disuniting; not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast.

DISJUNCTIVELY, Adj. distinctly; separately.

DISK, S. in Astronomy, the appearance or the body of the sun or planets, which is divided by astronomers into twelve parts. In Optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In Botany, the central, or middle part of radiated flowers.

DISKINDNESS, S. want of kindness, affection, or benevolence.

DISLIKE, S. want of approbation or esteem.

To **DISLIKE**, V. A. to disapprove.

DISLIKER, S. one who disapproves a person or thing.

To **DISLOCATE**, V. A. to put out of its proper place; to disjoint.

D I S

DISLOCATION, S. the act of putting things out of their proper places. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its socket; a luxation.

To **DISLODGE**, V. A. to remove from a place or settlement by force; to drive an enemy from a post.

DISLOYAL, Adj. false or disobedient to a sovereign.

DISLOYALTY, S. want of fidelity to a sovereign.

DISMAL, Adj. melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DISMALNESS, S. the quality which excites melancholy, or sorrow.

To **DISMANTLE**, V. A. to strip a person of any dress; to unfold. To destroy the out-works or defences of a place.

To **DISMAY**, V. A. to discourage, or dishearten.

DISMAY, S. loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object, or apprehension.

To **DISMEMBER**, V. A. to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

To **DISMISS**, V. A. to send away; to discharge; to give leave to depart.

DISMISSION, S. the act of sending away; deprivation; discharge.

To **DISMOUNT**, V. A. to unhorse; to dislodge or force cannon from their carriages.

DISOBEDIENCE, S. a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superior.

DISOBEDIENT, Part. or Adj. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superior.

To **DISOBEY**, V. A. to act contrary to the will or commands of a superior; to break the laws.

To **DISOBLIGE**, V. A. to do something which offends another; to displease.

DISOBLIGING, Part. or Adj. unpleasing.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, S. readiness to displease.

DISORDER, S. want of method; tumult, or confusion; disease; discomposure of mind.

To **DISORDER**, V. A. to throw into

DIS

confusion; to ruffle or confuse; to make sick; to discompose.

DISO'RDERLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with law, or virtue. In an irregular or tumultuous manner. In a manner wanting method.

To **DISPA'RAGE**, V. A. to disgrace or injure by comparison with something of less value: to treat with contempt and dishonour; to expose; to blame, censure, or reproach.

DISPARA'GEMENT, S. disgrace; dishonour; or reproach.

DISPA'RITY, S. opposition; difference in degree; unlikeness, or dissimilitude.

DISPA'SSION, S. freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. calm, cool, and temperate.

To **DISPA'TCH**, V. A. to send a person or thing away hastily. To murder; to perform business quickly.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickness or expedition in performing.

To **DISPE'L**, V. A. to disperse; to clear away any obstruction.

DISPEN'SARY, S. the place where medicines are sold, and physicians bills are made up at a low price, for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENZA'TION, S. the act of distributing to several things or parts; the æconomy observed by Providence in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind; a permission to do something contrary to the laws.

To **DISPE'NSE**, V. A. to distribute or give among several persons; to excuse from a duty.

DISPE'NSER, S. one who distributes.

To **DISPE'OPLE**, V. A. to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

To **DISPE'RSE**, V. A. to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate.

DISPE'RSER, S. one who spreads abroad, or makes public by communicating to many.

DISPE'RSION, S. the act of scattering or spreading.

DIS

To **DISPI'RIT**, V. A. to strike with fear; or to repress the courage of a person; to exhaust the spirits.

To **DISPLA'CE**, V. A. to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to supersede.

To **DISPLA'NT**, V. A. to remove a plant to some other place. To drive a people away from a settlement.

To **DISPLA'Y**, V. A. to spread abroad or wide; to shew to the sight, or to the understanding; to explain a thing minutely; to set offensively to view. In Carving, to cut up a crane, &c.

DISPLA'Y, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view.

DISPLA'YED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

To **DISPLEA'SE**, V. A. to offend, or make angry. To disgust.

DISPLE'ASURE, S. a disagreeable sensation; uneasiness, or pain; anger.

DISPO'SAL, S. distribution; dispensation; the right of bestowing.

To **DISPO'SE**, V. A. to employ, or apply to any use; to bestow, or give; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjust; to sell.

DISPO'SITION, S. a regular arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; propensity, bent, or temper of the mind.

To **DISPOSS'ESS**, V. A. to turn a person out of a place which he is master of.

DISPRA'ISE, S. blame; censure; reproach.

To **DISPRA'ISE**, V. N. to blame; to censure.

DISPRO'OF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be false.

DISPROPO'RTION, S. the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things.

To **DISPROPO'RTION**, V. A. to join things which disagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. not well suited or proportioned to something else.

DIS

DISPROPORTIONATE, Adj. disagreeing in quantity or value with something else; wanting symmetry.

To **DISPROVE**, V. A. to contravert an assertion.

DISPROVER, S. one who contravenes, or proves a thing or argument to be false, or erroneous.

DISPUTABLE, Adj. liable to dispute; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, S. one who argues against, or opposes the opinions of another.

DISPUTATION, S. the art of opposing the sentiments of others; controversy.

DISPUTATIOUS, Adj. fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, Adj. fond of controversy.

To **DISPUTE**, V. N. to oppose the sentiments or opinion of another; to deny and argue against any received opinion.

DISPUTE, S. the act of opposing or bringing arguments against the opinion of another; controversy.

DISPUTER, S. one engaged in, or fond of controversy.

DISQUALIFICATION, S. that which renders a person unfit for the discharge of an employ.

To **DISQUALIFY**, V. A. to make unfit; to disable.

DISQUIET, S. uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.

DISQUIET, Adj. uneasy, or disturbed in mind.

To **DISQUIET**, V. A. to fret; to vex; to make uneasy.

DISQUIETUDE, S. uneasiness, or disturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquillity.

DISQUISITION, S. a strict search, scrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGARD, S. slight notice; contempt; neglect; disdain.

To **DISREGARD**, V. A. to slight, to neglect; to contemn.

DISRELISH, S. a bad taste; dislike, or dislike.

To **DISRELISH**, V. A. to make something nauseous. To dislike; to want taste for.

DISREPUTATION, S. disgrace,

DIS

DISREPUTE, S. an ill character; loss of reputation, or esteem.

DISRESPECT, S. incivility; want of esteem.

DISRESPECTFUL, Adj. uncivil; unmannerly.

To **DISROBE**, V. A. to undress or strip a person of cloaths.

DISRUPTION, S. a breach or rent.

DISSATISFACTION, S. discontent; uneasiness.

DISSATISFACTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content.

To **DISSATISFY**, V. A. to displease; to want some quality requisite to please or content.

To **DISSECT**, V. A. in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to consider each of them apart.

DISSECTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and respective uses.

To **DISSEMBLE**, V. A. to hide or conceal under a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, S. one who conceals his real designs; an hypocrite.

To **DISSEMINATE**, V. A. to scatter seed; to sow. To spread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSEMINATION, S. the act of sowing, or spreading abroad.

DISSENSION, S. difference, or disagreement in opinion; a breach of union; contention; or warm opposition.

DISSENSIOUS, Adj. quarrelsome; factious.

To **DISSENT**, V. N. to think differently; to differ.

DISSENT, S. disagreement; difference of opinion.

DISSENTER, S. one who disagrees; one who separates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTATION, S. a set discourse or treatise.

DISSERVICE, S. harm; hurt; prejudice.

DISSERVICABLE, E. Adj. injurious; hurtful.

DIS

To DISSE'VER, V. A. to separate; to divide.

DISSIMILAR, Adj. unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILARITY, S. unlikeness in quality, temper, or disposition.

DISSIMILITUDE, S. difference of form or quality; want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, S. putting on a false appearance in order to conceal one's intention.

To DISSIPATE, V. A. to separate any collection, and disperse the parts at a distance; to divide the attention between a diversity of objects and thereby render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness; to squander wealth, or spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, S. the act of separating the parts which form any collection, mass, or body. Inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects.

DISSOLUBLE, Adj. capable of having its parts separated by moisture or heat.

To DISSOLVE, V. A. to melt, or liquify; to destroy; to separate; to break the ties of any thing. To break up or discharge an assembly.

DISSOLVENT, Adj. having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSOLVENT, S. having the power of separating the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, S. that which has the power of melting, liquifying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSOLUTE, Adj. loose; wanton.

DISSOLUTENESS, S. looseness of manners; wantonness; debauchery; wickedness.

DISSOLUTION, S. the act of liquifying and melting by heat or moisture; the destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death; the act of breaking up, or dismissing an assembly. Licentiousness.

DISSONANCE, S. a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds; discord.

DISSONANT, Adj. sounding harsh and disagreeable. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

DIS

To DISSUADE, V. A. to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends.

DISSUA'DER, S. one who endeavours to divert a person from a design or undertaking.

DISSUASION, S. an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing in with any design.

DISSYLLABLE, S. in Grammar, a word of two syllables.

DI'STAFF, S. the staff or stick on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning.

To DISTAIN, V. A. to spoil the colour of a thing. To blot; to pollute, or defile.

DI'STANCE, S. the space, or length of ground, between any two objects; a space marked in a course wherein race-horses run. The space between a thing present, and one that is past or future, applied to time.

To DI'STANCE, V. A. to remove from the view: to place farther from a person; to leave behind at a rate the length of a distance-post.

DI'STANT, Adj. far from. Apart, separate, asunder.

To DISTASTE, V. A. to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste; to dislike.

DISTA'STEFUL, Adj. that which gives offence, or is displeasing.

DISTE'MPER, S. a disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In Medicine, some disorder of the animal machine.

To DISTE'MPER, V. A. to weaken health; to affect with some disease; to fill the mind with perturbation or confusion.

To DISTE'ND, V. A. to stretch by filling; to stretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NTION, S. the act of stretching out; breadth.

DISTICH, S. in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a theme or subject treated of and comprized in two lines.

To DIST'IL, V. N. to drop, or fall by drops. To extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

DISTILLATION, S. the act of separating

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arating the oily, watery or spirituous
of ingredients, inclosed in a still,
means of fire.

DISTILLER, S. one who makes
and sells distilled liquors.

DISTILLERY, S. the business,
mode, or employment of a distiller.

DISTINCT, Adj. different; se-
parate; apart; asunder.

DISTINCTION, S. that by which
one thing or person differs from an-
other; difference made between per-
sons of various ages, sexes, or ranks;
division into different parts; discern-
ment; judgment; high rank.

DISTINCTLY, Adv. plainly;
clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, S. a nice or
accurate observation of the difference
between things.

To **DISTINGUISH**, V. A. to
note the difference between things;
to perceive; to discern critically; to
make known, or to make eminent.

DISTINGUISHED, Adv. emi-
nent or extraordinary.

To **DISTORT**, V. A. to twist;
to deform.

DISTORTION, S. in Medicine,
a contraction of one side of the mouth,
by a convulsion of the muscles of one
side of the face; an irregular motion
by which any of the parts of animal
bodies are rendered deformed.

To **DISTRACT**, V. A. to draw,
or turn to different points; to fill and
attract the mind with different views
or considerations; to make a person
mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, Adv. after
the manner of a madman.

DISTRACTION, S. confusion,
applied to politics. Perturbation of
mind; madness.

To **DISTRAIN**, V. A. in Law,
to seize the property of another for
debt.

DISTRAINER, S. he that seizes
for debt.

DISTRINCT, S. in Law, the
act of seizing, or that which is seized
for debt.

DISTRESS, S. in Law, any thing
seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or
duty unperformed; the act of mak-
ing a seizure. Any calamity or loss;

the condition of a person who has not
the necessaries to supply the calls of
nature.

To **DISTRESS**, V. A. in Law, to
seize for rent unpaid; to harass, or
reduce to misery.

DISTRESSFUL, Adj. miserable;
wretched.

To **DISTRIBUTE**, V. A. to di-
vide amongst different or several per-
sons; to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBTER, S. one who be-
stows or distributes.

DISTRIBUTION, S. the sharing
or dividing amongst many; the act of
giving charity; the thing given in
alms.

DISTRIBUTIVE, Adj. that
which is employed in assigning por-
tions to others.

DISTRICT, S. in Law, circuit
or territory; a region, or country.

To **DISTRUST**, V. A. to sus-
pect; to be diffident.

DISTRUSTFUL, Adj. suspicious;
timorous.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, S. want
of confidence.

To **DISTURB**, V. A. to perplex,
disquiet, or make uneasy.

DISTURBANCE, S. interrup-
tion; confusion. Tumult, uproar.

DISTURBER, S. one who breaks
the peace, causes tumults or public
disorders.

DISUNION, S. separation or dis-
junction.

To **DISUNITE**, V. A. to part or
divide; to separate.

DISUSAGE, S. the leaving off a
practice or custom by degrees.

DISUSE, S. want of custom or
practice; breaking off a custom or
practice.

To **DISUSE**, V. A. to cease to
make use of, or practise.

DITCH, S. a trench made to se-
parate and defend grounds; any long,
narrow cavity formed in the ground
for holding water. In Fortification,
a trench.

DITHYRAMBIC, S. a species of
poetry, full of transport and poetical
rage.

DITTANDER, S. in Botany, the
same as pepperwort.

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DITTANY, S. in Botany, a very ornamental plant for gardens.

DIT'TY, S. a poem set to music; a song.

DIVAN, S. a council-chamber; a council of eastern princes.

To **DIVARICATE**, V. A. to part into two.

DIVARICA'TION, S. a partition of a thing into two. Division.

To **DIVE**, V. A. to go voluntarily under water. To make strict enquiry.

DIVER, S. one who goes voluntarily under water. One who goes to the bottom of an affair.

To **DIVERGE**, V. N. to recede farther from each other.

DIVERGENT, Part. or Adj. in Geometry, those lines which constantly recede from each other. In Optics, those rays, which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, separate and continually depart from one another.

DIVERS, Adj. sundry; several.

DIVERSE, Adj. different in form or nature; various.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, S. variation; change or alteration.

To **DIVERSIFY**, V. A. to make different from another; to vary; to variegate.

DIVE'RSION, S. the act of turning a thing aside from its course; something which unbends; pleasure; sport; the public exhibitions of shews, plays, operas, &c.

DIVE'RSITY, S. difference; variety; variegation.

DIVERSLY, Adv. in different ways, methods, or manners.

To **DIVE'RT**, V. A. to turn aside from any direction or course. To please.

DIVER'TER, S. any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

To **DIVEST**, V. A. to strip or deprive of.

To **DIVI'DE**, V. A. to separate a thing, or whole, into several parts; to separate friends by discord.

DIVIDEND, S. a share; a part allotted in a division. In Arithmetic, the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, S. that which sepa-

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rates any thing into parts; one who distributes to others; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVINATION, S. the act of telling future events.

DIVINE, Adj. partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Excellent; extraordinary.

DIVINE, S. a minister of the gospel; a clergyman.

To **DIVINE**, V. A. to foretell. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. To conjecture.

DIVINELY, Adv. in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; in a supreme or superlative degree.

DIVINER, S. one who professes to foretell future events.

DIVINITY, S. a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. God. The science conversant about God and heavenly things.

DIVISIBILITY, S. the quality of admitting division, either mentally, or actually.

DIVISIBLE, Adj. capable of being divided.

DIVISION, S. the act of separating space or body into parts; discord, or difference. In Arithmetic, that rule whereby we find how often a less quantity is contained in a greater, and the difference.

DIVISOR, S. in Arithmetic, the dividing number, or that number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE, S. the legal separation of people that are married together.

To **DIVO'RCE**, V. A. to separate a husband or wife from each other.

DIVO'RCEMENT, S. the annulling, or setting aside the marriage contract.

DIURE'TIC, Adj. having the power to provoke urine.

DIU'RNAL, S. a journal, or day-book.

DIU'RNAL, Adj. relating to the day, or daily.

DIU'RNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

To **DIVULGE**, V. A. to publish; to make known.

DOG

DIVULGER, S. a publisher; one that reveals a secret.

DI'ZZINESS, S. giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, Adj. giddy, having a swimming in the head.

To DO, V. A. to perform, act, or practise.

DO'CILE, Adj. teachable; easily taught; tractable.

DO'CIBLE, Adj. submitting to instructions; tractable.

DOCI'LITY, S. aptness to receive instruction; readiness to be taught.

DOCK, S. the stump part of a horse's tail; a place where water is let in or out at pleasure.

To DOCK, V. A. to cut a tail off, or short; to cut any thing short; to lay a ship in a dock.

DO'CKET, S. a direction tied or fastened to goods.

DO'CTOR, S. one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it; a person who has taken the highest degree in music, law, physic, or divinity.

DO'CTORAL, Adj. belonging to a doctor's degree.

DO'CTORSHIP, S. the office or rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, Adj. belonging to, or containing, doctrine or instruction.

DOCTRINE, S. the principles or positions of any sect or master; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, S. an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; vouchers, or original writings.

DODE'CAGON, S. a figure having twelve sides.

To DOD'GE, V. A. to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. To play fast and loose.

DO'E, S. a she-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, S. a performer; one who practises.

DO'G, S. a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various, comprise the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise *Sirius*, or *Canicula*.

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To DO'G, V. A. to hunt or pursue like a hound.

DO'G-DAYS, S. the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, S. the title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'GGED, Adj. sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. fullness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, S. a small ship, or fishing vessel.

DO'GGEREL, S. in Poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy, harmony, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DO'GMA, S. an established principle, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMAT'IC, or **DOGMAT'ICAL**, Adj. positive; authoritative, or imperious.

DO'GMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, and supports them with great obstinacy.

To DO'GMA'TIZE, V. A. to advance any opinion positively.

DOGMATIZ'ER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence.

DO'G-STAR, S. the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

DO'G-TEETH, S. in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisors* and the *grinders*, and are by some called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'INGS, S. any thing performed. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct.

DO'IT, S. a small piece of money, current in Holland.

DO'LE, S. the act of dividing into shares or portions. In Law, a portion or share. Grief, sorrow.

To DO'LE, V. A. to divide; to deal out, or distribute.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. dismal; sorrowful; melancholy.

DO'LEFULNESS, S. the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

DO'LESOME,

D O N

DO'LESOME, Adj. full of grief, extremely sorrowful: Gloomy, dull; applied to things.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow.

DOLL, S. a contraction of Dorothy, and applied to a wooden image, cloathed either with the drefs of a female or male, used by children as a play thing.

DO'LLAR, S. a silver coin made use of in Germany.

DO'LORIFIC, Adj. that which causes grief or pain.

DO'LOUR, S. grief or sorrow.

DO'LOROUS, Adj. mournful or sorrowful.

DOL'PHIN, S. the name of a sea-fish. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of 18 stars.

DOLT, S. a fool; a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. stupid.

DO'MAIN, S. land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DOME, S. a house, or building, generally applied to a stately building. In Architecture, a roof of a spherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called by the Italians *coupola*, and by us *cupola*.

DOMES'TIC, or **DOMES'TICAL**, Adj. belonging to a house, or family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals.

DOMES'TIC, S. a servant who lives in the same house with the master.

To DOMINE'ER, V. N. to exert authority or power in an insolent and tyrannical manner.

DOMI'NICAL, Adj. noting the Lord's day or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c. throughout the year.

DOMI'NION, S. the exercise of power and authority. The space of ground or territory subject to a person.

DON, S. the Spanish title for a gentleman.

DO'NARY, S. a thing given for sacred uses.

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DO'NATION, S. the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked; the grant by which any thing is given.

DO'NOR, S. one who gives a thing to another.

To DOOM, V. A. to judge; to condemn.

DOOM, S. the sentence or condemnation.

DOO'MSDAY, S. the last day; the day of judgment.

DOOR, S. a vacant space left in a building, through which persons enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*.

DOO'R-CASE, S. the frames in which doors are hung.

DO'R'MANT, Adj. sleeping.

DO'RMITORY, S. a place furnished for sleeping in; a burial place.

DO'R-MOUSE, S. a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Somersetshire and Wiltshire on the N. by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire on the W. by Hampshire on the E. and by the English Channel on the S. Its extent on the coast is fifty miles; but in the inland parts not more than forty from E. to W. nor thirty-four where broadest. It contains 772,000 acres, and 132,000 inhabitants; also 248 parishes, twenty-two borough and market-towns; and including the two knights for the shire, sends twenty members to parliament. It gives title of duke to the Sackville family.

DORSI'FEROUS, or **DORSI'PAROUS**, Adj. bearing or bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants which bear their seeds on the back side of their leaves.

DOSE, S. In Physic, as much of any medicine as it is proper for a person to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a person can bear.

DOT, S. a small point or spot made to mark any thing.

To DOT, V. A. to make round spots in writing.

DO'TAGE

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DO'TAGE, S. excessive fondness for any person or thing; generally applied to persons advanced in years.

DO'TARD, S. a person whose understanding is impaired by age.

To **DOTE**, V. N. to have one's understanding impaired by age, or passion. To regard with excessive fondness.

DOUBLE, Adj. two things of the same sort, joined in pairs. Twice as much; the same number repeated.

To **DOUBLE**, V. N. to encrease to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength; to turn back, to wind in running. Among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory; to fold.

DOUBLE, S. twice the quantity, number, value, or quality.

DOU'BLE-DEALER, S. one who is deceitful, by acting two parts.

DOU'BLE-DEALING, S. artifice; dissimulation; cunning.

DOU'BLE-TONGUED, Adj. deceitful.

DOU'BLET, S. an under or inner garment.

DOU'BLV, Adv. in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity.

To **DOUBT**, V. N. to question; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to distrust.

DOUBT, S. uncertainty; suspense; a scruple; perplexity; suspicion.

DOU'BTFUL, Adj. full of uncertainty; ambiguous, suspicious; timorous.

DOU'BTFULNESS, S. uncertainty.

DOUBTLESS, Adj. without doubt; certainly.

DOU'CEURS, flattering and engaging caresses.

DOVE, S. a wild pigeon; generally applied to the female.

DOVE-COT, S. a pigeon-house.

DOVE-TAIL, S. In Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another.

DOUGH, S. the paste made, for bread or pies before it is baked.

DOU'GHTY, Adj. brave, noble, illustrious.

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DO'UGHY, Adj. not baked; not baked enough. Soft.

To **DOU'SE**, V. A. to plunge suddenly over head in the water; to give a person a box on the ear.

DO'WAGER, S. a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, S. an awkward and clownish woman.

DO'WER, or **DO'WERY**, S. [*dos*, Lat.] the fortune which a woman brings her husband at marriage; that which a widow possesses as her right or jointure.

DO'WERED, Part. portioned.

DO'WERLESS, Adj. without a portion.

DO'WLASS, a coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, S. soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls.

DOWN, S. a large open plain or valley. A hill or rising ground.

DOWN, Part. from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent.

DOWN, Adv. on the ground; from a higher to a lower situation.

DO'WNFALL, S. ruin; calamity, disaster.

DO'WNRIGHT, Adv. strait down; in plain terms. Without flattery.

DO'WNRIGHT, Adj. plain; open; professed; without disguise; artless; furly.

DO'WNWARD, or **DO'WNWARDS**, Adv. towards the center, or towards the ground.

DOWNWARD, Adj. moving from a higher to a lower situation.

DO'WNY, Adj. covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; soft; tender; soothing.

DOXO'LOGY, S. a short verse or sentence, including praise and thanksgiving to God.

DO'XY, S. a strumpet. a prostitute.

To **DOZE**, V. N. to slumber, to be half-asleep.

DOZEN, S. a collection of twelve things or persons.

DO'ZINESS, S. sleepiness, drowsiness.

DO'ZY,

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DO'ZY, Adj. inclined to sleep; drousy; sleepy.

DRA'B, S. a loose or unchaste woman; a thick cloth made of wool.

DRA'CHM, S. an antient silver coin, worth about seven pence three farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupoise weight. Among apothecaries the 8th part of an ounce.

To **DRA'G**, V. A. to pull along the ground by main force; to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRA'G, S. an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To **DRAG'GLE**, V. A. to make dirty by trailing along the ground.

DRA'G-NET, S. a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, S. a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size.

DRA'GON's-BLOOD, S. in Pharmacy, a resin.

DRAGO'ON, S. a soldier, who serves both on foot and horseback.

To **DRAIN**, V. A. to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains.

DRAIN, S. a water-course; a sluice.

DRA'KE, S. a water-fowl, the male of a duck.

DRA'KE, (Sir FRANCIS) the son of Edmund Drake, an honest sailor, and born near Tavistock, in 1545, and brought up at the expence and under the care of sir John Hawkins, his kinsman. He was one of the most distinguished naval heroes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and serviceable actions would require a volume; but those who chuse to be fully acquainted with his worth, may be abundantly satisfied by recurring to his life in Dr. Campbell's history of the British admirals. Thus much we must add, that he was a man, who might be said to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute

D R A

whatever promised glory to himself, or good to his country.

DRA'M, S. a small quantity. Such a quantity of spirituous liquors, as is usually drank at once.

DRA'MA, S. in Poetry, a piece or poem composed for the stage, in which some action is represented.

DRAMA'TIC, or **DRAMA'TICAL**, Adj. represented by action, or on the stage.

DRA'MATIST, S. the author or composer of a dramatic piece.

DRA'PER, S. one who sells either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting and Sculpture, the representation of the garments or cloathing of any figure.

DRA'STIC, Adj. powerful, vigorous, efficacious.

DRAU'GHT, S. the act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the action of moving or dragging carriages. The representation of a person or thing by painting; a sketch or plan of some building or picture; a picture. In Fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. A game played on a chequered table with round pieces of box and ebony.

To **DRA'W**, V. A. to pull along upon the ground from one place to another; to attract. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel; to unsheath; to take bread out of an oven. In Painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing. In Commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person.

DRA'WBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready payment. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise.

DRA'WBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains lifted up or let down at pleasure.

DRA'WER, S. one who draws liquors from casks; one who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvas.

D R E

canvas, with a pen, pencil or brush. In Surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a groove or case. In the plural, that part of dress which covers the thighs and posteriors.

DRA'WING, S. a picture drawn or formed with a pen or pencil.

DRA'WING-ROOM, S. a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room set apart for the reception of company at court.

DRA'W-WELL, S. a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

To **DRAW'L**, V. N. to pronounce one's words with a slow disagreeable whine.

DRA'Y, or **DRA'Y-CART**, S. a low, uncovered cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DRA'Y-MAN, S. one who drives a dray.

DRA'Y-PLOUGH, S. a plough resembling a dray.

DRE'AD, S. terror or fear.

To **DRE'AD**, V. N. to fear to an excessive degree.

DRE'ADFUL, Adj. causing excessive fear; frightful.

DRE'ADFULNESS, S. that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, Adj. void of fear; undaunted.

DRE'AM, S. the images which appear to the mind during sleep. A chimaera, a groundless fancy.

To **DRE'AM**, V. N. to have ideas in the mind while the outward senses are stopped during sleep; to imagine, to fancy, without reasons.

DRE'ARY, Adj. mournful. Gloomy, dismal.

To **DRE'DGE**, V. A. to fish with a dredge. In Cookery, to strew flour over meat while roasting.

DRE'DGER, S. a box with small holes at the top used for strewing flour on meat when roasting.

DREG'GINESS, S. fullness of lees, or dregs. Abounding with a ropy substance.

DREG'GY, Adj. muddy; foul.

DRE'GS, S. the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. The dross or meanest part of a people.

D R I

To **DRENCH**, V. A. to soak or bathe; to wash; to steep; to make very wet; to administer physic by violence.

DRE'NCH, S. a draught, or swill, used by way of contempt; a portion or drink for a sick horse.

To **DRE'SS**, V. A. to put on cloaths; to adorn, or set out with cloaths. In Surgery, to apply a plaster to a wound. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating.

DRE'SS, S. cloaths, or splendid attire.

DRE'SSER, S. one who is employed in putting on a person's cloaths; a broad and long kind of table or shelf in a kitchen.

DRE'SSING, S. in Surgery, the plaster, or other remedy, applied to a sore.

To **DRIBBLE**, V. N. to fall in drops. To let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to flaver.

DRI'ER, S. in Medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing or destroying moisture.

DRI'FT, S. the force which impels or drives a person, or thing. Tendency; scope or tenor.

To **DRILL**, V. A. to make a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill; to bore.

DRILL, S. an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass.

To **DRINK**, V. N. to swallow liquors.

DRINK, S. liquor to be swallowed.

DRINKABLE, Adj. that which may be drank.

DRINKER, S. one who is fond of swallowing large quantities of intoxicating liquors.

To **DRIP**, V. N. to fall in drops. To drop as fat in roasting.

DRIPPING, S. the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called likewise kitchen-stuff.

To **DRIVE**, V. A. to make a thing or person move by violence; to convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another; to compel.

D R O

To **DRIV'EL**, V. N. to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth like an infant or an idiot.

DRIV'EL, S. flaver, spittle, or moisture dropped from the mouth.

DRIV'ELLER, S. a fool or idiot.

DRIVER, S. the person or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To **DRIZZLE**, V. A. to shed in small drops, or a wet mist, like dew.

DRIZZLY, Adj. descending in small, slow drops.

DRO'LE, Adj. comical; exciting laughter.

DRO'LE, or **DRO'LL**, S. a buffoon, or jack-pudding; a comical farce.

To **DRO'LL**, V. N. to jest, or play the buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, S. jests, ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, S. in Natural History, a sort of camel said to travel 100 miles a day.

DRO'NE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive, when the hatching time is over. An inactive, useless, or sluggish person.

DRO'NISH, Adj. useless; sluggish.

To **DRO'OP**, V. A. to languish with sorrow. To grow faint, weak, or dispirited; to lean downwards.

DRO'P, S. a small portion or particle of water or other fluid; as much liquor as falls at once; a diamond hanging loose from the ear. In Physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

To **DRO'P**, V. A. to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter slightly, or without caution; to intermit, cease, or decline. To fall in separate particles of a roundish form; to fall, or come from a higher to a lower situation.

DRO'PSIED, Part. affected with a dropy.

DRO'PSY, S. in Physic, a preternatural collection or extravasation of

D R U

aqueous serum or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with a weakness of digestion, and a continued thirst.

DRO'SS, S. the waste, scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal.

DROSSY, Adj. full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles.

DRO'VE, S. a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons; any collection of animals. A great crowd or multitude.

DRO'VE, S. one who fates oxen or sheep for sale, and conducts or drives them to market.

DROU'GHT, S. dry weather, want of rain; thirst.

DROU'GHTINESS, S. the state of a soil which wants rain; the state of a person affected with thirst.

DROU'GHTY, Adj. wanting rain, parched with heat; thirsty, or wanting drink.

To **DROWN**, V. A. to plunge and suffocate under water.

DROW'SINESS, S. a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Slothfulness, or inactivity.

DROWSY, Adj. strongly inclined to sleep.

To **DRU'B**, V. A. to beat soundly with a stick; to thresh, thump, or cudgel.

DRU'B, S. a thump, knock, or blow; a sound beating.

To **DRU'DGE**, V. A. to work hard at mean and servile employments; to slave.

DRU'DGE, S. one employed in mean and fatiguing labour; a mean slave.

DRU'DGERY, S. low, mean, servile, hard, and fatiguing labour.

DRUG, S. an ingredient used in physic or dying. Any thing of a small or no value.

DRU'GGET, S. a sort of thin stuff.

DRU'GGIST, S. one who sells physical ingredients or medicines by wholesale.

DRUID, S. the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. Their peculiar opinions are not well ascertained.

DUB

ained by writers, though it its agreed
y all, that they held the immortality
of the soul, and its transmigration.

DRUM, S. a warlike instrument,
made to sound by beating one of the
ends with sticks generally made of
Brazil wood. *Kettle-Drum*, is that
whose body is made of brass or copper
in the form of a kettle, and covered at
top with parchment like the common
one. The *drum of the ear* is a small
membrane in the inner part of that
organ.

To **DRUM**, V. N. to beat a march,
&c. on a drum with a stick.

DRUM-MAJOR, S. the chief
drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMER, S. one who beats a
drum.

DRUNK, Adj. intoxicated with
liquor.

DRUNKARD, S. one given to
the excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, Part. intoxicated
with liquor.

DRUNKENNESS, S. in Medi-
cine a preternatural compression of the
brain, and a discomposure of its fibres
occasioned by the fumes or spirituous
parts of liquors.

DRY, Adj. hard, or without wet
or moisture. Thirsty, barren, plain.

To **DRY**, V. A. to free from, or
exhale moisture or wet; to wipe away
moisture.

DRY-EYED, Adj. without tears.

DRYLY, Adv. without moisture.
In a sarcastical or ironical manner.

DRYNESS, S. want of moisture;
want of rain; want of juice.

DRY-NURSE, S. one who brings
up a child without sucking.

To **DRY-NURSE**, V. A. to bring
up an infant without sucking.

DUAL, S. expressing or including
only two.

To **DUB**, V. A. to create or make
a man a knight; to confer any title
or dignity.

DUB, S. a blow or knock.

DUBIOUS, Adj. that which has
equal probability on either side.

DUBIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty.

DUBITABLE, Adj. that which
may be questioned or doubted; that

DU C

which a person may decline assenting
to.

DUBITATION, S. the act of
doubting, or questioning the truth of
a thing.

DUBLIN, S. the capital city of
Ireland. Its situation is delightful and
salubrious, having hills on the S.
plains on the W. the Liffy, a navi-
gable river running through it to Dub-
lin-haven into the sea, hard by, on
the E. The number of its inhabi-
tants some compute. at 200,000 at
least; others at 300,000: It was full
the former number in king Charles
II.'s time; and the latter calculations
cannot be any exaggeration, the inha-
bitants having multiplied greatly since,
and the buildings increasing every day.
As this city is the seat of govern-
ment, the lord lieutenant (a kind of
viceroy sent from England, generally
a man of the first quality, and chang-
ed every three years) resides in the
castle while he stays in the kingdom.
Here are also held courts of justice and
public offices; besides a guildhall,
tolsel, and custom-house. Dublin lies
64 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales,
and 268 N. W. of London. Lat. 55
deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 55 min.
W.

DU'CAL, Adj. belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, S. a foreign coin, cur-
rent on the continent, when of silver,
valued at four shillings and six pence,
but when of gold at nine shillings and
six-pence.

DUCATO'ON, S. a foreign coin,
struck chiefly in Italy, when of silver,
valued at four shillings and eight pence
sterling; and in gold, which is cur-
rent in Holland, is worth about one
pound nineteen shillings and two
pence.

DU'CK, S. a water-fowl, both
wild and tame.

To **DU'CK**, V. N. to plunge one's
head, or dive under water.

DU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair
in which women are tied and plunged
under water for scolding.

DU'CKLING, S. a young duck.

DU'CT, S. any canal or tube in
an animal body.

D U L

DU'CTILE, S. easy to be bent ; easy to be drawn out in length. Complying, yielding.

DUCTILITY, S. in Physics, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, stretched, or drawn out to a great length, without breaking. Tractableness, compliance.

DUD'GEON, S. quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotion.

DU'E, Adj. that which a person has a right to demand as a debt.

DU'E, Adv. among Sailors, directly, exactly.

DU'E, S. right ; just title to a thing.

DU'EL, S. a combat between two persons.

To **DU'EL**, V. N. to fight in single combat.

DU'ELLIST, S. one who engages another in single combat.

DUE'NNA, S. an old woman, kept as a domestic in Spain, in order to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DU'G, S. a pap, nipple, or teat, generally applied to that of a beast.

DU'KE, S. in foreign countries a sovereign prince without the title or quality of king. Among us it is the next title of honour to the prince. In England none held this title till Edward III. created Edward his son duke of Cornwall. Their eldest sons are, by courtesy of England styled marquises, and their youngest, lords, with the addition of their christian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, &c. and take place of viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke.

DU'LCET, Adj. sweet to the taste ; agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICATION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of rendering any thing which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar.

To **DU'LCIFY**, V. A. to sweeten.

DU'LCIMER, S. a musical instrument, strung with wires.

DU'LL, S. slow of apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument.

D U P

Not bright. Drowsy, or melancholy.

To **DU'LL**, V. A. to blunt the edge of any instrument ; to sully the brightness of some shining body.

DU'LNES, S. weakness of understanding ; slowness of apprehension ; drowiness. Dimness. Bluntness.

DU'LY, Adv. properly ; fitly ; regularly ; punctually.

DU'MB, Adj. mute ; not able to speak ; deprived of speech ; not using words ; refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, Adv. mutely ; silently.

DUMBNES, S. incapacity of speaking ; forbearance ; silence.

To **DU'MBFOUND**, V. A. to confuse a person.

DU'MP, S. sullen and silent sorrow ; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, S. a kind of small and coarse pudding.

DUN, Adj. a colour ; partaking of a mixture of brown and black ; dark ; gloomy.

To **DUN**, V. A. to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, S. one who asks a person for a debt with clamour, and incessant importunity.

DUNCE, S. one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction.

DUNG, S. the excrement of animals used in manure.

To **DUNG**, V. A. to manure, or fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, S. a close prison.

DUNGHILL, S. a heap of dung.

DUNGHILL, Adj. sprung from the dunghill. Mean, low.

DUNNER, S. a person employed in collecting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, S. a thing divided into twelve parts : hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DU'PE, S. a credulous person, or one who is easily imposed on.

To **DU'PE**, V. A. to trick or cheat a person of too great credulity.

To **DU'PLICATE**, V. A. to double ; to fold together.

DUPPLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic,

DUR

tic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of squares.

DUPPLICATE, S. the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the same kind as another.

DUPLICATION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DUPPLICITY, S. doubleness; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit, double-dealing.

DURABILITY, S. the property of lasting or continuing a long while.

DURABLE, Adj. lasting; permanent.

DURABLENESS, S. the property of continuing or lasting long.

DURANCE, S. confinement; imprisonment; duration.

DURATION, S. distance or length, applied to time.

DURHAM, S. bishopric of, in Latin *Episcopatus Dunelmensis*, a county palatine in the north of England. It is bounded on the S. by Yorkshire; on the N. W. by Northumberland; and on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; and washed by the ocean on the E. It is thirty-nine miles long, and thirty-five broad. The number of acres it contains are computed at 610,000, and inhabitants 97,000. This county has about sixteen rivers, the principal of which are, 1. The Tees, and into it run the Liden, Hude, Lune, Bauden, Skern, with other brooks. 2. The Were, which is formed by the Kellop, Wellop, and Burdop, with the Gaunless, &c. Most of these abound with fish, particularly salmon. This county sends to parliament only two knights of the shire, and two burgesses for its capital of the same name.

DURHAM, S. city of, the capital of the county palatine of the same name, in the north of England. The city is walled round, and defended by a spacious and strong castle. Here are six parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The suburbs are Elvetbridge, and Framgate, leading to Newcastle. It is the see of a bishop: hence the county is commonly called the bishop-

DYE

ric; and he is a temporal as well as a spiritual lord in it, though king Henry VIII. abridged the temporalities very much. Durham is one of the best bishoprics in England, and the prebends and other church-livings are very rich. It lies 16 miles from Newcastle, and 195 from London.

DU'SK, Adj. want of day-light; approaching to darkness; blackish.

DU'SKISH, Adj. inclining to darkness; dark-coloured.

DU'ST, S. earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

DUSTY, Adj. filled, clouded, covered, or spread with dust.

DU'TCHESS, or **DU'CHESS**, S. the lady of a duke.

DU'TCHY, or **DU'CHY**, S. a territory which gives title to, or has, a duke for its sovereign.

DU'TIFUL, Adj. obedient; submissive; respectful; reverential.

DU'TIFULNESS, S. obedience; submission; reverence; respect.

DU'TY, S. any action or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or man. In Commerce, a tax or custom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government.

DWA'RF, S. a man below the common size or stature. In Gardening, a low fruit tree, kept short by pruning. Any animal or plant shorter than those of the same species.

DWA'RFISH, Adj. small; very short.

DWA'RFISHLY, Adv. like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, S. shortness of stature; extreme littleness.

To DWE'LL, V. N. to inhabit or live in a place, or house. To continue in a state or condition; to fix the eyes immovable upon any object.

DWE'LLING, S. habitation, residence, or abode.

To DWI'NDLE, V. N. to decrease, consume, or grow less.

DY'E, S. a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To DY'E, V. A. to tinge, or colour a thing.

DY'ER, S. one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuffs, &c.

D Y S

DY'ING, Part. expiring; giving up the ghost; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, S. in History, a race or succession of kings in the same line; government; sovereignty.

DYSE'NTERY, S. in Medicine, a looseness wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended with blood.

DYSPE'PSY, S. a bad digestion.

DYSPNO'EA, S. a difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, S. difficulty in making urine, or water.

E A R

E, The fifth letter, and second vowel of the English alphabet. It is the most frequent vowel of any in the English language. When a word ending in an *e* final is formed into an active participle, the *e* is dropped; thus *give*, when formed into an active participle, is written *giving*, not *giveing*; and this is observed likewise in words which are compounded; thus *judge* makes *judgment*. In Music, it denotes the tones *e*, *mi*, *fa*. In the Calendar, it is the fifth dominical letter. On the Compass, it marks the East point; as E. S. E. *i. e.* East South East. Among Writers or Authors, it stands for *example*, or *exempli*, as *e. gr. exempli gratia*, or, for *example*.

EA'CH, Pron. either of two; every one of any number.

EA'GER, Adj. earnest; ardent; longing; impetuous; quick; busy.

EA'GERNESS, S. warmth of desire; impetuosity; quickness.

EA'GLE, S. a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains, is remarkable for the strength of its sight, and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman empire.

EAR, S. the organ of hearing. In Music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds.

To **EA'R**, V. A. to shoot into ears,

E A R

EA'RL, S. a title of the third rank among the nobility, formerly the attendant upon princes.

EA'RL-MARSHAL, S. an officer who has the care of military ceremonies. This title is hereditary in the duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM, S. the jurisdiction of an earl.

EA'RLINESS, S. the being soon. *Earliness in the morning*, is the act of rising soon. *Earliness of growth*, is the act of growing up soon with respect to the season.

EA'RLESS, Adj. without ears.

EA'RLY, Adj. soon.

EA'RLY, Adv. soon; betimes.

To **EA'R'N**, V. A. to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or other performances; to deserve; to obtain.

EA'R'NEST, Adv. ardent, warm; intent; fixed; eager.

EA'R'NEST, S. a serious affair, opposed to a jest; a reality. *Pledge*; *hansel*; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EA'R'NESTLY, Adv. warmly; affectionately; zealously.

EA'R'NESTNESS, S. eagerness; vehemence; warmth; seriousness; solicitude; care.

EA'R-RING, S. jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the ear.

EA'RSH, S. a plowed field.

EARTH, S. in Natural Philosophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a simple, dry, and cold substance, and an ingredient in the composition of all natural bodies. In Chemistry, the fourth of the chymical elements, supposed to be the basis or substratum of all bodies. In Natural History, a fossil or terrestrial matter, whereof our globe consists.

EARTH'-BOARD, S. the board of a plough which shakes off the earth.

EARTH'-BORN, Adj. sprung from the earth.

EARTH'EN, Adj. made of earth, or clay.

EARTH'LY, Adj. belonging to the earth; corporeal; gross.

EARTH'QUAKE, S. a tremor or shaking of the earth, caused by the explosion

E A T

explosion of some subterraneous combustible matters.

EARTH'Y, Adj. consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the earth.

EA'R-WAX, S. the excrementitious or viscous substance with which the ear is filled.

EA'R-WIG, S. a sheath-wing'd insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens, very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EA'SE, S. rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue; freedom from obstruction; freedom from impediment or difficulty, applied to the mind.

To EA'SE, V. A. to free from pain; to release from labour.

EA'SEMENT, S. exemption from any cost or expence.

EA'SILY, Adv. without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

EA'SINESS, S. freedom from difficulty; compliance without opposition; credulity without suspicion or examination; freedom from disturbance or pain.

EA'ST, S. the quarter from whence the sun rises when he enters the equinoctial points of *Aries* or *Libra*.

EA'STER, S. the time when Christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the grave.

EA'STERN, Adj. situated, looking, or tending towards the east.

EA'STWARD, Adv. towards the east.

EA'SY, Adj. to be performed without without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty; credulous; complying; free from pain.

To EA'T, V. A. to devour, or consume by the mouth. To corrode, or destroy. To go to meal; or feed; to take food.

EA'TABLE, Adj. fit for food; or capable of being chewed and swallowed.

EA'TER, S. a person who chews and swallows any food. That which corrodes.

EA'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where persons may be supplied with food ready dress'd.

E C L

EA'VES, S. the edges of a roof which hang over a house.

To EA'VES-DROP, V. A. to catch what drops from the eaves of a house.

EA'VES-DROPPER, S. one who listens under a person's windows, in order to discover the secrets of a family.

E/BB, S. the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the sea. Decay; decline; waste.

To E/BB, V. N. to flow back towards the sea. To decline; to decay; to waste.

E/BEN, EB'ON, or EB'ONY, S. in Natural History, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish, and on that account used in Mosaic and inlaid works.

EBRI'ETY, S. intoxication; drunkenness.

EBRI'OSITY, S. habitual drunkenness.

EBULLI'TION, S. the act of boiling up with heat. An intestine motion of the particles of the body.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCE'NTRICAL, Adj. departing or deviating from a center; not having the same center. Irregular; not consistent with any rule, or established custom.

ECCE'NTRICITY, S. the departing from, or the state of a thing departed from its center; excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIASTICAL, Adj. relating or appropriated to the service of the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, S. a person devoted to the service of the church; a clergyman.

ECCOPRO'TICS, S. in Physic, medicines which purge gently.

ECHINA'TE, or ECHINA'TED, Part. or Adj. bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

ECHINUS, S. a hedge-hog; a shell-fish set with prickles.

E'CHO, S. a sound reflected from a solid body, and by that means repeated to the ear.

To E'CHO, V. N. to resound.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, S. the act

EDI

act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, S. splendor; lustre; or glory.

ECLIPSE, S. in Astronomy, a darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon.

To **ECLIPSE**, V. A. to darken any luminary. To destroy any light; to drown a lesser light by superior splendor; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTIC, S. in Astronomy, a line on the surface of the sphere of the world which the sun describes in its annual revolution. In Geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min.

EC'LOGUE, S. a pastoral poem.

EC'STACY, S. any sudden passion of the mind; excessive joy or rapture.

ECSTA'SIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated; or absorbed.

ECSTA'TIC, or **ECSTA'TICAL**, Adj. enraptured; or elevated to an ecstacy.

E'CURIE, S. a covered place where-in horses are housed.

ED'DY, S. water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. A whirlwind.

ED'GE, S. the sharp side of any cutting instrument; the extremity or border of a thing.

To **ED'GE**, V. A. to sharpen; to border a thing.

ED'GING, S. something added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed, instead of borders.

ED'GEWISE, Adv. with the edge placed in a particular direction.

EDICT, S. a law, or proclamation.

EDIFICA'TION, S. improvement.

EDIFICE, S. a building or house.

EDIFIER, S. one who improves another by instruction.

To **EDIFY**, V. A. to build; to instruct, or teach.

E'DINGBURGH, S. city of, the metropolis of the shire of its own

EFF

name, or Mid-Lothian, and of all Scotland. It was formerly the royal seat of its kings and parliaments, and it is still of the supreme courts of judicature, particularly the court of session, consisting of sixteen judges, one of which is stiled Lord President; justiciary court, commissary court, &c. It stands high; and among its several streets is one remarkable broad one, above half a mile long, to the Nether-bow, with handsome stone-houses on each side. At the west end of this street is a very strong castle, or rather citadel, upon a rock, inaccessible on all sides but at one avenue opening to the said street; and this being stoutly fortified with cannon and regular works, the Highlanders in vain attempted it in 1745. Edinburgh lies 320 miles N. from London, lat. 55 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg. W.

EDITION, S. the publication or impression of a book.

E'DITOR, S. one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof sheets.

To **EDUCATE**, V. A. to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority.

EDUCA'TION, S. the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning.

To **EE'K**, V. A. to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.

E'EL, S. in Natural History, a fish of the serpentine kind, which lurks in mud.

E'FF, S. See *Eft*.

To **EFFA'CE**, V. A. to destroy any painting, or spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out.

EFFE'CT, S. a substance produced; a consequence, advantage, avail, profit, or service. Purport, intention, or meaning. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To **EFFE'CT**, V. A. to bring to pass; to attempt with success.

EFFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to produce an effect.

EFFEC'TIVELY, Adv. with power; powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFEC'TLESS, Adj. without effect.

EFFECTOR,

EFF

EFFE'CTOR, S. one who produces any effect.

EFFE'CTUAL, Adj. producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended.

EFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

EFFE'MINACY, S. the acting like a woman.

EFFE'MINATE, Adj. acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous or luxurious.

To **EFFE'MINATE**, V. A. to make womanish.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, S. a light ebullition, or brisk intestine motion of the particles of a liquor, caused by the first action of heat.

EFFICA'CIOUS, Adj. that which produces the effect or end intended.

EFFICACY, S. the power of producing the end or effect intended.

EFFI'CIENCE, or **EFFI'CIENCY**, S. the act of producing; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, Adj. having the power to produce.

EFFIGY, S. the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted or carved.

EFFLORES'CENT, Adj. shooting out in the shape of flowers.

EFFLU'ENCE, S. that which flows from some principle.

EFFLU'VIA, or **EFFLU'VIUM**, S. the small particles continually emitted by a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EFFLUX, S. the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; an emanation.

To **EFFLUX**, V. A. to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFORT, S. a struggle.

EFFRONTERY, S. an immodest and undaunted boldness. Impudence.

EFFU'LGENCE, S. splendor.

EFFU'LGENT, Adj. shining.

To **EFFU'SE**, V. A. to pour out; to spill.

EFFU'SION, S. the act of pouring out; shedding; profusion, or generous giving.

EIG

EF'T, S. a small kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

E'GG, S. in Natural History, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species.

To **E'GG**, V. A. to incite; to instigate.

E'GOTISM, S. a fault committed in writing and discourse, including too frequent and ostentatious an use of the pronoun I; too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation.

E'GOTIST, S. one who often repeats the word I; a person who mentions himself too frequently.

To **E'GOTIZE**, V. A. to mention one's self too frequently, and too ostentatiously.

EGRE'GIOUS, Adj. somewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; or extraordinary.

E'GRESS, S. passage out of a place; liberty to go out; the act of going out; departure.

EGRE'SSION, S. the act of coming out.

EGRE'TTE, S. an ornament of ribbons worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

To **EJA'ULATE**, V. A. to dart out; to shoot. To breathe out a short occasional prayer.

EJACULATION, S. the act of throwing or darting out. An occasional, extemporary, short prayer.

To **EJE'CT**, V. A. to throw, cast, or dart out with force. To drive away with hatred; to exclude.

EJE'CTION, S. the act of expelling, or driving from a place or possession. In Medicine, a discharge made by vomit, stool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EI'GHT, Adv. a number consisting of twice four.

EI'GHTEEN, Adj. a number consisting of ten and eight units added together, or of twice nine.

EI'GHTY,

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EI'GHTY, S. a number consisting of eight times ten added together.

EI'THER, Pron. one or other of two persons indifferently ; both, or each.

To **EK'E**, V. A. to increase ; to supply, or fill up deficiencies ; to protract, lengthen, or spin out.

To **ELA'BORATE**, V. A. to produce with difficulty and labour.

ELA'BORATE, Adj. performed with pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATION, S. the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by successive changes and alterations.

To **ELA'NCE**, V. N. to dart ; to throw out.

To **ELA'PSE**, V. N. to let slip.

ELA'STIC, or **ELA'STICAL**, Adj. springing.

ELASTI'CITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression.

ELA'TE, Adj. flushed, puffed up, or haughty.

To **ELA'TE**, V. A. to puff up, or make one proud with praise, prosperity, or success.

ELA'TION, S. haughtiness or pride occasioned by success.

EL'BOW, S. the joint or bending of the arm next below the shoulder. Any bending or angle.

To **EL'BOW**, V. A. to push with the elbow.

EL'DER, Adj. one who surpasses another in years.

EL'DERS, S. persons whose age gives them a claim to honour and respect ; those who are born before others ; ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people.

EL'DERLY, Adj. advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, S. seniority, or being born before another.

EL'DEST, Adj. exceeding others in years ; born before others.

To **ELE'CT**, V. A. to choose ; to take in preference of others.

ELE'CT, Adj. chosen.

ELE'CTION, S. the act of choosing a person from other competitors ;

choice. The ceremony of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ.

ELE'CTIVE, Adj. regulated, bestowed, or conferred by free choice, or votes.

ELE'CTOR, S. one who has a vote in the choice of an officer ; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELE'CTORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, S. the territory, dominion or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRIC, or **ELE'CTRICAL**, Adj. having the power of attracting by friction, or without magnetism ; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRI'CITY, S. a virtue or property in some bodies, whereby they will attract others when excited by attrition or friction.

To **ELE'CTRIFY**, V. A. to communicate, or endue with the electric virtue.

ELE'CTUARY, S. a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, syrups, or honey, in the consistence of the latter.

ELE'GANCE, or **ELE'GANCY**, S. a symmetry of parts which rather soothes than pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

ELE'GANT, Adj. pleasing ; neat ; nice.

ELE'GIAC, Adj. used in elegies ; mournful ; sorrowful.

ELE'GY, S. a poem written on some mournful subject ; a poem on any subject wrote in a simple, plaintive stile, without any points or turns ; a funeral song.

E'LEMENT, S. the first or constituent principle out of which any thing is made. The lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science.

ELEMENTAL, Adj. composed of, or produced by, some of the elements ; arising from some first principle.

ELEMENTARY, Adj. uncompounded ; simple ; without mixture.

E'LEPHANT, S. in Natural History,

ELL

ory, the largest of all the quadruped or four-footed animals. It feeds purely on vegetables. Its nature is so gentle, that any animal may approach it without fear, and so dangerous when provoked, that none can escape its fury; its docility is remarkable.

To E'LEVATE, V. A. to raise aloft, on high; to exalt or dignify.

E'LEVATED, Part. or Adj. raised or situated on high.

ELEVA'TION, S. the act of raising on high. Exaltation, In Astronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*.

ELE'VEN, Adj. one more than ten.

ELE'VENTH, Adj. an ordinal, expressing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. a wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places, a fairy; an evil spirit.

ELFISH, Adj. belonging to the elves, or fairies.

ELIGIBLE, Adj. fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

ELI'SION, S. in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as "in *th' attempt*."

ELIXATION, S. the act of boiling or stewing.

ELI'XIR, S. a medicine made by strong infusion, of a thicker consistence than a tincture; any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance.

ELK, S. a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, S. a long measure containing 40 inches, 16 nails, or five quarters of a yard. The Flemish ell contains only three quarters, or 12 nails, and the French six quarters or 24 nails.

ELLIP'SIS, or ELLE'IPSIS, S. in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence, is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a space, which is longer than broad; vulgarly called *oval*.

ELLIP'TIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, Adj. of an oval form.

EMA

ELM, S. in Botany. The wood of this tree is of singular use where it may be either wet or dry to an extreme.

ELOCU'TION, S. eloquence; the power of expression or diction.

ELO'GY, S. praise or panegyric bestowed on a person.

To ELON'GATE, V. A. to stretch.

To ELO'PE, V. N. to run away; to break loose; to escape.

ELO'PEMENT, S. departure, or withdrawing.

ELO'QUENCE, S. the art of speaking with elegance, so as to move the affections; a figured and elegant style or diction.

ELO'QUENT, Adj. having the power of speaking with elegance, and fluency.

ELSE, Pron. other; one besides that which is mentioned.

ELSE, Adv. otherwise; besides.

ELSE'WHERE, Adv. in some other place; in any other place.

To ELU'CIDATE, V. A. to explain; to clear.

ELUCIDA'TION, S. an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, S. a commentator.

To ELU'DE, V. A. to escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

EL'VES, S. the plural of *Elf*.

ELU'SION, S. an artifice; a fraud.

ELU'SIVE, Adj. using artifices to escape, or avoid.

ELU'SORY, Adj. fraudulent.

ELY'SIAN, Adj. pertaining or belonging to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soothing; delightful.

ELY'SIUM, S. in the Ancient Mythology, a place in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields, &c. and supposed to be the receptacle for the souls of the departed.

To EMA'CIATE, V. A. to make a thing waste, or grow lean.

EMACIA'TION, S. the act of making lean.

EMANENT, Adj. issuing or flowing from something else.

EMANA'TION, S. the act of proceeding

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ceeding or flowing; that which flows from substance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, Adj. issuing or flowing from.

To **EMA'NCIPATE**, V. A. to restore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, S. deliverance from slavery.

To **EMA'SCULATE**, V. A. to castrate, or geld; to render soft, effeminate, or womanish.

EMASCULA'TION, S. the act of castrating; effeminacy.

To **EMBALM**, V. A. to impregnate a dead body with gums and spices to prevent its putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, S. the practice of preparing the bodies of the dead with drugs, which prevent their putrefaction.

EMBA'RGO, S. a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out, or from entering into a port, for a certain time.

To **EMBA'RK**, V. A. to put on board, or into a ship. To engage in an affair.

EMBARKA'TION, S. the act of going on board ship.

To **EMBA'RRAS**, V. A. to perplex or confound.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, S. perplexity, or confusion.

EMBA'SSADOR, or **EMBASSA'DOUR**. See *Ambassador*.

EM'BASSAGE, or **EM'BASSY**, S. a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. Any solemn message.

To **EMBA'TTLE**, V. A. to range in battle array.

To **EMBE'LLISH**, V. A. to adorn; to beautify.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, S. ornament.

EM'BERS, S. wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished.

EM'BER-WEEK, S. the time set apart by the church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year; wherein some *ember* day falls, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent;

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the feast of Pentecost; September the 14th and December 13.

To **EMBE'ZZLE**, V. A. to turn to one's own use what belongs to another. To waste; to squander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, S. the act of making use of what belongs to another.

To **EMBLA'ZE**, V. A. to adorn with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to blazon or paint a coat or armour.

To **EMBLA'ZON**, V. A. to adorn with bearings in heraldry. To deck in gawdy colours.

EMBLE'M, S. inlay; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, representing some history, or moral instruction.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or **EMBLEMA'TICAL**, Adj. containing an emblem; or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical description.

EM'BOLUS, S. the moveable part of a pump, or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar, the *sucker*.

To **EMBO'SS**, V. A. to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevennesses of surface. To adorn with embroidery, or other raised work.

EMBO'SSMENT, S. any thing jutting, or standing out. In Carving, relieve, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To **EMBO'WEL**, V. A. to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To **EMBRA'CE**, V. A. to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. To seize on eagerly; to accept willingly.

EMBRA'CE, S. a fond clasp, or hug.

EMBRA'CER, S. the person who clasps another fondly within his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, S. in Fortification, the hole or aperture through which cannon are pointed.

EMBROCA'TION, S. the act of rubbing any diseased part with medical liquor. The lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To **EMBROIDER**, V. A. to border

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with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff with ornaments.

EMBROIDERER, S. one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments, of raised needle work.

EMBROIDERY, S. the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on ground with a needle.

To EMBROIL, V. A. to disturb; to excite quarrels.

EM'BRYO, or EM'BRYON, S. the first rudiments of an animal which do not come to its state of perfection. The state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

EMEN'DABLE, Adj. capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDA'TION, S. the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction.

EME'RALD, S. in Natural History, a precious stone, of a pure and beautiful green.

To EME'RGE, V. N. to rise out of any thing; to issue, or proceed.

EME'RGENCE, or EME'RGENCY, S. the act of rising from any thing which covers; any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident.

EMER'SION, S. in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, Adj. S. a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, S. having the quality of provoking vomits.

To E'MIGRATE, V. N. to remove from one place to another.

EMI'GRATION, S. change of dwelling; removal from one place to another.

EMI'NENCE, or EMI'NENCY, S. loftiness; height from the ground upwards. Exaltation; preferment; fame. A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals.

EMI'NENT, Part. high, lofty. Exalted, preferred, conspicuous.

EMI'NENTLY, Adv. conspicuously.

EMI'SSARY, S. one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent.

EMI'SSION, S. the act of sending out; vent,

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To E'MIT, V. A. to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth.

EM'MET, S. See *Ant*.

EMO'LLIENT, Part. or Adj. softening, or rendering pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in Medicine, such remedies as sheath the acrimony of the humour.

EMOLLITION, S. the act of softening, or rendering supple.

EMO'LUMENT, S. profit; gain, or advantage.

EMO'TION, S. a violent struggle, or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. to fortify, inclose, or defend.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire.

EMPA'NNEL, S. the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'SM, S. in Pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently.

EM'PEROR, S. an absolute monarch, or supreme commander of an empire.

EM'PHASIS, S. in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, Adj. forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy.

EMPHA'TICALLY, Adv. strongly; forcibly; full of energy.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, Adj. bloated; swelled; puffed up.

EM'PIRE, S. the territory of land under the jurisdiction of an emperor; imperial power.

EMPI'RIC, S. one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; a quack.

EMPIRICALY, Adv. after the manner of a quack.

EM'PIRICISM, S. quackery.

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EMPLA'STIC,

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EMPLASTIC, Adj. viscous; glutinous.

To **EMPLEAD**, V. A. in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

To **EMPLOY**, V. A. to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise.

EMPLOY, S. the object which engages the mind, or the subject of action; a person's trade, business.

EMPLOYER, S. one who sets a person about any undertaking.

EMPLOYMENT, S. business; a person's trade, office, or post.

To **EMPOISON**, V. A. to destroy by poison, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison.

To **EMPOWER**, V. A. to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

EMPRESS, S. the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTINESS, S. without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. Want of judgment or understanding.

EMPTY, Adj. having nothing in it.

To **EMPTY**, V. A. to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel.

EMPYREAL, Adj. formed of æther, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYREUMA, S. a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

To **EMULATE**, V. A. to rival; to imitate. To copy; to resemble.

EMULATION, S. a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence.

EMULATIVE, Adj. inclined to contest superiority with another.

EMULATOR, S. one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities.

EMULOUS, Adj. rivalling; contending with another for superiority.

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EMULSION, S. a soft liquid medicine of the colour and consistence of milk.

To **ENABLE**, V. A. to make able, or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To **ENACT**, V. A. to do, act, or perform. To make a law.

ENACTOR, S. one who forms decrees.

ENAMEL, S. a kind of metal-line colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*; any thing painted with enamel.

To **ENAMEL**, V. A. to paint or adorn a thing with enamel, or enamel.

ENAMELLER, S. one who paints in enamel.

ENAMELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c.

To **ENAMOUR**, V. A. to raise the affections or love of a person, to make a person fond.

To **ENAMP**, V. N. to pitch tents. To form a regular camp.

ENAMPMENT, S. the act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp or tents pitched in proper order.

To **ENCHAIN**, V. A. to fasten with a chain.

To **ENCHANT**, V. A. to subdue or influence by magic or sorcery; to delight irresistibly.

ENCHANTER, S. one who practises magic or other spells; one who delights or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHANTINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHANTMENT, S. magical charms or spells; that which has an irresistible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, S. a woman who exercises magic or spells. A woman whose beauty cannot be resisted.

To **ENCHANT**, V. A. to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. To adorn.

To **ENCIRCLE**, V. A. to surround; encompass or inclose in a ring or circle.

To **ENCLOSE**, V. A. to surround or encompass on all sides.

ENCLOSER, S. one who encloses,

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s; any thing in which another is inclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, S. the act of encompassing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the space contained within any fence, or limits; ground inclosed.

ENCO'MIAST, S. one who bestows praise on another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMI'STICAL, Adj. containing, or bestowing, praise.

ENCO'MIUM, S. praise; a panegyric.

To ENCO'MPASS, V. A. to enclose; to surround on all sides; to shut in; to go round any thing.

ENCO'RE, Adv. [pronounced *on-re*] again; over again. A word used at public shows to desire the person to repeat the part.

ENCOU'NTER, S. a combat. A battle, or attack. Eager and warm conversation.

To ENCOU'NTER, V. A. to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to go to meet with proof or evidence.

To ENCOU'RAGE, V. A. to animate; to countenance; to supply with authority or confidence.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, S. an incitement to any action, or practice. Favour; countenance; support.

ENCOU'RAGER, S. one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a person, or an undertaking.

To ENCRO'ACH, V. N. to invade the right and property of another.

ENCRO'ACHER, S. one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, S. in Law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due; a gradual seizure of the rights and privileges of another.

To ENCU'MBER, V. A. to load; to hinder or clog, by any weight, from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. To embarrass; to load with

or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE, S. any thing which is troublesome by its weight; an useless addition and burthen; a burthen upon an estate.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, S. the circle of the sciences.

EN'D, S. the extremity of any thing, which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time; the conclusion. A final determination. Death. Purpose; intention.

To EN'D, V. A. to perfect, or finish; to destroy; to cease; to conclude.

To ENDA'NGER, V. A. to expose to danger, risque, or hazard.

To ENDE'AR, V. A. to make dear, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, S. any thing which causes love.

ENDE'AVOUR, S. an attempt, trial, or exertion of power.

To ENDE'AVOUR, V. A. to exert power in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, or ENDE'MICAL, Adj. peculiar to a country. Applied in Medicine to a disease peculiar to a certain country, or climate.

E'NDIVE, S. in Botany, a species of succory.

END'LESS, Adj. without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds. Without ceasing. Eternal.

END'LESSNESS, S. want of bounds or limits, applied to time, or space.

To ENDO'RSE, V. A. in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, negotiate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDORSE'MENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange.

To ENDO'W, V. A. to give a portion to a person; to assign any estate or sum to the support of any charity. To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence.

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ENDO'WMENT, S. wealth bestowed; the gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, V. A. to supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies.

To ENDU'RE, V. A. to suffer, undergo, bear, or support. To last, remain, or continue.

E'NEMY, S. one who is of an opposite side in war; one who opposes the interest or welfare of another. In Divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, Adj. acting so as to perform or produce. Operative, or working.

E'NERGY, S. power in the abstract; power, force, or efficacy. Action, strength.

To ENERVATE, V. A. to weaken; to deprive of strength.

ENERVATION, S. the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate; effeminacy.

To ENERVE, V. A. to weaken; to render effeminate.

To ENFE'BLE, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of strength.

ENFE'OFMENT, S. in Law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

ENFIDA'DE, S. a series or collection of things disposed as it were in a straight line. In Architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is such a distribution that they may all be seen in a direct line, or by looking straight forwards. In War, applied to those trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line.

To ENFO'RCE, V. A. to give strength to; to strengthen. To animate; to incite; to urge; to compel.

ENFO'RCER, S. one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, V. A. to incorporate a person into a body politic; to admit the privileges of a freeman; to naturalize.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, S. the act of incorporating a person into any

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society or body politic; a release from imprisonment or slavery.

To ENGA'GE, V. A. to give as a security for a debt. To bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, S. an obligation by promise, appointment, or contract; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, or battle.

To ENGE'NDER, V. A. to beget between different sexes. To form or produce; to excite; to cause; to bring forth.

EN'GINE, S. a compound instrument consisting of wheels, screws, levers, &c. an instrument for casting water to great heights.

ENGINE'ER, S. one who makes or works at engines; an officer in an army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defences, &c.

ENG'LAND, S. the name given to that part of our island, south of the Tweed. Whether we consider the extensiveness of its commerce; the fertility of its soil; the improvements it has made in manufactures and arts; the surprising works of genius performed by its natives; the number of its inhabitants; the admirableness of its constitution, which takes in the advantages of all the forms of government, without any of their inconveniencies; the character it has borne for military feats abroad, and exact distribution of justice at home; the liberty it gives to every individual of performing the rites of religion without compulsion, and of forming them after their own inclination, without the least restraint. If we consider the progress it has made both in the sciences and polite arts; that it can boast a Newton at the head of the philosophy; a Locke at the head of its metaphysicians; that a Wren, a Jones, and a Gibson were its architects; a Kneller, a Jervas, a Pine are among its painters; a Strange, a Grignon, and Vertue were its engravers; that Shakespear has been its dramatic writer; a Milton its epic poet; a Pope

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has been celebrated among the cultivators of its poetry; a Stanley, Boyce, and Purcel were its musicians; a Harvey, a Sidenham, a Mead, a Sloane its physicians; a Flamstead, Halley, and Bradley its astronomers; a Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Bingham, Bull, and Warburton its divines. I say, If we consider these only, and at the same time remark it has always been a scourge of tyrants, and a bulwark to the liberties of Europe, we must confess that this spot seems highly favoured by Providence, and worthy of the character it has always borne among foreigners, who, at the same as they praise, must wish to have been its natives.

ENG'LISH, Adj. belonging to England. The language spoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To ENGRAFT, V. A. in Gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another.

ENGRAFTING, S. in Gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree and inserting it into the stock of another.

To ENGRAIN, V. A. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To ENGRAVE, V. A. to cut copper, iron, other metals, or stone, so as to represent figures thereon.

ENGRAVER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, marbles, or stones.

ENGRAVING, S. the act or art of cutting metals, &c. in order to represent figures thereon.

To ENGROSS, V. A. to seize upon the whole of any thing; to buy up any commodity, in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGROSSER, S. he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, S. the encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHANCE, V. A. to raise the value or price of a thing; to heighten.

ENHANCEMENT, S. increase of esteem, of value, or of degree.

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ENIGMA, S. a proposition delivered in obscure, and ambiguous terms, to puzzle or exercise the wit.

ENIGMATICAL, Adj. obscurely, darkly, ambiguously.

To ENJOIN, V. A. to order.

To ENJOY, V. A. to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain possession of; to gladden, to delight.

ENJOYMENT, S. pleasure; possession; use.

To ENKINDLE, V. A. to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse.

To ENLARGE, V. A. to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality or appearance. To magnify; to free from confinement. To expatiate.

ENLARGEMENT, S. encrease of dimension, quality, or degree; release from confinement.

ENLARGER, S. one who encreases any thing; one who magnifies a thing in discourse.

To ENLIGHTEN, V. A. to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge not before acquired.

ENLIGHTENER, S. one that gives light. An instructor.

To ENLIVEN, V. A. to make alive. To animate; to make sprightly or gay.

ENLIVENER, S. that which communicates action, spirit, or vigour, to a person or thing.

ENMITY, S. a state of irreconcilable opposition; malice.

To ENNOBLE, V. A. to dignify; to raise, exalt, or elevate.

ENNOBLEMENT, S. elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENORMITY, S. an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, a great degree of villainy and guilt.

ENORMOUS, Adj. irregular. Exceedingly wicked; exceeding the common bulk, applied to size.

ENORMOUSLY, Adv. prodigiously; beyond measure.

ENOUGH, Adj. sufficient; that which will answer any purpose, wish, or design.

ENOUGH, S. that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes.

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ENOUGH, Adv. in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction.

To **ENRA'GE**, V. A. to put a person in a violent passion of anger.

To **ENRA'PTURE**, V. A. to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To **ENRICH**, V. A. to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground.

ENRICHMENT, S. amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or the understanding.

To **ENRO'BE**, V. A. to dress, or adorn with dress.

To **ENRO'L**, V. A. to enter in a list, or roll; to record, or commit to writing.

ENRO'LLER, S. a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENRO'LEMENT, S. a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of registering.

ENS, S. [Lat.] in Metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves.

To **ENSHRINE**, V. A. to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

ENSIGN, S. the flag or standard of a regiment. The officer among the foot who carries the flag or ensign.

ENSIGN-BEARER, S. the person who carries the flag or ensign.

To **ENSLAVE**, V. A. to deprive of liberty.

ENSLAVEMENT, S. the state of a slave.

ENSLAVER, S. one who deprives of liberty.

To **ENSUE**, V. A. to follow as a consequence from any premises, propositions, or arguments.

ENTA'BLATURE, or **ENTA'BLEMENT**, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frieze and cornice.

ENTA'IL, S. abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the granter, or donor.

To **ENTA'IL**, V. A. in Law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that

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it cannot be bequeathed, at pleasure, by a person who succeeds to it; to fix unalienably on any person or thing.

To **ENTA'NGLE**, V. A. [from *tang*, Sax. a twig] to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of.

ENTA'NGLER, S. one that ensnares, or involves in difficulties and perplexities.

To **EN'TER**, V. A. to make one's appearance, or go into any place. To set down, or write any article in a book; to begin or engage in, used with *on* or *upon*.

EN'TERING, or **EN'TERY**, S. an avenue by which a person may go into a place.

To **ENTERLA'CE**, V. A. to interweave; to intermix.

EN'TERPRISE, S. an undertaking attended with hazard and danger.

ENTERPRI'SER, S. one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To **ENTERTA'IN**, V. A. to treat at table; to receive hospitably. To please, amuse, or give pleasure.

ENTERTA'INER, S. he that treats others at his table; he that amuses, or diverts.

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. amusement, or diversion; a farce, or a pastime.

To **ENTHRO'NE**, V. A. to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, S. a strong but vain persuasion that a person is guided or inspired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulses and operations of the Holy Ghost.

ENTHU'SIAST, S. in Divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inspired by God; also one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIA'STIC, or **ENTHUSIASTICAL**, Adj. violent in any cause; of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

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To ENTICE, V. A. to seduce, allure, or draw by blandishments or hope to something bad.

ENTICEMENT, S. the act or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill.

ENTI' CER, S. one that allures to ill.

ENTI' CINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to charm or allure.

ENTI' RE, Adj. whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts.

ENTI' RELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, reserve, or abatement.

ENTI' RENESS, S. the state of a thing, which has all its parts.

To ENTI' TLE, V. A. to grace a person with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right.

ENT' TITY, S. the being or rather actual existence of any thinking thing.

EN' TRAILS, S. the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal.

EN' TRANCE, S. the passage or avenue by which a person may go into a place.

To ENTRA' P, V. A. to catch in a trap, or snare. To betray.

To ENTRE' AT, V. A. to ask with humility and earnestness.

ENTRE' ATY, S. a request made for some favour in an humble manner.

To ENVE' LOP, V. A. to cover, or enclose in a covering.

To ENVE' NOM, V. A. to make poisonous.

EN' VIER, S. one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another.

EN' VIOUS, Adj. affected with grief or trouble at the excellence of another.

EN' VIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew displeasure or ill-will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To ENVI' RON, V. A. to surround; to encompass. To hem in, or surround in an hostile manner; to inclose; to invest.

ENVI' RONS, S. the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To ENU' MERATE, V. A. to

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reckon up or count over singly and distinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

ENUMERA' TION, S. the act of numbering or counting over singly and distinctly; a minute description or detail.

ENUNCIA' TION, S. a declamation, proclamation, or public attestation.

EN' VOY, S. a public minister sent by one prince to another, somewhat inferior to an ambassador; a messenger.

To EN' VY, V. A. to grieve at the excellencies, prosperity, or happiness of another; to hate another for excellence, prosperity, or happiness; to grudge.

EN' VY, S. that pain which arises in the mind, from observing the prosperity of those, especially with whom a person has had a rivalry; anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want.

EPA' CT, S. in Chronology, a number, whereby is noted the excess of the common solar above the lunar year, and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every year.

EPHE' MERIS, S. a journal, or account of a person's daily transactions.

EPHE' MERIST, S. an astronomer, or one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris: a word of reproach.

EPHE' MERON, S. an animal whose life is confined to the space of five hours.

E' PHOD, S. an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests when they attended at the temple.

E' PIC, Adj. narrative, or consisting of relation, in opposition to *dramatic*, or that which consists in action.

E' PICURE, S. a person abandoned or given wholly to luxury.

EPICURE' AN, S. an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous person, who only consults his private and particular pleasure.

EPICU' RISM, S. luxury in eating. Voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments.

EPIDE' MIC,

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EPIDE/MIC, or **EPIDE/MICAL**, Adj. that which affects a great number of people at the same time, applied to diseases, and especially the plague.

EPIGRAM, S. a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

EPIGRAMMA/TIC, or **EPIGRAMMA/TICAL**, Adj. having the nature or properties of an epigram.

EPIGRAMMATIST, S. one who writes epigrams.

EPILEPSY, S. the falling-sickness, so called because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILEPTIC, Adj. affected with the falling-sickness; convulsed.

EPILOGUE, S. a poem or speech pronounced after a play.

EPIPHANY, S. a church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, or meteor, which directed the magi to the place where he was born.

EPIPHONE/MA, S. in Rhetoric, a short and sententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative, or relation of any thing remarkable.

EPISCOPACY, S. the government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPAL, Adj. belonging to, or vested in a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, S. the government of a bishop; a bishopric.

EPIISODE, S. a separate incident, story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts and connects with his principal action, to furnish the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISO/DIC, or **EPISO/DICAL**, Adj. contained in, or partaking of the nature of an episode.

EPISTLE, S. a letter, applied generally to the letters of the antients, and particularly those of the inspired writers.

EPISTOLARY, Adj. relating, suitable to, or transacted by letters.

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EPITAPH, S. an inscription on a tomb, or grave-stone.

EPITHALA'MIUM, S. a poem of compliment wrote on the marriage of a person.

E'PITHET, S. a title or surname; a phrase or expression.

EPI'TOME, S. an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book into fewer words, and less compass.

To EPITOMISE, V. A. to abridge; to reduce the substance of a book or writing into a narrower compass, or fewer words.

EPITOMISER, S. one who abridges a work.

EPOCH, or **EP'OCHA**, S. a fixed point or period of time.

E'QUABLE, Adj. even; alike; consistent with itself.

EQUABLY, Adv. uniformly; in the same proportion.

E'QUAL, Adj. resembling or like another; fit, proper, or adequate to any purpose; even, uniform.

EQUAL, S. one neither inferior, nor superior to another in any circumstance, excellence, title, or other quality; one of the same age.

To EQUAL, V. A. to make one thing or person like another.

EQUALITY, S. likeness with respect to any quality; the same degree of quality.

EQUALLY, Adv. in the same degree with any other person or thing; alike; impartially.

EQUANIMITY, S. a state of mind which is neither elated, nor depressed, evenness of mind.

EQUA'TION, S. the act of making one thing equal to another.

EQUA'TOR, S. a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, which divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATORIAL, Adj. belonging to, taken at, or measured on the equator.

EQUES'TRIAN, Adj. appearing on horseback.

EQUERRY, S. master of the horse.

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EQUIDISTANT, Adj. at the same or an equal distance.

EQUIFORMITY, S. equality, equability, or uniformity.

EQUILATERAL, Adj. having its sides equal.

TO EQUILIBRATE, V. A. to balance equally.

EQUILIBRIUM, S. equipoise; equality of weight.

EQUINOCTIAL, S. a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which, when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, Adj. happening about the time of the equinoxes.

EQUINOX, S. the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra: the former, being the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox.

TO EQUIP, V. A. to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. To furnish or fit out a fleet or squadron of ships.

EQUIPAGE, S. furniture for a horse; a carriage or a ship.

EQUIPMENT, S. the act of accoutering, dressing, or fitting out.

EQUIPOUNDERANCE, or **EQUIPONDERANCY**, S. equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, Adj. being of equal or the same weight.

EQUITABLE, Adj. just; impartial.

EQUITABLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with justice and mercy.

EQUITY, S. justice; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations.

EQUIVALENCE, or **EQUIVALENCY**, S. equality of power, or worth.

EQUIVALENT, Adj. equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, S. a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, Adj. of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings.

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EQUIVOCALLY, Adv. in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words.

EQUIVOCALNESS, S. the ambiguity, or double meaning of a word.

TO EQUIVOCATE, V. A. to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another; to quibble.

EQUIVOCATION, S. the using a term or word which has a double signification, used generally in a bad sense.

EQUIVOCATOR, S. one who uses words in doubtful or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth, and impose on another.

TO ERADICATE, V. A. to pull or pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely.

ERADICATION, S. the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total destruction.

TO ERASE, V. A. to scratch out any thing written; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, S. applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and scratching out.

ERE, Adv. before; sooner than.

TO ERECT, V. A. to raise in a strait line, to place perpendicular to the horizon. Figuratively, to build; to exalt, or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*, "I am not to *erect* myself *into* a judge."

ERECT, Adj. upright, opposed to leaning, or looking downwards.

ERECTION, S. the act of raising, or the state of a thing raised upwards.

ERECTNESS, S. uprightness of posture or form.

ERINGO, a root; called likewise the sea-holly.

ER'MINE, S. a choice and valuable fur.

ER'MINED, Adj. clothed in ermine.

TO ERODE, V. A. to canker, eat away, or corrode.

EROSION, S. the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away or corroded.

To

E S C

To **ERR**, V. A. to wander; to stray, or miss the right way. To commit an error; to mistake.

ER/RAND, S. a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another.

ER'RANT, Adj. wandering; roving, rambling, applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romances, who went about in search of adventures; also entire and complete.

ERRA'NTRY, S. the employ or profession of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, S. the faults of the author or printer, inserted generally in the end or beginning of a book by the editor.

ERRO'NEOUS, Adj. wandering; irregular; mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to err, mistake, or take one thing for another.

ER'ROR, S. an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excursion.

ERST, Adj. formerly; till now. Used at present only in poetry.

ERUCTA'TION, S. the act of breaking wind upwards.

ERUDITION, S. learning, or knowledge acquired from reading.

ERU'GINOUS, Adj. partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERUPTION, S. the act of breaking or bursting from any enclosure or confinement. A breaking out of pustules or pimples on the skin.

ERYSIPELAS, S. a disorder, generally called St. Antony's fire.

To **ESCA'PE**, V. A. to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person; to fly from; to pass unobserved or unnoticed.

ESCA'PE, S. an avoiding or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement; subterfuge or evasion.

ESCHA/LOT, S. a root, like that of an onion. They give a fine relish to most sauces.

To **ESCHE/W**, V. A. to fly, avoid, shun, or decline.

ESCO'RT, S. a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy; called also convey.

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To **ESCO'RT**, V. A. to guard or convoy by sea or land.

ESCU'TCHEON, S. the shield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any person is painted.

ESPA'LIER, S. hedges of fruit-trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice work of wood. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers*, are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPE'CIAL, Adj. principal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY, Adv. in an extraordinary manner; principally; chiefly.

ESPOU'SALS, S. the act or ceremony of betrothing. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, Adj. used in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing.

To **ESPOU'SE**, V. A. to contract a marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to defend or maintain an opinion or cause.

To **ESPY'**, V. A. to see a thing at a distance; to see unexpectedly.

ESQUIRE, S. the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; and to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c.

To **ES'SAY**, V. A. to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment.

ES'SAY, S. an attempt, endeavour, or trial; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method.

ES'SENCE, S. that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is.

ESSENTIAL, Adj. a property necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree.

ESSENTIAL, S. nature, or constituent principles. A chief or principal point.

ESSEN'TIALLY, Adv. principally.

ESSO'IGN, or **ESS'OIN**, S. in Law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice.

E T E

To **ESTA'BLISH**, V. A. to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. a confirmation, or ratification of something already done; a foundation, fundamental principle, or settled law.

ESTA'TE, S. fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land; rank, or quality.

To **ESTEE'M**, V. A. to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to regard; to respect.

ESTEE'M, S. the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

E'STIMABLE, Adj. valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To **E'STIMATE**, V. A. to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to calculate, or compute.

E'STIMATE, S. a calculation or computation.

ESTIMA'TION, S. a calculation or computation regarding value, or number; judgment or opinion formed on comparing.

ESTIMA'TIVE, Adj. having the power of making a comparison or calculation.

ESTIMA'TOR, S. a person who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

To **ESTRA'NGE**, V. A. to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use.

ETC, a contraction of *et cætera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like.

To **ETCH**, V. A. to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. To sketch, or draw.

ETER'NAL, Adj. applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal.

ETER'NAL, S. one of the appellations of God.

ETER'NALIST, S. one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from all eternity.

ETER'NALLY, Adv. without beginning or end; without change; per-

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petually; constantly; or without intermission.

ETER'NITY, S. duration, without beginning or end.

To **ETE'RNIZE**, V. A. to render perpetual, or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

ETHE'REAL, Adj. heavenly.

E'THIC, or **E'THICAL**, Adj. moral; containing precepts of morality.

E'THICALLY, Adv. after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

E'THICS, S. the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

ETHOLO'GICAL, Adj. treating of morality.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, Adj. relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMOLO'GIST, S. one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, S. that part of Grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words.

EVA'CUANT, S. a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets.

To **EVA'CUATE**, V. A. to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to void by stool. To quit, or withdraw from a place.

EVACUA'TION, S. emission, or discharge; the quitting of a country; a discharge procured by medicines.

To **EVA'DE**, V. A. to elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem.

EVANE'SCENT, S. vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

EVANGE'LICAL, Adj. agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the gospel.

EVANGELIST, S. a writer of the gospel; one who propagates Christianity.

To **EVA'PORATE**, V. A. to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture in fumes, steam, and vapours.

EVAPORA'TION, S. the act of flying away in fumes and vapours.

EVA'SION, S. a stratagem, or artifice,

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artifice, made use of as an excuse, or a means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, Adj. practising artifices or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to a point.

EVA'SIVELY, Adj. in such a manner as to be guilty of quibbles, tricks, subterfuges, or artifice.

EU'CHARIST, S. applied by divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the communion, or Lord's supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, Adj. relating to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EVE, or **E'VEN**, S. the latter part, or close of the day.

E'VEN, Adj. smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts.

E'VEN, Adv. a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense, which is the most dubious; equal to. So much as, when used as a diminutive.

E'VEN-HANDED, Adj. impartial; unbiassed.

E'VENING, S. the close of the day.

E'VENLY, Adv. equally; uniformly; levelly.

E'VENNESS, S. applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation.

E'VEN-SONG, S. a form of worship performed in the evening.

E'VEN-TIDE, S. the time of the evening.

EVE'NT, S. an incident or action; the result or consequence of any action; the conclusion, or upshot.

EVE'NTFUL, Adj. full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

EVE'NTUAL, Adj. happening in consequence of any action; consequentially.

EVE'NTUALLY, Adv. in the event, result, or consequence; consequentially.

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EV'ER, Adv. at any time. Always; at all times past, and to all times to come; to all eternity.

EV'ER-GREEN, S. a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLA'STING, Adj. lasting or enduring for ever, or without end; immortal.

EVERLA'STING, S. eternity. Likewise a corded woollen stuff, made use of for breeches and waistcoats, and receiving its name from its supposed strength.

EVERLA'STINGLY, Adv. eternally; without end.

EVER-LIV'ING, Adj. immortal.

EVERMORE, Adv. always; incessantly; eternally.

EV'ERY, Adj. each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Every where*, in all places; in each place.

E'VES-DROPPER, S. a person who gets close to a house, or under the window, to hearken to the discourse and discover the secrets of a family.

EVIDENCE, S. testimony; proof; a person who is summoned to prove any point, or fact.

To **EVIDENCE**, or **E'VINCE**, V. A. to prove; to discover or shew; to make discovery.

EVIDENT, Adj. plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVIDENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

E'VIL, Adj. having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals.

E'VIL, S. what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good. In Scripture, the consequences of sin; an evil angel or devil. "Deliver us from *evil*."

EV'INCIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved or established by arguments.

EV'INCIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

EV'ITABLE, Adj. that may be surmounted or avoided.

EU'LOGY,

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EU'LOGY, S. a praise, commemoration, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EUNUCH, S. a person who has been castrated. A chief officer of the household of an eastern monarch.

EVOLU'TION, S. the act of unrolling or unfolding. The divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form.

EUPHOR'BIA, or **EUPHOR'BIUM**, S. a gum drawn from the plant, is imported from the Canary Islands and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine.

EU'PHRASY, S. the herb called *eyebright*.

EU'PHRATES, S. the finest river of Turkey in Asia; and said to be one of the rivers in Paradise.

EU'ROPE, S. one of the grand subdivisions or quarters of the terraqueous globe. It is bounded on the E. by Asia; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the N. by the Frozen sea; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. Its breadth is about 2600 miles, and its length about 2800.

EUROPE'AN, Adj. belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EVULSION, S. the act of plucking off.

EWE, S. a female sheep.

EXA'CT, Adj. methodical; accurate; honest; punctual.

To **EXA'CT**, V. A. to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin, or insist upon; also to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, S. one that claims more than his due.

EXA'CTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth.

EXA'CTLY, Adv. with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, S. a strict conformity to a rule or standard.

To **EXA'GGERATE**, V. A. to heighten by description; to represent a thing to be greater than it really is.

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EXAGGERA'TION, S. a representation wherein the good and ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To **EXA'LT**, V. A. to lift upwards; to place on high. To prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice.

EXALTA'TION, S. the act of lifting up, or placing on high; preferment or advancement; a state of grandeur or dignity.

EXA'MEN, or **EXAMINA'TION**, S. an exact and careful search or enquiry, in order to discover the truth or falshood of a thing.

To **EXA'MINE**, V. A. to try a person suspected of any crime by questions; to ask a witness questions on a trial; to make enquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXA'MINER, S. one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose.

EXA'MPLE, S. any thing proposed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others.

EXA'NIMATE, Adj. deprived of life. Spiritless; dejected; almost reduced to death's door.

EXANIMA'TION, S. death, or deprivation of life.

To **EXA'SPERATE**, V. A. to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference.

EXASPERA'TION, S. a provocation or offence which excites a person to violent anger or rage.

To **EX'CAVATE**, V. A. to hollow, or make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, S. the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow, or cavity.

To **EXCEED**, V. A. to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to excel or surpass another in any quality. To be guilty of excess; to surpass in quality or quantity.

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EXCEEDING, Part. surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality.

EXCEEDINGLY, Adv. to a very great degree. With vehemence and loudness, applied to the voice.

To **EXCEL**, V. A. to surpass another.

EXCELLENCE, or **EXCELLENCY**, S. the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; a title of honour usually given to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, Adj. possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others in good qualities.

EXCELLENTLY, Adv. very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree.

To **EXCEPT**, V. A. to leave out; to mention as not included. To object to.

EXCEPT, Prep. excluding; not including. Unless.

EXCEPTING, Part. not including, or taking a thing into an account.

EXCEPTION, S. the exclusion from. A dislike or offence.

EXCEPTIONABLE, Adj. liable to objection.

EXCEPTOR, S. one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCESS, S. that which is beyond the bounds of moderation. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink.

EXCESSIVE, Adj. vehement, or beyond the just bounds or measures prescribed by reason.

EXCESSIVELY, Adv. in a great or immoderate degree.

To **EXCHANGE**, V. A. to change, or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHANGE, S. the act of giving and receiving one thing for another. In Commerce, the thing given or received in lieu of another; the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bill of ex-*

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change, is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom, on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here.

EXCHANGER, S. a person who remits money to foreign parts, or deals in bills of exchange.

EXCHEQUER, S. the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought.

EXCISE, S. a tax laid by the government on commodities for supporting and answering the exigencies of the state.

To **EXCISE**, V. A. to levy a tax on a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, S. an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are exciseable, and in collecting the sums they are rated at.

To **EXCITE**, V. A. to put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

EXCITEMENT, S. the motion by which a person is roused from a state of indolent inactivity to one of vigorous action.

EXCITER, S. one who stirs up to action.

To **EXCLAIM**, V. N. to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief or excessive pain; to speak against, decry, or reproach with outrage.

EXCLAIMER, S. one that makes use of frequent exclamations; one that raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence or passion.

EXCLAMATION, S. a vehement outcry; a railing or outrageous reproach of a person or thing.

EXCLAMATORY, Adj. practising, or consisting of exclamations.

To **EXCLUDE**, V. A. to shut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another; to deny a person a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLUSION, S. the act of shutting out, or denying admission; an exception.

EXCLUSIVE, Adj. having the power to debar from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking

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taking into an account, computation, or calculation; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, Adv. without comprehending or including in any number or account.

To **EXCOMMUNICATE**, V. A. to exclude or debar a person from having any fellowship with a visible church, or at least from partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EXCOMMUNICATION, S. an ecclesiastical censure or punishment, whereby a person is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

To **EXCORIATE**, V. A. to flay, or strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, S. the loss of skin; the act of flaying, or stripping off the skin.

EXCREMENT, S. that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, Adj. that which is of the nature of, or voided as, excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, Adj. containing excrement,

EXCRESCENCE, or **EXCRESCENCY**, S. a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, superfluous flesh growing on the parts of bodies of animals.

EXCRETION, S. the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

To **EXCRUCIATE**, V. A. to torture or torment.

To **EXCULPATE**, V. A. to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCULPATION, S. an apology or vindication of one charged with a fault; an endeavour to vindicate a person from an accusation.

EXCURSION, S. a ramble; an expedition into distant parts. A digression or departure from the subject a person is treating of.

EXCURSIVE, Adj. rambling; wandering; or deviating.

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EXCUSABLE, Adj. that for which any apology may be made, and admitted.

To **EXCUSE**, V. A. to lessen guilt. To discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation.

EXCUSE, S. an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication.

EXCUSER, S. one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by the faults of, another.

EXECRABLE, Adj. so detestable, abominable, or wicked, as to deserve to be cursed. Very bad.

EXECRABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Abominably; in a very bad manner; hatefully.

To **EXECRATE**, V. A. to curse. To detest; to abominate.

EXECRATION, S. a curse; an imprecation; or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To **EXECUTE**, V. A. to discharge or perform a commission or duty; to put a law, or any thing planned, in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

EXECUTION, S. the performance or practice of a thing. Death inflicted by law; death; slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, S. he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender.

EXECUTIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing or performing.

EXECUTER, S. he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design.

EXECUTOR, S. a person who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXECUTORSHIP, S. the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXECUTRIX, S. a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEMPLAR, S. a model, pattern, or original to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, Adv. in such

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a manner as to deserve imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, Adj. worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

To **EXE'MPLIFY**, V. A. to illustrate, explain, or enforce by an example or instance.

To **EXE'MPT**, V. A. to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

EXE'MPT, Adj. freed from service, office, obligation, duty, or tax by privilege; not liable to.

EXEMPTION, S. freedom from any service, obligation, tax, burthensome employment, or law.

EX'EQUIES, S. funeral rites or ceremonies.

EX'ERCISE, S. a motion of the limbs or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health; something done by way of amusement; any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline. Use or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a task.

To **EX'ERCISE**, V. A. to employ the mind in considering an object; to use action of the body; to train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice; to task, employ, or keep-busy; to practise; to exert, or put in practice. To practise the different evolutions of an army, in order to attain skill in military discipline.

EXERCISER, S. one who acts, performs, or practises.

EXERCITATION, S. exercise; practice: a frequent repetition of the same actions.

To **EXE'RT**, V. A. to use with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth or perform.

EXE'RTION, S. the act of bringing into action, force, vehemence, strength, or vigour.

To **EXFO'LIATE**, V. A. in Surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, S. the state of

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a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXHALA'TION, S. a fume, consisting of dry, subtle corpuscles or effluvia loosened from hard terrestrial bodies. The act of exhaling, or sending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To **EXHA'LE**, V. A. to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations.

To **EXHAU'ST**, V. A. to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

To **EXHI'BIT**, V. A. to offer to view or use; to propose in a full assembly, or public manner.

EXHIBITION, S. the act of displaying, explaining, or rendering visible and sensible; the act of exposing to public view.

To **EXHI'LARATE**, V. A. to cheer, comfort, or inspire with gaiety.

EXHILARA'TION, S. the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy.

To **EXHORT**, V. A. to induce a person to the performance of a thing or duty.

EXHORTA'TION, S. the act of laying such motives before a person as may incite him to perform a duty.

EXHORTATORY, Adj. containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHORTER, S. one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

EX'IGENCE, or **EX'IGENCY**, S. any pressing want, distress, or sudden occasion.

EX'ILE, S. a person who is driven from his country, with an order not to return.

To **EX'ILE**, V. A. to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time.

EX'ILEMENT, S. the state of a person banished his country.

To **EXI'ST**, V. N. to be; to have actual being or existence.

EXI'STENCE, or **EXI'STENCY**, S. the state of being; actual or real fruition of being.

EXI'STENT, Adj. in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, S. opinion, esteem,

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esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's talents, abilities, and virtues.

EX'IT, S. in Theatrical Writings, implies that a person is gone out of sight, or off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; a passing or passage out of any place.

EX'ODUS, or **EX'ODY**, S. the second book of the Old Testament, wrote by Moses.

To **EXO'NERATE**, V. A. to unload; to disburthen; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight.

EXONERA'TION, S. the act of disburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses by its weight.

EXO'RBITANCE, or **EXO'R-BITANCY**, S. a gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundless depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, Adj. leaving or quitting any rule prescribed. Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds.

To **EXO'RCISE**, V. A. to adjure by some holy name; to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name.

EXO'RCISER, or **EXO'RCIST**, S. one who professes to drive away evil spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM, S. the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies made use of to free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

EXO'RDIIUM, S. in Oratory, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear what follows with attention.

EXO'TIC, Adj. foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from abroad.

To **EXPA'ND**, V. A. to spread, or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPA'NSION, S. the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do; the act of spreading out a thing; extent; or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

To **EXPA'TIATE**, V. A. to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

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To **EXPE'CT**, V. A. to look out after; to wait or stay for a person's coming.

EXPE'CTANCE, or **EXPE'CTANCY**, S. the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another; something waited for; hope.

EXPECTA'TION, S. the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of something not present, but waits in hopes of its arrival; dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good.

To **EXPECTORATE**, V. A. to void phlegm, or other matter by coughing, hausting, or spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the evacuating or freeing the breast from phlegm, or any matter.

EXPE'DIENCE, or **EXPE'DI-ENCY**, S. the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end.

EXPE'DIENT, Adj. proper to attain any particular end.

EXPE'DIENT, S. a means proper to promote or forward an end.

To **EXPEDI'TE**, V. A. to hasten or quicken; to dispatch.

EXPEDI'TE, Adj. performed soon; nimble or active.

EXPEDI'TION, S. quickness, applied to time or motion. A march, or voyage with intent to attack an enemy.

To **EXPE'L**, V. A. to drive out. To eject or throw out.

EXPE'NCE, S. cost; charges; money laid out for any use.

To **EXPE'ND**, V. A. to lay out or spend money.

EXPE'NSIVE, Adj. prodigal; extravagant. Costly.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately.

EXPE'RIENCE, S. practice; frequent trial.

To **EXPE'RIENCE**, V. A. to try, or practise; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, Part. skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPERI'MENT, S. trial of any thing, in order to discover its effects.

EXPERIMENTAL, Adj. pertaining to, or built upon experiments; known.

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known by trial and experiment.

EXPERIMENTALLY, Adv. by experience ; by trial.

EXPERT, Adj. skilful, or knowing in any particular office, art, or business ; dexterous.

EXPERTLY, Adv. in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPERTNESS, S. skill or knowledge in any affair or undertaking.

To EXPIATE, V. A. to make satisfaction or atonement for sins.

EXPIATION, S. an equivalent made, or sacrifice offered, to avert the punishment due to sin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIATORY, Adj. having the power to avert the divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPIRATION, S. the last gasp, or breath ; the cessation or end of any period of time.

To EXPIRE, V. A. to die. To conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To EXPLAIN, V. A. to clear up any difficulty in a book or expression ; to illustrate.

EXPLAINER, S. one who clears up any difficulty.

EXPLANATION, S. an illustration or comment, whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY, Adj. containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EXPLETIVE, S. a word which is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse, as *do* or *dees*.

EXPLICIT, Adj. unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious.

EXPLICITLY, Adv. plainly ; directly ; without implication or inference.

To EXPLODE, V. A. to drive out with contempt, clamour, and disgrace.

EXPLODER, S. one who rejects an opinion with detestation, or contempt.

EXPLOIT, S. a design accomplished ; a successful and remarkable action in war.

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To EXPLORE, V. A. to make trial of ; to discover by examination.

EXPLOSION, S. the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence ; the noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLOSIVE, Adj. driving out with noise and violence.

To EXPORT, V. A. to send goods from our own to foreign countries for sale.

EXPORT, S. a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts.

EXPORTATION, S. the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale.

EXPORTER, S. he that sends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPOSE, V. A. to lay open, to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSITION, S. an interpretation, or comment, to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

To EXPOSTULATE, V. N. to debate, reason, or argue.

EXPOSTULATION, S. the act of reasoning.

EXPOSTULATOR, S. a person who argues with another.

To EXPOUND, V. A. to interpret, or explain any difficult passage.

EXPOUNDER, S. one who explains.

To EXPRESS, V. A. to utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments.

EXPRESS, Adj. clear, or without any ambiguity.

EXPRESS, S. a messenger sent with expedition on purpose to deliver a particular message ; a message.

EXPRESSION, S. the act of communicating an idea by language ; the particular form, manner, or style used in communicating one's thoughts ; a phrase.

EXPRESSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or representing.

EXPRESSLY, Adv. in direct terms ; plainly ; positively.

EXPULSION, S. the act of driving out ; the state of a person driven out from a place.

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To **EXPUNGE**, V. A. to blot or rub out.

EX'QUISITE, Adj. excellent or perfect; superlative.

EX'QUISITELY, Adv. perfectly; accurately; compleatly.

EX'QUISITENESS, S. nicety; perfection.

EXTANT, Adj. public; not suppressed.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, Adj. occasional; sudden.

EXTE'MPORARY, Adj. sudden; quick; formed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE, Adv. suddenly; without previous thought or study; without premeditation.

To **EXTEND**, V. A. to stretch out towards any part; to spread; to enlarge the surface of a thing.

EXTENSIBLE, Adj. capable of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTENSION, S. the act of encreasing the length or breadth of a thing.

EXTENSIVE, Adj. wide; large.

EXTENSIVENESS, S. largeness; wideness; diffusiveness.

EXTENT, S. the distance between the extremities of a thing; the space filled.

To **EXTENUATE**, V. A. to make less.

EXTENUA'TION, S. the act of representing things less ill than they are.

EXTE'RIOR, or **EXTE'RNAL**, Adj. outward; external.

EXTE'RIORLY, or **EXTE'R-NALLY**, Adv. outwardly.

To **EXTE'RMINATE**, V. A. to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, S. total destruction.

EXTI'NCT, Adj. at a stop; suppressed.

To **EXTIN'GUISH**, V. A. to put out or quench, applied to fire. To suppress or destroy, applied to the passions.

EXTIN'GUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle in order to put it out.

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To **EXTIRPATE**, V. A. to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTIRPA'TION, S. the act of rooting out, or utterly destroying.

To **EX'TOL**, V. A. to praise; to magnify with praise.

To **EXTORT**, V. A. to draw by force; to gain a confession, or to make a discovery by violent means; to gain by violence and oppression.

EXTOR'TION, S. the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTOR'TIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence; one who practises extortion.

To **EX'TRACT**, V. A. to draw or take one thing from another. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book or writing.

E'XTRACT, S. an abridgement of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, Adv. uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, Adj. different from, or out of the common course or order; something more or better than common.

EXTRAVA'GANCE, or **EX-TRA'VA'GANCY**, S. an excursion, or sally beyond prescribed bounds; irregularity; wildness. Waste or superfluous expence.

EXTRA'VA'GANT, Adj. immoderate; irregular; prodigal; or profusely expensive.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, Adv. unreasonably or immoderately; profusely expensive.

EXTRE'ME, Adj. greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or farthestmost, applied to situation or time.

EXTRE'ME, S. the utmost point, or highest degree of any thing.

EXTRE'MELY, Adv. very much, or greatly.

EXTREMI'TY, S. the utmost parts; the remotest or farthest part of a country; the utmost degree of distress, or poverty.

To **EX'TRICATE**, V. A. to free a person from any perplexity or difficulty.

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EXU'BERANT, Adj. luxuriant; superfluously plentiful.

To **EXU'LT**, V. N. to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy.

EXULTA'TION, S. rapturous delight.

EYE, S. the organ of sight; sight.

To **EYE**, V. A. to watch; to keep in view.

EYE'-BALL, S. the apple of the eye.

EYE'BROW, S. the hairy arch over the eye.

EYE'-LID, S. the membrane, or skin, which closes the eye.

EYE'-SERVANT, S. one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.

EYE'-SERVICE, S. service performed only while the master is present.

EYE'-SIGHT, S. the sight of the eye.

EYE'-SORE, S. something offensive to the sight.

EYE'-STRING, S. the tendon or nerve by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE'-TOOTH, S. the tooth on the upper jaw, on each side, next to the grinders.

EYE'-WITNESS, S. one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen.

EY'RY, S. the place where birds of prey build their nests, or hatch.

F A B

F, The sixth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth consonant.

Its sound in English is invariable, formed by the compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath.

FA'BLE, S. a tale, or feigned story; a fiction.

FA'BLEM, Part. mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BRIC, S. the texture of a silk or stuff.

To **FA'BRIC**, or **FA'BRICATE**, V. A. to build or construct.

F A I

FA'BULIST, S. a writer or composer of fables.

FA'BULOUS, Adj. dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falsehood.

FACE, S. the countenance, or fore part of the head; the surface of a thing; the front or fore part of a building or thing.

To **FACE**, V. N. to stand opposite to.

FACE'TIOUS, Adj. wittily gay.

FACE'TIOUSLY, Adv. in a merry, witty, and jocular manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocular expressions or stories.

To **FACILITATE**, V. A. to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACILITY, S. easiness of performing, or to be performed; flexibility or credulity.

FAC'ING, Part. opposite to.

FAC'ING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the outside of any thing.

FACT, S. a thing done; an effect produced.

FA'CTION, S. a party in a state; a tumult, discord, or dissension.

FA'CTIOUS, Adj. given to faction, or public dissensions.

FACTITIOUS, Adj. made by art.

FA'CTOR, S. an agent; or one who transacts business for another.

FA'CTORY, S. a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country.

FA'CULTY, S. the power of doing any thing; the powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reason.

To **FADE**, V. N. to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually.

FA'G-END, S. the refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, S. a bundle of sticks or brushwood bound together for fuel.

To **FAIL**, V. N. to be extinct; to cease, or be lost.

FAI'LING,

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FAI'LING, S. a deficiency, or imperfection.

FAI'LURE, S. deficiency, or cessation. A slight fault.

FAIN, Adj. glad ; joyful.

FAIN, Adv. gladly ; very desirously ; willingly.

To FAINT, V. N. to decay, fade, or waste away.

FAINT, Adj. void of strength, vigour, or spirit.

FAI'NTING, S. a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless for a short time.

FAI'NTLY, Adv. in a feeble or languid manner.

FAI'NTNESS, S. want of spirits ; fear ; want of vigour ; want of force ; timorousness ; dejection.

FAIR, Adj. beautiful ; handsome ; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown.

FAIR, Adv. gently ; without violence.

FAIR, S. a beauty ; a woman who is handsome.

FAIR, S. a public place, where merchants or traders resort at stated times to dispose of their wares, and enjoy some diversions which are usually exhibited at such times.

FAI'RING, S. something bought for a present at a fair.

FAI'RLY, Adv. honestly, or without fraud. Candidly. Without blots.

FAIRNESS, S. beauty ; elegance of form. Honesty, or freedom from fraud.

FAIR-SPOKEN, Adj. using civil and complaisant expressions.

FAIRY, S. a kind of fabled spirit, being supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness, &c.

FAITH, S. an assent to the truth of a thing barely on account of the credit or authority of the person who delivers it. Belief of the truths of revealed religion ; the system of revealed truth held by Christians ; fidelity, or unshaken adherence to a promise ; sincerity.

FAITHFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of religion ; believing the truths of revealed religion ; true to any obligation or contract ;

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honest or upright in the discharge of any duty.

FAI'THFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion ; with strict adherence to the discharge of any obligation or promise ; honestly.

FAI'THLESS, Adj. disloyal ; not true to duty, promise, or loyalty.

FA'LCHION, S. a short crooked sword or cymeter.

FA'LCON, S. a bird of prey of the hawk kind.

FA'LCONER, S. a person who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, such as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONRY, S. the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

To FALL, V. N. to drop ; to die ; to be degraded from a high station to a low one ; to decrease or diminish in value, weight, or quantity. *To fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly ; to assault, or make an attack. *To fall out*, to quarrel ; to happen ; to drop.

FALL, S. the act of dropping from a higher place ; ruin ; loss of greatness ; decrease of price or value. A cataract, cascade, or descent of water from a high place.

FALLA'CIOUS, Adj. producing mistakes.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deceive by false appearances.

FA'LLACY, S. an argument made use of to lead a person into an error.

FA'LLIBLE, Adj. liable to error, or mistake.

FA'LLING-SICKNESS, S. see *Epilepsy*.

FA'LLOW, Adj. unplowed, uncultivated.

FALSE, Adj. representing a thing to be what it is not ; fictitious, or counterfeit ; treacherous, or unjust ; hypocritical, or feigned.

FA'LSEHOOD, S. want of faithfulness or honesty ; a lye.

FA'LSELY, Adv. contrary to truth.

FALSIFI'ER, S. a liar ; or inventor of falsehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, V. A. to lye, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY,

F A N

FA'LSITY, S. *see* *Falshood*.

To **FA'LTE**R, V. N. to fail in any act of the body or mind.

FAME, S. honourable report. Rumour, or report.

FA'MED, Part. spoken of with honour and esteem.

FAMI'LIAR, Adj. affable, or easy in conversation; with freedom; accustomed; common; frequent; too free.

FAMI'LIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted. A demon, supposed to be at the devotion, or to attend the call, of a person.

FAMILI'ARITY, S. an easiness and freedom of access and discourse.

FA'MILY, S. those who live in the same house; or descend from the same progenitor.

FA'MINE, S. scarcity of food; distress for want of necessary food.

To **FA'MISH**, V. A. to kill with hunger or want of food. To die for want of food.

FA'MOUS, Adj. much talked of and praised for remarkable exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions.

FAN, S. an instrument used by the ladies to defend their complexions from the sun, to raise wind and cool themselves, &c. An instrument by which chaff is cleared or winnowed from the corn.

To **FAN**, V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan. To separate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, Adj. entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthusiastic notions in religion.

FANA'TIC, S. a person who has wild notions in religion; an enthusiast.

FANA'TICISM, S. religious madness.

FA'NCIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and chimerical notions.

FA'NCIFULLY, Adv. whimsically.

FA'NCY, S. an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondness.

To **FA'NCY**, V. A. to conceive

F A R

or form an idea of in the mind. To like, or grow fond of.

FANE, S. a temple, or place devoted to religious worship.

FANG, S. the long tusk of a boar.

FANTA'STIC, or **FANTA'STICAL**, Adj. imaginary; capricious; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. capriciously.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or **FANTA'STICKNESS**, S. whimsicalness; capriciousness.

FAR, Adv. a great distance; almost; in a great measure.

FAR, Adj. distant from any place mentioned or implied.

FARCE, S. a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts. Any incident or circumstance, which is rather ridiculous than rational.

To **FA'RE**, V. N. to be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the matter of eating.

FA'RE, S. the price paid by a person for his passage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food or provision for eating.

FA'REWELL, Adv. a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well, whom we take leave of.

FA'REWELL, S. leave; the act of parting.

FA'RFETCHED, Adj. brought from places at a great distance off.

FARM, S. ground occupied in tillage.

To **FARM**, V. A. to let or hire land of another person for tillage; to cultivate land.

FARMER, S. one who cultivates his own, or hired land.

FARMING, S. the art of cultivating land, and breeding cattle.

FARQU'HAR, [GEORGE] was the son of a clergyman and born at Londonderry in 1678. He was an actor as well as a writer, and had also for some years a commission in the army; and as his dramatic as well as other works are in almost every body's hands, and the former often represented on the stage, they will speak his

F A T

his merit better than any thing we can say here.

FAR'RIER, S. one who makes shoes for and puts them on horses; one who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.

FART, S. wind let loose behind.

To **FART**, V. N. to break wind behind.

FARTHER, Adv. at a greater distance, applied to situation.

FARTHEST, Adv. most distant.

FARTHING, S. the smallest English coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FARTHINGALE, S. a hoop, or petticoat.

To **FA'SCINATE**, V. A. to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, S. the act of bewitching.

FASCINE, S. in Fortification, fagots, or small branches of trees, or bayones, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill up trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FA'SHION, S. the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of.

To **FA'SHION**, V. A. to make in a particular form or shape; to fit, or adapt.

FA'SHIONABLE, Adj. made according to the general taste or mode.

FA'SHIONABLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to the reigning taste, or custom.

To **FAST**, V. A. to abstain from eating or drinking.

FAST, S. a space of time, wherein a person takes little or no food.

FAST, Adj. firm; fixed; deep or sound, applied to sleep. Closed or shut close.

FAST, Adv. firmly; immoveably; swiftly, applied to motion.

To **FA'STEN**, V. A. to make firm, or immoveable.

FAT, Adj. full fed; fleshy; plump.

FAT, S. a white oily part of the blood, found immediately under the skin in most parts of the body.

F A U

FA'TAL, Adj. causing inevitable death or destruction.

FATA'LITY, S. a decree of fate; a tendency to danger, destruction, or death.

FA'TALLY, Adv. mortally.

FATE, S. a necessary or predetermined event; death; destruction; the cause of death.

FA'TED, Adj. decreed or determined by fate.

FA'THER, S. one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, or one who has begotten a son or a daughter. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a jesuit.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, S. a husband or wife's father.

To **FA'THER**, V. A. to adopt a person for one's son or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of a composition.

FA'THERLESS, Adj. without father.

FA'THERLY, Adv. in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, S. a long measure containing six feet, or two yards.

To **FA'THOM**, V. A. to encompass with the arms extended; to sound, or find the depth of water at sea. To reach, or comprehend; to penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

FA'THOMLESS, Adj. that which has no bottom. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writings.

FATI'GUE, S. languor, faintness, or weariness caused by labour.

To **FATI'GUE**, V. A. to tire, exhaust, or make faint.

FAT'NESS, S. the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat.

To **FA'TTEN**, V. A. to make fat by feeding.

FAT'TY, Adj. oily; greasy.

FAU'CET, S. a wooden pipe, generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

FAULT, S. a slight defect or crime, or transgression of a rule in some trifling circumstance.

FAU'LTLESS,

F E A

FAULTLESS, Adj. without any defect ; perfect ; blameless.

FAULTY, Adj. blameable ; defective, or not fit for the use it is intended for.

To **FA'VOUR**, V. A. to support, promote, or encourage a person.

FA'VOUR, S. countenance, support, or encouragement. A ribband, formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind ; encouraging ; affectionate ; conducive to ; tender. Convenient.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly ; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection.

FA'VOURED, Part. looked upon or regarded with kindness.

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances any person, or thing.

FA'VOURITE, S. one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shewn him either by a private person or prince.

FAWN, S. a young deer.

To **FAWN**, V. A. to make use of insinuating and alluring gestures. To gain a person's favour.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing and servile manner.

FEAR, S. an uneasiness of mind arising from the thought of any evil that may befall us.

To **FEAR**, V. A. to apprehend evil. To be affected with dread and anxiety from the apprehension of future evil.

FEA'RFUL, Adj. timorous, or easily affected with fear ; awful ; commanding reverence. Terrible ; frightful.

FEA'RFULLY, Adv. in a manner which betrays, or causes fear.

FEA'RFULNESS, S. an habitual dread or fear ; timorousness.

FEA'RLESS, Adj. free from fear ; not regarding danger, either present or future.

FEA'SIBLE, Adj. practicable, such as may be done.

F E E

FEAST, S. a sumptuous entertainment made for a great number of persons ; an anniversary day of rejoicing on a political or religious account.

To **FEAST**, V. N. to eat sumptuously.

FEAT, S. a thing done ; an act, action, or exploit ; a trick ; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs.

FEA'THER, S. the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly.

To **FEA'THER**, V. A. to dress in or fit with feathers.

FEA'THERED, Adj. clothed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FEA'THERLESS, Adj. without feathers.

FEA'TLY, Adv. in a neat, skilful, or dextrous manner.

FEA'TURE, S. the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

FE'BRUARY, S. the name of the second month in the year, according to the new stile.

FECUNDITY, S. the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

FEE, S. a property, a reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer ; a perquisite due to a person in an office.

To **FEE**, V. A. to pay a counsellor or physician ; to bribe.

FEE/BLE, Adj. wanting strength ; or weak in body or mind.

FEE/BLENESS, S. want of strength.

FEE/BLY, Adv. in a weak manner ; without strength.

To **FEED**, V. A. to supply with food. To eat, or take food.

FEE'DER, S. one who supplies with food ; one that eats.

To **FEEL**, V. N. to perceive by the touch. To have the sense of pain or pleasure ; to be affected by.

FEE'LING, Part. that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly.

FEE'LING, S. the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. Perception ; sensibility ; tenderness.

FEE'LINGLY,

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FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as if sensible or feeling any thing one's self; so as to affect others deeply.

To **FEIGN**, V. A. to invent. To counterfeit, or put on the appearance of a thing. To relate fictitiously; to fable.

FEINT, S. a meer show; a false appearance or attempt; a disguise.

To **FELI'CITATE**, V. A. to congratulate; to wish a person joy.

FELICITA'TION, S. the act of wishing joy.

FELI'CITY, S. a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, and no wishes to fulfil.

FELL, Adj. void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage.

To **FELL**, V. A. to knock down; to hew or cut down.

FELL'MONGER, S. one that deals in and sells peltry or skins.

FELLO'W, S. a companion; one united in the same undertaking; an equal; one like to, or resembling, another. A member of a society; a member of a college.

FELLO'W-COMMONER, S. one who has the right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table, and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLO'W-CREATURE, S. one that has the same creator.

FELLO'W-FEELING, S. sympathy; or the being affected with the sufferings of another.

FELLO'W-LABOURER, S. one who labours to promote the same design.

FELLO'WSHIP, S. company; society. Association. Equality.

FEL'LO de se, S. in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FEL'ON, S. a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law.

FEL'ONIOUS, Adj. belonging to a felon. Wicked; barbarous.

FEL'ONIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon.

FEL'ONY, S. any crime which subjects a man to death by the law.

F E R

FELT, S. a kind of stuff, or cloth. A hide or skin of animals.

FE'MALE, S. that sex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that sex, which conceives and bears offspring.

FE'ME-COVERT, S. in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME-SOLE, S. in Law, a single, or unmarried woman.

FE'MININE, Adj. soft, delicate; like a woman.

FEN, S. a wet, moist, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water.

FENCE, S. an enclosure, hedge, or paling, serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground.

To **FENCE**, V. A. to enclose or secure a place by a hedge or paling.

FEN'CER, S. a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing.

FEN'CING, S. the art of defence, or of using the sword.

To **FEND**, V. A. to keep off.

FEN'DER, S. a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring the floor.

To **FE'RMENT**, V. A. to exalt, rarify, or comminute, by putting the particles into an intestine commotion.

FE'RMENT, S. that which causes an intestine motion in the particles of a fluid. A commotion or tumult, applied to government.

FERMENTA'TION, S. intestine motion of the small insensible particles arising from no visible, external, or mechanic cause, and producing a considerable alteration therein.

FERN, S. a plant growing on stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches.

FERO'CITY, S. fierceness of disposition or look.

FER'RET, S. a small animal, of the size and somewhat resembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits, or rats.

To **FER'RET**, V. A. to drive out of a lurking place.

FER'RULE, S. an iron or brass cap, or ring, put round or at the end

of a thing, to hinder it from splitting or wearing.

To FERRY, V. A. to row a boat or vessel across the river; to cross a river in a boat or vessel.

FERRY, S. a vessel or boat in which persons cross the water.

FER'RY-MAN, S. one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat at a common passage across the water.

FERTILE, Adj. producing a great quantity; fruitful.

FERTILITY, S. the quality of producing plenty or abundance; fruitfulness.

To FERTILIZE, V. A. to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY, S. eagerness; warmth of application. Zeal, or warmth of devotion.

FER'VENT, Adj. hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FER'VENTLY, Adv. in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner.

FER'VID, Adj. hot. Ardent, zealous, vehement.

FER'ULA, S. a flat wooden instrument for chastising boys at school.

FER'VOUR, S. eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

To FES'TER, V. A. to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FES'TIVAL, Adj. belonging to feasts, or public entertainments.

FES'TIVAL, S. a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

FES'TIVE, Adj. gay; joyous.

FESTIVITY, S. a feast, or time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

To FETCH, V. A. to go, in order to bring something to a person.

FETCH, S. a stratagem; a trick or artifice.

FETID, Adj. stinking.

FETTER, S. chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape.

To FETTER, V. A. to put chains or shackles on the legs. To

enchain; to bind; to deprive of freedom or liberty.

FE'VER, S. a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened.

FE'VERISH, Adj. troubled with, or tending to, a fever.

FEW, Adj. not many.

FEW'EL, or FU'EL, S. materials for making and keeping up a fire.

FEZ, S. (kingdom of) in Africa. It has the Mediterranean sea on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the river Marbea or Umarabea on the S. where it divides Fez from Morocco, and is bounded on the E. by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the river Meluya or Mulvia, to Mount Atlas, dividing it from the kingdom of Algiers. Its extent from E. to W. is about 270 miles, that is, from long. 1 deg. 20 min. to 7 deg. W. where broadest, and nearly of the same breadth from N. to S. that is, from lat. 31 to 36 deg. This kingdom is fertile in grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey. Here are good iron-mines; but they are so ignorant of manufacturing them, that they only make nails, and some other coarse utensils. This kingdom and Morocco are under one emperor.

FIB, S. an untruth.

To FIB, V. N. to tell lyes or falsehoods.

FIB'BER, S. a person that speaks falsehoods.

FIBRE, S. a small thread or string.

FIBROUS, Adj. consisting of small threads or fibres.

FICKLE, Adj. inconstant; not fixed.

FICKLE'NESS, S. a disposition of mind liable to frequent change; a state of inconstancy.

FI'CTION, S. the act of forming a fable or story by help of the imagination; a falsehood, or thing which has no existence in nature.

FICTITIOUS, Adj. counterfeit. Imaginary.

FICTITIOUSLY, Adv. in a false, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FIDDLE, S. a stringed instrument. See Violin.

F I F

To **FIDDLE**, V. A. to play on a violin or fiddle.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; making a bustle, or giving trouble about nothing.

FID'DLER, S. one who plays on the violin.

FIDDLE-STICK, S. the bow furnished with hair, which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FIDE'LITY, S. honesty in dealing; veracity or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence or in loyalty.

To **FIDGE**, or **FID'GET**, V. N. to move nimbly, but uncouthly or awkwardly.

FIELD, S. ground not inhabited; a space of ground which is cultivated. The ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign. In Painting or Heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIE'LDFARE, S. a bird of passage, supposed to come from the northern countries.

FIE'LD-MARSHAL, S. the commander of an army in the field.

FIE'LD-OFFICER, S. an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIE'LD-PIECE, S. in Gunnery, small cannon, used only in battles, not in sieges.

FIEND, S. the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, Adj. wild; furious; or not easily tamed; violent; outrageous.

FIERCE'LY, Adv. in a furious, violent, or outrageous manner.

FIERCE'NESS, S. wildness; quickness to attack; outrageousness.

FIERY, Adj. consisting of hot particles, or such as burn; burning with passion.

FIFE, S. a shrill pipe, blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in an army.

FIFTEEN, Adj. a number consisting of five and ten added together.

FIFTE'ENTH, Adj. that which follows next in order to the fourteenth.

FIFTH, Adj. the ordinal of five;

F I L

that which is next in order to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, Adv. in the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, Adj. the next in order to forty-nine; the ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, Adj. a number consisting of five tens added together.

FIG, S. the name of a sweet fruit.

FI'G-APPLE, S. an apple which has no core in it.

FI'G-MARIGOLD, S. a plant, resembling house-leek, whose leaves grow opposite each other in pairs.

To **FIGHT**, V. A. to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist. Used both of war and single combat.

FIGHT, S. a violent attack or struggle for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons.

FIGHTER, S. a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting.

FIGHTING, Particip. qualified, or fit for battle.

FIGURA'TION, S. determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, Adj. serving as a type to represent something else. Full of rhetorical figures or embellishments.

FIGURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FIGURE, S. the form of any thing; shape, person; a statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting; a character denoting a number.

To **FIGURE**, V. A. to form or mould into any particular shape, in painting, drawing, or statuary.

FIG'WORT, S. a plant.

FIL'BERT, S. a fine hazle-nut with a thin shell, and a remarkable long bearded husk.

To **FILCH**, V. A. to take away the property of another privately: to steal or take away trifles.

FIL'CHER, S. one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

FILE, S. a line on which papers

F I L

are strung to keep them; a line of soldiers ranged behind one another. An instrument of steel used to wear protuberances, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To **FILE**, V. A. to string upon a thread, or hang upon wire; to cut or wear away any roughness with a file. To march, like soldiers in a line, one after another.

FILE-CUTTER, S. one who makes files.

FILEMOT, S. brown colour.

FILER, S. one who uses a file in smoothing or shaping metals.

FILIAL, Adj. with the affection of a son; bearing the character, or standing in the relation of a son.

FILINGS, S. the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To **FILL**, V. A. to pour or put in till a thing or vessel can contain no more; to store abundantly or plentifully. To satisfy, or content the appetite, wish, or desires. To glut, or satiate.

FILL, S. as much as a thing can contain; as much as may satisfy, or content.

FIL'LET, S. a band to tie round the head or any other part.

To **FIL'LET**, V. A. to bind with a fillet or bandage.

To **FIL'LIP**, V. A. to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk or motion of the finger.

FIL'LIP, S. a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FIL'LY, S. a young mare.

FILM, S. a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

To **FILTER**, V. A. to strain through paper, flannel, &c.

FILTH, S. dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing foul.

FILTHILY, Adv. in such a manner as to render a thing nasty.

FILTHINESS, S. dirtiness.

FIL'THY, Adj. made foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To **FIL'TRATE**, V. A. to pass or strain liquor through a cloth, linen-bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs or foulness.

F I N

FILTRATION, S. the act of making liquor fine and clear by straining.

FIN, S. a part of a fish made somewhat like a feather, serving to keep the fish upright, and also to force its way through the water.

FINAL, Adj. last, or that which has nothing beyond it; at the end; conclusive; decisive; complete.

FINALLY, Adv. lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively.

FINCH, S. a small singing-bird, of which we have three species, viz. the *gold-finch*, *chaf-finch*, and *bull-finch*.

To **FIND**, V. A. to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight, by means of searching. To solve a difficulty; to invent.

FINDER, S. a person who discovers something lost, mislaid, or not in sight.

FINE, Adj. made of very slender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and opposed to *coarse*. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. Refined, too subtle, or too high, applied to sentiments. Elegant, applied to style, or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Splendid, applied to dress. Ironically used as an expression of something rather spurious than real, or rather deserving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" *Phillips*.

FINE, S. a sum of money, or forfeit, paid, as an amends, or by way of punishment, for an offence committed.

In **FINE**, Adv. to conclude; in conclusion.

To **FINE**, V. A. to refine, or purify; to make a person pay money as a punishment.

To **FINEDRAW**, V. A. to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another in such a manner, as the seam shall not be visible.

FINEDRAWER, S. the person who finedraws.

FINELY, Adv. with elegance of thought

F I R

thought and expression, applied to the style of an author. Splendidly; richly, applied to dress.

FINERY, S. gaiety of dress.

FINER, S. one that clears or purifies metals from their dross.

FIN'GER, S. one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing.

To **FIN'GER**, V. A. to touch slightly, or toy with. To take by stealth.

FINICAL, Adj. nice; foppish.

FINICALLY, Adv. foppishly.

FINICALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceness and elegance.

To **FINISH**, V. A. to cease from working; to accomplish, perfect or complete an undertaking; to put an end to.

FINISHER, S. an accomplisher; one who puts an end to, or completes an undertaking.

FINITE, Adj. that which is limited.

FINITELY, Adv. within certain limits or degrees.

FIN'NED, Adj. having fins.

FIN'LIKE, Adj. resembling fins, or formed in imitation of fins.

FIN'NY, Adj. furnished with, or having fins.

FINTO'ED, Adj. having a membrane or skin growing between the toes.

FIR, S. the tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, S. one of the elements created with a power of heating, burning, and destroying. A conflagration, or burning, whereby houses are destroyed. Heat of temper or passion.

To **FIRE**, V. A. to burn, or destroy by fire. To burn; to take fire. To be inflamed with passion. In War, to discharge a gun, or any fire-arms.

FIRE-ARMS, S. those which are charged with powder and ball.

FIRE-BALL, S. a ball filled with combustibles; a grenado.

FIREBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled, or burning. A public in-

F I R

cendiary; or one who causes factions or commotions in a state.

FIRELOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. A gun.

FIRE-MAN, S. one who is employed by the insurance companies in extinguishing burning houses.

FIRE-NEW, Adj. perfectly new, or never used.

FIRE-PAN, S. a pan of metal used in holding fire; a shovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime.

FRESHIP, S. a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy to set it on fire.

FRESHOVEL, S. an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FIRE-SIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate, or fire-stove. A family.

FIRESTONE, S. a kind of stone, used for fire hearths, ovens, and stoves.

FIREWORK, S. a preparation made of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions.

FIR'KIN, S. a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel.

FIRM, Adj. strong; steadfast, fixed, or unshaken.

FIRMAMENT, S. the sky; the heavens.

FIRM'LY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be moved, shaken, or penetrated easily; steadily.

FIRM'NESS, S. a state of a body wherein the parts cohere, or stick together so strongly, that they cannot easily be penetrated; a state of mind free from doubt or change.

FIRST, Adj. that which is earliest in time; that which is before all others in order; that which is noblest in dignity; that which exceeds all other in excellence.

FIRST, Adv. in the first place.

FIR'ST-FRUITS, S. the first profits; or first year's income of a benefice.

FIR'STLING, S. the first produce or offering of animals.

F I X

FISH, S. an animal which inhabits the water.

To **FISH**, V. N. to be employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, S. one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

FISHERY, S. the action of catching fish; the place where fish abound, and are generally sought for.

FISH-HOOK, S. a hook, with which fish are caught.

FISHY, Adj. having the qualities of fish; tasting like fish.

FIS'SURE, S. a cleft; a narrow gap.

FIST, S. the hand clenched with the thumb or finger doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

FISTICUFFS, S. battle or blows with the fist.

FISTU'LA, S. a deep, winding ulcer.

FISTU'LAR, or **FISTU'LOUS**, Adj. having the nature of, or resembling a fistula.

FIT, S. an excess or paroxysm of a disorder; any violent affection of the mind. The hysterics in women; the epilepsy in men.

FIT, Adj. proper, or suited to any purpose.

To **FIT**, V. A. to make one thing suit another; to match; to suit.

FIT'LY, Adv. in a proper manner; reasonably.

FIT'NESS, S. reasonableness; justice; suitableness.

FITZ, S. a syllable generally occurring in Irish names, and signifying son, or the son of; hence the names *Fitzberbert*, *Fitzgerald*.

FIVE, Adj. a number consisting of two and three added, being one more than four, and one less than six.

FIVES, S. a kind of play, consisting of striking a ball, &c. a particular height against a wall.

To **FIX**, V. A. to fasten a thing so as it shall not easily be shaken or moved. To rest; to cease from wandering.

FIX'EDLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably.

FIX'ED, Part. not moving.

F L A

FIX'EDNESS, or **FIX'ITY**, S. a strong cohesion of parts.

FIX'TURE, S. things which are fixed to the premises.

FIZ'GIG, S. a kind of dart or harpoon used to strike fish with.

FLAB'BY, Adj. wanting firmness; easily shaking and yielding to the touch.

FLAC'CID, Adj. weak; wanting stiffness.

FLACCIDITY, S. want of stiffness.

To **FLAG**, V. N. to hang down limber, or without stiffness. To grow faint, spiritless, or dejected.

FLAG, S. a water plant, so called from its motion, when agitated with the wind. The colours or ensigns of a ship, or regiment, by which signals are made at sea, and armies are distinguished on land. A species of broad stone used for pavements.

FLA'GELET, S. a kind of small flute, made of ivory, box, or some other hard wood, with six holes or stops, besides that at the bottom, the mouth-piece, and that behind the neck.

FLAGELLATION, S. the act of whipping or striking with a scourge.

FLAGITIOUS, Adj. obstinately, and excessively wicked and villainous.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, S. obstinate, and wilful villainy, or wickedness.

FLA'G-OFFICER, S. the commander of a squadron.

FLA'GON, S. a large drinking pot, with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, S. a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat.

FLA GRANT, Adj. ardent; hot, or vehement; glowing; flushed; inflamed.

FLA'G-SHIP, S. a ship commanded by a general officer; or ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLA'G-STAFF, S. the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, S. an instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLA'KY, Adj. breaking in small pieces like scales.

FLAM,

FLA

FLAM, S. a lye, or false report.

To FLAM, V. A. to deceive with a feigned story; to be put off with an idle tale.

FLAME, S. a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated so as to emit light, or shine. Fire; brightness of imagination or fancy; the passion of love; the object of love.

To FLAME, V. N. to burn so as to emit a flame; to be in excess of passion.

FLAMMA'BILITY, S. the quality of being capable to be set on flame.

FLA'NDERS, [PROPER,] a province of the Low Countries, bounded by Hainault, Artois, and part of Picardy, on the S. the North Sea on the W. the same sea on the N. with the Hond, a branch of the Scheld; that parts it from Zealand, and by the marquissate of the Holy Empire, Brabant, and part of Hainault, on the E. It is fifty miles long, and about the same in breadth. The inhabitants are very laborious. The air near the sea is thick and raw; but higher inland, clear and serene. This country abounds with excellent pastures for black cattle and sheep. The soil produces abundance of corn, greens, and fruit of all sorts. It is extremely populous, a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, conveniently situated for trade, with some of the finest cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages.

FLANK, S. that part of an animal below the loins.

To FLANK, V. A. to attack the side of a battalion, or fleet; to be placed so as to be opposite to the side of a battalion, fleet, or place; to be on the side.

FLA'NNEL, S. a kind of slight, loose woollen stuff.

FLAP, S. any thing which hangs down broad and loose. *Fly-flap* is a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick, used to kill flies with.

To FLAP, V. A. to beat with the palm of the hand; to ply the wings up and down with a noise.

FLASH, S. a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light.

FLA

To FLASH, V. N. to glitter or shine with a quick and transient flame, or light.

FLA'SHILY, Adv. in an ostentatious or showy manner.

FLA'SHY, Adj. empty; vain; ostentatious.

FLASK, S. a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withies.

FLAT, Adj. horizontal, or level; without any slope. Smooth; level with the ground. Thin and broad. A flat fish. Insipid, or unsavoury. Dull; without spirit, applied to writings. Tasteless, or affording no pleasure.

FLAT, S. an even, level, smooth, and extended plain.

FLA'TLY, Adv. horizontally, or without sloping. Smoothly. Without spirit; dully.

FLA'TNESS, S. evenness; smoothness. Deadness, or want of strength and taste. Dejection, or languor.

To FLA'TTEN, V. A. to beat down or make smooth; to beat level with the ground.

To FLA'TTER, V. A. to compliment with false praises; to please or soothe. To excite, or raise false hopes and expectations.

FLA'TTERER, S. a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another, by servile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLA'TTERY, S. a servile and fawning behaviour.

FLAT'TISH, Adj. somewhat level, smooth.

FLA'TULENCE, or FLA'TULENCY, S. windiness; fulness of wind.

FLA'TULENT, Adj. swelling with air; windy. Empty; vain; tumid; or swelling without solidity or substance.

FLATULO'SITY, S. windiness.

To FLAUNT, V. A. to make an ostentatious, vain or fluttering shew in dress.

FLA'VOUR, S. a relish. Sweetness, or an agreeable and fragrant odour.

FLAW, S. a crack, breach, fault, or defect in any thing.

To

F L E

To **FLAW**, V. A. to crack.

FLAX, S. the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for spinning.

FLAX'-DRESSER, S. the person who prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, Adj. made of flax; resembling flax in its colour and fineness.

To **FLAY**, V. A. to strip off the skin.

FLA'YER, S. he that strips off the skin.

FLEA, S. a small red insect, remarkable for its nimbleness, which sucks the blood of human creatures and other large animals.

FLE'A-BITE, or **FLEA'BITING**, S. the red marks or wound caused by a flea in sucking the blood of human creatures. A small or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, Adj. stung or bitten by fleas.

FLEAM, S. a small instrument used in bleeding cattle.

FLEDGE, Adj. full-feathered; able to fly.

To **FLEDGE**, V. A. to furnish with wings; to cover or furnish with feathers.

To **FLEE**, V. N. to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight.

FLEECE, S. the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep.

To **FLEECE**, V. A. to shear the wool off a sheep. To strip, plunder, or deprive of every thing valuable.

FLEE'CED, Adj. having or wearing fleeces. Stripped or plundered.

To **FLEER**, V. N. to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride.

FLEER, S. mockery expressed either in words or looks.

FLEE'ERER, S. a mocker.

FLEET, S. a collection of ships, or a number of vessels going in company.

FLEET, Adj. swift, applied to pace, or motion.

To **FLEET**, V. N. to fly swiftly; to vanish; to be transitory, or of short duration.

FLEE'TLY, Adv. swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

F L I

FLEE'TNESS, S. swiftness of motion.

FLESH, S. a part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones.

FLESH'-FLY, S. a fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits its eggs in it.

FLESH'-HOOK, S. a hook, or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLESH'INESS, S. carnal or sensual passions and appetites, carnality.

FLESH'LY, Adv. corporeal; human, opposed to *spiritual*; carnal; lascivious.

FLESH'-MEAT, S. animal food; or the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESH'Y, Adj. plump; full of flesh; fat.

FLE'XIBILITY, or **FLE'XIBLE-NESS**, S. the quality of admitting to be bent; easiness of being persuaded.

FLE'XIBLE, Adj. possible, or easy to be bent; pliant; obsequious.

FLIGHT, S. running away in order to avoid danger; moving by means of wings. A volley, or shower of weapons discharged at the same time.

FLI'GHTY, Adj. wild; or fanciful.

FLI'MSEY, Adj. weak; feeble.

To **FLINCH**, V. N. to shrink from pain, or danger.

FLI'NCHER, S. he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

To **FLING**, V. A. to cast or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to eject, or cast away as useless or hurtful.

FLING, S. throwing or casting; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLING'ER, S. one who throws a thing; one who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing.

FLINT, S. a stone of a blackish grey; remarkably hard; used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making.

FLI'NTY, Adj. made of flint; abounding in flints or stones. Hard; not to be penetrated or moved by prayers, entreaties, or the view of misery.

FLIP'PANT, Adj. pert; talkative.

FLIP'PANTLY,

F L O

FLIP'PANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To **FLIRT**, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick motion.

FLIRT, S. a quick, sudden motion. A pert young hussy; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

To **FLIT**, V. N. to fly away. To be transient, or unstable.

FLITCH, S. the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLIT'TERMOUSE, S. a bat; or fluttering mouse.

To **FLOAT**, V. N. to swim on the surface of the water. To cover with waters.

FLOAT, S. any thing contrived so as to swim on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered.

FLOCK, S. a company of birds, or sheep. A multitude of men.

To **FLOCK**, V. N. to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To **FLOG**, V. A. to whip or punish with a rod.

FLOOD, S. a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water.

FLO'ODGATE, S. a gate, or shutter, by which any water-course is stopped, or let loose again, at pleasure.

FLOOR, S. that part of a house on which a person treads; a story, flight, or order of rooms.

To **FLOOR**, V. A. to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOOR'ING, S. the matter with which that part of a room is laid, on which a person walks.

FLO'RID, Adj. bright, or lively, applied to colour. Flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLO'RIST, S. a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

To **FLO'UNCE**, V. N. to move with violence in water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

FLOUNCE, S. any thing sewed to a garment by way of ornament.

FLOUNDER, S. a small flat

F L U

fish, living either in fresh or salt water.

To **FLOUNDER**, V. N. to struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, S. the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To **FLOU'RISH**, V. N. to bloom, or be in blossom; to be in vigour; to be in a prosperous state.

FLOU'RISH, S. any embellishment. An ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities.

FLOU'RISHER, S. a meer boaster.

To **FLOUT**, V. A. to mock, deride, or insult.

FLOUT, S. a mock; a jeer.

FLOU'TER, S. a person who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To **FLOW**, V. N. to run or spread, applied to water. To rise, or swell, like the tide. To hang loose, low, and waving.

FLOW, S. the rise or swell of water.

FLOWER, S. that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts necessary for the propagation of the species. An ornament or embellishment; the prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life.

To **FLOWER**, V. N. to put forth flowers or blossoms; to bloom, or be in blossom.

FLOWERY, Adj. abounding, adorned with or full of flowers.

To **FLUCTU'ATE**, V. N. to roll to and fro like the waves; to float backwards and forwards; to hesitate; to be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTUA'TION, S. the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards; a state of suspense, irresolution, or uncertainty.

FLUE, S. a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

FLU'ENCY, S. the quality of flowing; smoothness of style, or numbers; copiousness, or volubility of speech.

FLU'ENT, Adj. liquid; ready; easily

F O A

easily flowing; copious, applied to speech.

FLU'ID, Adj. having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

FLU'IDITY, and **FLU'IDNESS**, S. that quality in bodies opposite to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

FLU'MMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water boiled or evaporated to a consistence.

FLUR'RY, S. a gust; an hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind.

To **FLUSH**, V. N. to flow with violence; to produce a reddish colour in the face; to elate or elevate.

FLUSH, Adj. fresh; full of vigour.

FLUTE, S. a wind instrument, divided into the common and German.

To **FLUT'TER**, V. N. to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty. To hurry the mind, or put it into confusion.

FLUT'TER, S. a quick and irregular motion; confusion; an irregular or disordered position.

FLUX, S. the act of flowing.

FLUX, Adj. inconstant; not durable; flowing.

FLU'XION, S. the act of flowing; the matter that flows.

To **FLY**, V. N. to move through the air by means of wings. To run away, or attempt to escape any danger; to avoid; to shun.

FLY, S. a small winged insect of different species.

To **FLY'BLOW**, V. A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'ER, S. one that endeavours to escape danger by flight.

FOAL, S. the offspring or young of a mare.

To **FOAL**, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare.

FOAM, S. the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse.

To **FOAM**, V. N. to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle; to be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of passion.

F O L

FOB, S. a small pocket, made in the inside of the waistband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is usually carried.

To **FOB**, V. A. to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem.

FOD'DER, S. dry food, stored up for cattle against winter.

To **FOD'DER**, V. A. to feed or supply with dry food.

FOE, S. an enemy, or person who is bent to hurt one either in war or private life.

FOG, S. a thick cloud, floating near the surface of the earth.

FOG'GY, Adj. full of dark, cloudy, and moist vapours.

To **FOIL**, V. A. to defeat or get the better of an enemy.

FOIL, S. a defeat, or miscarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a compleat victory; something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour of a stone, or diamond; a blunt sword used in fencing.

FOIN, S. a thrust or push with a weapon.

To **FOIST**, V. A. to insert something not in an original.

FOLD, S. the ground where sheep are confined. One part turned over and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment.

To **FOLD**, V. A. to pen or inclose sheep in a fold; to double; to plait, or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part.

FO'LIAGE, S. an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c.

FO'LIO, S. a large book, whose pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, S. people, used only in familiar discourse; nations, or mankind in general; any kind of persons.

To **FOL'LOW**, V. A. to go after or behind a person; to pursue an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed, or happen after, in order of time.

FOLLOWER, S. one who comes

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or goes after another; a dependant; imitator, or copier.

FOLLY, S. a weakness or want of understanding.

FOND, Adj. foolish; silly; indiscreet. Loving to an excess; coveting a thing.

To **FONDLE**, V. A. to treat with fondness.

FOND'LY, Adv. foolishly; indiscreetly, injudiciously. With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FOND'NESS, S. foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, S. a stone or marble vessel in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FOOD, S. whatever is taken in at the mouth and swallowed, to repair the wants of nature.

FOOL, S. one who has not the use of reason or judgment. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester.

To **FOOL**, V. N. to trifle; to toy.

FOOL'ERY, S. habitual folly. An act of folly or indiscretion.

FOOLHAR'DINESS, S. indiscreet courage, or boldness.

FOOL'HARDY, Adj. daring, bold, or adventurous without discretion, or prudence.

FOOL'ISH, Adj. void of understanding; indiscreet; ridiculous.

FOOL'ISHLY, Adv. weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly.

FOOT, S. that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. A measure consisting of 12 inches.

To **FOOT**, V. A. to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot; to settle; to plan. The infantry of an army, or those who walk, opposed to *cavalry*, or those that ride.

FOOT'BALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inside.

FOOT'CLOATH, S. a sumpter cloth.

FOOT'ING, S. ground for the foot or any thing to rest on. Founda-

FOR

tion; basis; support; root; place; tread; walk.

FOOT'MAN, S. a menial servant in livery; one who walks or runs.

FOOT'PACE, S. a slow manner of walking.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impression left by the foot in treading. Any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOOT'STOOL, S. a stool whereon a person places his feet, when sitting.

FOP, S. a person affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FOP'PERY, S. affectation of shew in dress; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FOP'PISH, Adj. foolish; idle; vain in shew; gaudy.

FOP'PISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a fop.

FOP'PISHNESS, S. showy, ostentatious.

FOR, Prep. because, or on account of. With respect or regard to. Instead of; in the character or likeness of. Conducive, or tending to. In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs. Against, or as a remedy for. Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. In favour of; on the side of.

FOR, Conj. used to introduce and give a reason of something advanced before; because.

FOR, when used in composition, is used as a negative, and takes away, or makes the sense of the word, to which it is joined, quite different. Thus *bid*, is to order or command a thing to be done; but *forbid*, to order that a thing should not be done.

FOR'AGE, S. search for provisions; provisions sought abroad; provisions of any sort.

To **FOR'AGE**, V. N. to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions, or litter; to ravage.

To **FORBEA'R**, V. A. to cease from action; to pause, or delay; to decline;

FOR

decline ; to omit, or abstain from voluntarily.

FORBEARANCE, S. the abstaining from the commission of any fault ; the enduring provocation or offences without complaint, resentment, or anger.

To FORBID, V. A. to command a person to forbear, or not perform a thing ; to bid a person not to enter.

FORBID'DANCE, S. a prohibition ; or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBID'DER, S. one who orders or commands a person not to do, or to abstain from doing.

FORBID'DING, Part. raising abhorrence, aversion, or awe ; obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FORCE, S. power ; vigour ; active power ; strength of body ; violence ; an armament ; or a company of men or ships intended for war ; warlike preparations ; used generally in the plural.

To FORCE, V. A. to compel a person to do a thing against his will ; to overpower by strength ; to drive by violence ; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence ; to storm ; to ravish.

FORCED, Part. obliged to do a thing involuntarily and by compulsion.

FORCEDLY, Adv. violently ; constrainedly ; unnaturally.

FORCIBLE, Adj. strong ; powerful ; violent ; or efficacious.

FORCIBLENESS, S. the quality of effecting any end by power, compulsion, or violence.

FORCIBLY, Adv. strongly ; powerfully ; by irresistible power or force.

FORD, S. a shallow part of a river, which may be passed on foot, or without swimming.

To FORD, V. A. to pass a river without swimming, or on foot.

FO'R'DABLE, Adj. passable on foot.

FORE, Adj. that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind*.

To FO'REARM, V. A. to provide for an attack before it happens.

FOR

To FO'REBODE, V. N. to predict, or foretell.

To FO'RECAST, V. A. to plan, or prepare for execution ; to contrive ; to foresee, or provide against.

FO'RECAST, S. contrivance before-hand ; a scheme ; a plan ; provision against any future emergence ; foresight.

FO'RECASTER, S. one who foresees and provides against any future event.

FO'RECASTLE, S. that part of a ship, where the foremast stands.

FO'RECITED, Part. quoted before or in a precedent part of a work.

To FO'REDOOM, V. A. to predestinate.

FO'RE-END, S. the foremost part ; the first part applied to time.

FO'REFATHER, S. an ancestor ; or one who is born before another.

To FO'REFEND, V. A. to forbid ; to avert.

FOREFINGER, S. the finger next to the thumb.

FOREFO'OT, S. that foot of a beast which is nearest the head.

To FO'REGO, V. A. to quit, resign, give up, or let go.

FO'REGROUND, S. that part of the ground or surface of a picture, which seems to be before the figures.

FO'REHAND, S. that part of a horse which is before the rider ; the chief, or most excellent part.

FO'REHEAD, S. the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair.

FO'REIGN, Adj. of another kingdom or country ; alien ; remote ; not allied ; opposite ; inconsistent with ; irreconcilable with.

FO'REIGNER, S. a man who is born in, and comes from another country ; the produce of another country ; exotic.

To FO'REJUDGE, V. A. to judge beforehand ; to judge without proofs ; to be prepossessed or prejudiced against.

To FO'REKNOW, V. A. to have knowledge of a thing before it happens ; to foresee.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, S. knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FO'RELOCK,

FOR

FO'RELOCK, S. the hair which grows on the forepart of the head.

FO'REMAN, S. the first or chief among any workmen.

FO'REMAST, S. in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the forepart, on which is born the foresail.

FO'REMENTIONED, Part. mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

FO'REMOST, Adj. first, or before others; in place and situation.

FO'RENOON, S. the first part of the day, from the dawn to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

To **FO'REORDAIN**, V. A. See *Preordain*.

FO'REPART, S. the first part, or beginning, applied to time.

To **FORERU'N**, V. A. to precede, or go before.

FORERU'NNER, S. an harbinger, or messenger sent before to prepare the way, or give notice, of the approach of some person who is to follow.

To **FO'RESEE**, V. A. to see a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of something which is to happen.

FO'RESIGHT, S. the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing against any future event.

FO'RESKIN, S. the membrane which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

FOREST, S. a large uncultivated track of ground overgrown with trees.

FORESTAFF, S. an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To **FORESTALL**, V. A. to anticipate; to take up beforehand. To buy commodities before another, in order to raise their price.

FORESTALLER, S. one who takes up his station in any place, and intercepts customers as they go to market.

FORESTER, S. a person who has the charge of a forest; one who inhabits a forest.

To **FORETASTE**, V. A. to anticipate; to taste before another.

FORETEETH, S. the broad flat

teeth in the front of a person's mouth; named likewise butter-teeth.

To **FORETE'L**, V. A. to prophesy; to foretoken, or foreshew.

FORETE'LLER, S. one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To **FORETH'NK**, V. A. to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens.

FORETHO'UGHT, S. anticipation, or foresight; a provident care against some future event.

FORETOP, S. that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

To **FOREWA'RN**, V. A. to give a person advice beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFEIT, S. something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime.

To **FORFEIT**, V. A. to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime.

FORFEITABLE, Adj. liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FORFEITURE, S. See *Forfeit*.

FORGE, S. the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To **FORGE**, V. A. to form by the hammer; to beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit, or falsify.

FORGER, S. one who makes, or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FORGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon.

To **FORGET**, V. A. to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect.

FORGETFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, S. the habit of losing the memory, or remembrance.

FOR

brance of a thing ; neglect, or neglect.

To **FORGIVE**, V. A. to pass by a crime without punishment ; to pardon a crime, or a criminal ; to remit ; to forego ; or not to insist upon a right.

FORGIVENESS, S. pardon of an offence, or an offender ; remission of a fine ; or the forgiving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORK, S. an instrument made with two prongs, sharp at the point, and used in eating.

FOR'KED, and **FOR'KY**, Adj. formed with two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORLO'RN, Adj. destitute ; forsaken ; wretched ; lost ; desperate.

FORM, S. the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Any stated method or established practice ; a long seat or bench. A class, or division of scholars.

FORM'AL, Adj. ceremonious ; solemn ; precise ; done according to certain rules or methods ; regular ; methodical.

FORMA'LITY, S. ceremonious exactness to excess ; solemn order, habit, or dress.

FORMA'LLY, Adv. according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites ; in a precise manner.

FORMATION, S. the act of forming, making, or producing a thing ; the manner in which a thing is made.

FO'RMER, S. one that gives form to a thing ; a maker.

FO'RMER, Adj. before in time ; mentioned before another ; past.

FO'RMERLY, Adv. in times past.

FO'RMIDABLE, Adj. terrible ; dreadful ; to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLENESS, S. exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger.

FO'RMIDABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite fear.

FORMU'LARY, S. a book containing the prescribed rules, or manner of performing any thing.

FORNICA'TION, S. the act of

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incontinency between unmarried persons.

FORNICATOR, S. a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICA'TRESS, S. a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To **FORSA'KE**, V. A. to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike ; to break off friendship or commerce with ; to leave or go away from ; to desert ; or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FORSOO'TH, Adv. in truth ; surely ; certainly.

To **FORSWEA'R**, V. A. to renounce or deny upon oath. To swear falsely ; to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWEA'RER, S. or rather **FALSESWEA'RER**, one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false.

FORT, S. a little castle or fortress.

FORTH, Adv. forward ; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Abroad or out of doors.

FO'RTHCOMING, Adj. ready to appear.

FORTHWITH, Adv. immediately ; without delay.

FOR'TIETH, Adv. the fourth tenth ; or that which is next in number to the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFI'CATION, S. an art shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy ; a place strengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

To **FORTIFY**, V. A. to strengthen a place against attacks, by walls or works ; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate ; to establish or confirm in a resolution.

FORTI'TUDE, S. the act of undertaking dangerous enterprizes with calmness and serenity ; bodily strength, or force.

FORT'NIGHT, S. the space of two weeks.

FOR'TRESS, S. a general name for all

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all fortified places, whether made so by nature or by art.

FORTU'ITOUS, Adj. accidental; casual, or happening by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, Adv. by chance.

FORTU'NATE, Adj. lucky; happy; successful.

FORTU'NATELY, Adv. successfully.

FORTUNE, S. chance; the good or ill which befalls a person; estate, or possessions; the money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage, generally applied to that of a woman.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, S. a person who seeks after women of great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

FORTUNE-TELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell the events which shall happen to a person.

FORTY, Adj. a number consisting of four tens.

FORWARD, Adv. towards a place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person.

FORWARD, Adj. willing or ready to do a thing; too presumptuous; confident; in the forefront, opposed to *behind*. Begun and far advanced.

To **FORWARD**, V. A. to promote or quicken a design.

FORWARDNESS, S. eagerness or readiness to act; confidence, or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FORWARDS, Adv. straight before.

FOSSIL, Adj. dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, S. a body formed under the surface of the earth; or a body discovered by digging.

To **FOSTER**, V. A. to nourish; to feed or cherish with food; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cherish.

FOSTER-BROTHER, S. one reared up, or nursed by the same woman.

FOSTER-CHILD, S. a child nursed by a person, who is not its parent.

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FOSTER-FATHER, S. one who nurses, or gives a child food instead of its father, the husband of a child's nurse.

FOSTER-MOTHER, S. a nurse; or woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTER-SON, S. a boy brought up and nursed from his infancy by a person not his parent.

FOUL, Adj. dirty, filthy, or covered with mire. Impure; polluted. Hateful, ugly, loathsome. Disgraceful, shameful. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors.

To **FOUL**, V. A. to daub; to bemire, or soil with something which excites loathing.

FOULLY, Adv. filthily; nastily.

FOULNESS, S. the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtiness attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulness; or atrociousness of a crime; ugliness; or loathsome deformity; dishonesty.

To **FOUND**, V. A. to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to establish or erect; to give birth or origin to.

To **FOUND**, V. A. to form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast metals into any particular form.

FOUNDATIONS, S. the lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building; the laying the basis or support of any thing; the original, or rise.

FOUNDER, S. a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows, or establishes a revenue for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c.

To **FOUNDER**, V. N. among mariners, to sink to the bottom.

FOUNDERY, S. a place where melted metal is cast into various forms.

FOUNDLING, S. a dropt child; a child exposed by its parents.

FOUNDRESS, S. a woman who builds, endows, or begins any thing.

FOUNT, or **FOUNTAIN**, S. a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet, or a basin

F R A

which has an artificial spout of water; an original; first cause, or first principle.

FOUR, Adj. two taken twice, or twice two.

FOURFOLD, Adj. a thing repeated four times.

FOURSCORE, Adj. four times twenty, or eighty.

FOURSQUARE, Adj. having four sides and angles equal; perfectly square.

FOURTEE'N, Adj. four and ten, or twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, Adj. the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOURTH, Adj. the first in order after the third.

FOURTHLY, Adv. in the fourth place.

FOWL, S. a winged animal; a bird.

To FOWL, V. A. to shoot birds for food or game.

FOWLER, S. a person who pursues or shoots birds.

FOWLING-PIECE, S. a light, small gun, used for shooting birds.

FOX, S. a four-footed animal of the dog kind, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rank or strong smell, remarkable for its artifices. A sly, cunning, or artful person.

FRACTION, S. the breaking, or violating any obligation, or treaty. A part of a whole number.

FRACTIONAL, Adj. belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRACTIOUS, Adj. peevish; quarrelsome.

FRACTIOUSNESS, S. peevishness.

FRACTURE, S. a breaking of the parts of a solid thing from each other. In Surgery, the breaking of a bone by some accidental violence.

To FRACTURE, V. A. to break a bone.

FRA'GMENT, S. a broken or imperfect piece, or part.

FRA'GRANCE, or **FRA'GRANCY**, S. sweetness of smell; an agreeable scent or pleasing odour.

FRA'GRANT, Adj. odorous; smelling sweet.

FRAIL, Adj. weak; easily de-

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caying; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed; liable to error or to be seduced.

FRA'ILNESS, or **FRA'ILTY**, S. weakness of resolution; infirmity; liability to decay.

FRAISE, S. a pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, V. A. to shape or form things so that they may match each other, or be easily put together; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule; to compose by means of the imagination.

FRAME, S. any thing formed of various parts or members; order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts.

FRA'MER, S. a maker; a contriver; one who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.

FRANCE, S. a large kingdom of Europe, very advantageously situated in the middle of the temperate zone; and lying between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. Its length is 170 leagues, i. e. 510 miles, reckoning sixty miles to a degree of longitude: and its breadth about 495 miles. On the N. it is bounded by the British channel, and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy; on the S. by the Mediterranean sea, and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it is terminated by the Western or Atlantic ocean. The air is salubrious, and subject neither to great cold, nor excessive heat. The number of inhabitants in France are about 15,000,000. It has eighteen archbishoprics, besides 109 bishoprics, their respective suffragans, sixteen heads of religious orders, with an infinite number of monks and nuns, &c. all of them together constituting the most considerable of the three orders into which the French nation is divided.

FRANK, Adj. liberal; generous. Open and free.

FRANK, S. the case of a letter signed by a member of parliament.

To FRANK, V. N. to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament.

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ment, who signs the superscription with his own name.

FRA'NKINCENSE, S. a resin or gum, used in medicine in disorders of the breast.

FRA'NKLY, Adv. generously; freely; without constraint or reserve.

FRA'NKNESS, S. plainness; openness.

FRA'NTIC, Adj. mad; deprived of the use of understanding by madness.

FRA'NTICLY, or **FRA'NTICKLY**, Adv. madly; like one who has lost the use of his reason.

FRA'TERNAL, Adj. brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, S. the state, relation, or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, S. imposing on a person by artful appearances; a stratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAU'DFUL, Adj. treacherous; deceitful, trickish; subtle.

FRAU'DULENCE, or **FRAU'DULENCY**, S. deceitfulness; proneness to artifice and dishonest practices.

FRAU'DULENT, Adj. full of artifice; dishonest; indirect.

FRAU'DULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful, trickish, and dishonest manner.

FRAUGHT, Participle of *freight*; full; loaded. "A vessel richly *fraught*."

FRAY, S. a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.

FREAK, S. a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim, or a capricious, trifling, and mad prank or action.

FRE'AKISHLY, Adv. in a wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimsical manner.

FRE'AKISHNESS, S. capriciousness, or boyish wantonness of behaviour.

FREC'KEL, S. a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays.

FREC'KLED, Adj. having spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

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FREC'KLY, Adj. full of spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun.

FREE, Adj. at liberty; under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity; open; ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve; generous, or liberal; voluntary. Innocent. Invested with privileges; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. Without charge: hence a *free-school*, i. e. a school where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents.

To **FREE**, V. A. to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery; to exempt.

FREEBOO'TER, S. a robber, pil-lager, or plunderer.

FREE'BORN, Adj. born under a free government, opposed to a *slave*.

FREE'COST, S. free from expence.

FREED'MAN, S. a slave who is made free.

FREE'DOM, S. an exemption from slavery or restraint; independence. Ease or facility, applied to motion, action, or speaking.

FREE-HEARTED, Adj. liberal; generous; giving money in large quantities.

FREE'HOLD, S. a free estate which a man holdeth for term of life.

FREE'HOLDER, S. one who has a freehold.

FREE'LY, Adv. at liberty; without restraint, dependance, reserve, scruple, compulsion, or necessity.

FREE'MAN, S. one who is neither a slave or vassal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FREE'SPOKEN, Adj. accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE'STONE, S. a kind of stone commonly used in building, and so called, because it may be wrought or cut easily or freely in any direction.

FREETHINKER, S. a person who is not biased by any prejudice: a term, perhaps improperly, given to persons who deny Revelation, and are no friends to the Christian religion.

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FREEWILL, S. the power of directing our own actions; voluntariness.

To **FREEZE**, V. N. to grow hard by excess of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals.

To **FREIGHT**, V. A. to put goods or a cargo on board a ship; to load as the burthens, or the cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, S. any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FRENCH, Adj. the language spoken by the inhabitants of France.

To **FRENCHIFY**, V. A. to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman.

FRENZY, S. madness; the loss of reason attended with raving; any outrageous passion bordering on, and resembling madness.

FREQUENCY, S. the condition of a thing often done or seen.

FREQUENT, Adj. often done, seen, occurring, or practising.

To **FREQUENT**, V. A. to visit often; to be often in any place.

FREQUENTER, S. one who resorts often to a place.

FREQUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly; several times.

FRESH, Adj. cool; not salt; not faded; ruddy of countenance. Brisk, strong; violent, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking.

To **FRESHEN**, V. A. to recover a thing which is grown stale.

FRESHLY, Adv. coolly; newly.

FRESHNESS, S. newness; coolness; ruddiness.

To **FRET**, V. A. to rub against, or to wear by rubbing against; to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

FRETFUL, Adj. peevish.

FRETFULLY, Adv. in a peevish manner.

FRETFULNESS, S. grieved at slight offences; peevishness.

FRIAR, S. a brother of some regular order in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRIARSCOWL, S. a plant.

F R I

FRIARY, S. a monastery, or convent of friars.

FRIBBLE, or **FRIBBLER**, S. one who professes raptures for a woman, but dreads her consent.

FRICASSE, S. a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces, and fried.

FRICITION, S. the rubbing two things together; the resistance caused by the rubbing of one part against another.

FRI'DAY, S. the sixth day of the week.

FRIEND, S. one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy.

FRIENDLESS, Adj. having no friends; without hopes, assistance, or countenance.

FRIENDLINESS, S. a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIENDLY, Adj. kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection.

FRIENDLY, Adv. in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

FRIENDSHIP, S. the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence; the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

FRIEZE, S. a coarse warm cloth.

FRI'GATE, S. a small ship, usually applied to those which carry less than fifty guns.

To **FRIGHT**, or to **FRI'GHTEN**, V. A. to shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehensions of danger in a person.

FRIGHT, S. a sudden emotion caused by an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, Adj. causing fear; exciting terror.

FRI'GID, Adj. cold; dull; impotent.

FRIGIDITY, S. coldness; dullness; want of warmth or vigour of body.

FRI'GIDLY, Adv. in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRILL, S. a narrow border of lace, cambrick, or other linen, sewed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on the bosom.

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bosom and flits of the sleeves of a man's shirt; also another name for the Scallop-fish.

FRINGE, S. an ornament consisting of threads of gold, silver, silk, flax, or worsted, which are fastened at one end by weaving, but hang down loose at the other.

TO FRINGE, V. A. to adorn with fringes.

TO FRISK, V. N. to leap or skip about with nimbleness.

FRISKINESS, S. gaiety; liveliness: a low word.

FRIT'TER, S. a small pancake, or piece fried.

TO FRIT'TER, V. A. to cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

FRIVOLOUS, Adj. trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRIVOLOUSLY, Adv. triflingly.

FRO, Adv. used only with and in opposition to the word *to*, and implying backward. *To and fro*, is forwards and backwards, or towards and from a place.

FROCK, S. a close and untrimmed coat for men; a close gown worn by children.

FROG, S. a small animal, with four feet, living both on land and in water, and breeding in marshes.

FRO'LIC, Adj. gay; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'LIC, S. a folly of gaiety and levity.

TO FRO'LIC, V. N. to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'LICLY, Adv. in a gay and wanton manner.

FRO'LICsome, Adj. full of wild gaiety.

FROM, Prep. away; out of. Absence, distance, or deliverance. Contrary, or foreign to. Removal or motion.

FRONT, S. the forepart of the face, or forehead. The face, countenance, or look; the forepart; the van of an army.

TO FRONT, V. A. to oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposite or overagainst any place or thing.

FRONTIER, S. the utmost li-

F R U

mits, or boundaries of a country.

FRONTISPIECE, S. that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title page of a book.

FROST, S. an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FROSTBITTEN, Adj. nipped or withered by frost.

FROSTY, Adj. the power of freezing; excessive cold.

FROTH, Adj. the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or senseless display of wit; wanting solidity.

FRO'THILY, Adv. having a white head or surface, applied to liquors. In an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FRO'THY, Adj. full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles. Vain, ostentatious, and empty.

FRO'WARD, Adj. peevish; fretful.

FRO'WARD, Adv. peevishly; perversely.

TO FROWN, V. A. to express displeasure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look stern.

FROWN, S. a look of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, Adv. in a stern manner; without a look of displeasure.

F. R. S. an abbreviation for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FRU'GAL, Adj. thrifty; not spending in a prodigal manner.

FRU'GALLY, Adv. in a sparing manner.

FRUGALITY, S. keeping due bounds in expences; good husbandry; parsimony.

FRUIT, S. the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food. The offspring or young of an animal.

FRUITBEARING, Adj. bearing or producing fruit.

FRUITTERER, S. one who trades in, or buys and sells, fruit.

FRUITFUL, Adj. fertile; loaded

F U L

ed with fruit. Bearing young. Abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, Adv. plenteously; abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, S. fertility; producing in abundance.

FRUITION, S. enjoying, or possessing.

FRUITLESS, Adj. barren. Unprofitable.

FRUIT-TREE, S. a tree which bears, and is chiefly valued for its fruit.

To FRUSTRATE, V. A. to defeat; to disappoint; to make null or void.

FRY, S. the spawn, or young of fish.

To FRY, V. A. to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over a fire.

To FUD'DLE, V. A. to intoxicate with liquors; to make a person drunk. To drink to excess.

FUGITIVE, S. one who runs from, or deserts his station or duty; one who runs away from punishment, and shelters himself in another country.

To FULFIL, V. A. to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly.

FULFRAU'GHT, Adj. fully or plentifully stored; opulent.

FULL, Adj. complete, or wanting nothing to complete it.

FULL, S. free from defect; the highest state or degree. Being sated.

FULL, Adv. entirely; without any abatement or difference.

FULL-BLOWN, Adj. perfectly blown.

FULL-BOT'TOMED, Adj. having a large or broad bottom. *A full-bottomed wig.*

FULLER, S. one who cleanses and dresses cloth.

FULLERY, S. the place where cloth is scoured and milled.

FULL-EY'ED, Adj. having large and prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, Part. filled with food.

FULL-LA'DEN, Part. laden so as not to bear any more.

F U N

FU'LLING-MILL, S. a mill wherein cloth is milled.

FU'LLY, Adv. without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely.

To FU'LMINATE, V. N. to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures, generally applied to those of the church of Rome.

FU'LNESS, S. completeness; perfection; repletion; plenty; or a state of affluence; largeness, or extent.

FU'L'SOME, Adj. nauseous, offensive.

FU'L'SOMELY, Adv. nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FU'L'SOMENESS, S. nauseousness; obscenity.

To FU'M'BLE, V. N. to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner.

FU'M'BLER, S. one who does a thing awkwardly.

FU'M'BLINGLY, Adv. in an awkward manner.

FUME, S. smoke, or vapour; an exhalation.

To FUME, V. N. to smoke, or dry in smoke, fish or flesh.

FU'MED, Adj. smoked.

To FU'MIGATE, V. A. to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION, S. smoking any affected part in fumes.

FU'MITER, or **FU'MITORY**, S. a plant.

FUN, S. sport; mirth; waggish merriment.

FUNCTION, S. discharge or performance; an employment, office, or trade; power; faculty.

FUND, S. stock, or capital; that by which any expence is supported; a stock or bank of money.

FUNDA'MENT, S. that part of the body on which a person sits.

FUNDAME'NTAL, Adj. serving for the foundation; that on which the rest is built; essential; important.

FUNDA'MENTALLY, Adv. essentially; originally.

FU'NERAL, S. the interment or putting a dead person into the grave.

FUN'NEL

F U R

FUNNEL, S. a hollow pipe, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths.

FUR, S. skin with soft hair, generally used for lining garments, either for warmth or ornament; the soft hair of beasts.

FUR'BELOW, S. an ornament sewed on womens garments.

To **FUR'BELOW**, V. A. to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, &c.

To **FUR'BISH**, V. A. to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright.

FUR'IOUS, Adj. mad; raging; violently transported by passion.

FUR'IOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently.

FUR'IOUSNESS, S. fierceness of nature; raging.

FUR'LONG, S. a measure containing 220 yards, or one-eighth of a mile.

FUR'LOUGH, S. a permission given by a superior officer to an inferior, or a common soldier, to be absent for a stated time.

FUR'NACE, S. a place built like an oven, in which coals or wood are burnt.

To **FUR'NISH**, V. A. to supply with what is wanting; to give for use, to adorn; to embellish.

FUR'NISHER, S. one who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NITURE, S. any goods, necessities, or materials proper to render a house or place convenient.

FUR'RIER, S. one who buys or sells furs.

FUR'ROW, S. a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seeds.

To **FUR'ROW**, V. A. to plow into long and narrow channels or hollows.

FUR'THER, Adj. beyond, or greater than this.

To **FUR'THER**, V. A. to promote, advance, countenance, or encourage.

FUR'THERANCE, S. promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or design.

FUR'THERER, S. a promoter; one who advances the progress of an undertaking.

F U T

FUR'THERMORE, Adv. more-over; besides.

FU'RY, S. raging. A violent emotion of passion approaching madness.

FURZE, S. a plant which grows wild on heaths and commons.

FUR'ZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

FUSE'E, S. the spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. A firelock, or small neat musket.

FUSILIER, S. a soldier armed with a small musquet.

FUS'TIAN, S. a kind of cotton stuff, which appears as if quilted or whaled on one side. A high swelling stile, conveying only mean and low ideas; bombast.

FUS'TIAN, Adj. made of fustian. Swelling; ridiculously pompous and sounding, applied to stile.

FU'STIC, S. a wood used for dying blacks.

FUS'TINESS, S. stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FUS'TY, Adj. smelling like a mouldy cask.

FU'TURE, Adj. that which shall be; that which has never existed, but is approaching.

FU'TURE, S. time to come; that which may happen hereafter.

FUTURITY, S. time or events which may come after a certain period of time; to happen after a certain time.

FY! Interject. a word used to a person that has done, or is about to do, something amiss, and unworthy of himself.

G A B

G, The seventh letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth consonant.

To **GA'BBLE**, V. N. to make an inarticulate noise; to talk without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLER, S. a prater, or talkative person.

GA'BION, S. a wicker basket filled

G A L

filled with earth, used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GABLE, S. the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

To **GAD**, V. N. to ramble about.

GADDER, S. one who rambles about.

GAD'DING, Part. rambling about.

GAD'DINGLY, Adv. in a rambling or roving manner.

GAD'FLY, S. a troublesome, large stinging fly.

GAF'FER, S. a word of respect formerly; but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow.

To **GAG**, V. N. to force something in the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, S. a thing put into the mouth, which hinders a person from eating or speaking.

GA'ETY, S. a cheerful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Finery, or splendid dress.

GAIN, S. profit or advantage; interest, lucre.

To **GAIN**, V. A. to obtain profit or advantage; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to any interest or party.

GAIN'FUL, Adj. that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

To **GAIN'SAY**, V. A. to contradict. To deny, or speak against a thing.

GAINSAY'ER, S. an opponent; one who writes or speaks against the opinions of another.

GAIT, S. the manner or air of walking.

GALE, S. a current of air; or a continual and gentle blast of wind.

GAL'IOT, S. a small galley, and fit for the chace, carrying one mast, and two or three pateraroes.

GALL, S. a yellow juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular re-

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servoir, called the *gall-bladder*. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore or hurt, occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin.

To **GALL**, V. A. to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. To vex; to fret; to teaze; to harrafs; to disturb.

GAL'LANT, Adj. gay; showy, or magnificent. Brave, high-spirited; courageous.

GALL'ANT, S. a gay, sprightly, airy person; a person who courts a woman in order to make her his wife.

GAL'LANTLY, Adv. in a gay or sprightly manner.

GAL'LANTRY, S. splendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleness; courtship.

GAL'LERY, S. a little aisle or walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms on a floor. The seats in a playhouse above the boxes. In a ship, a balcony on the outside of the stern, to which there is a passage from the great cabin.

GAL'LEY, S. a low built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two square sails.

GALLEY-SLA'VE, S. a person condemned, for some crime, to row in the gallies.

GAL'LIGASKINS, S. a large, open, or trunk hose; a pair of breeches.

GALLIMAU'FRY, S. a hochpoch, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat; any inconsistent and ridiculous medley.

GAL'LIPOT, S. a pot sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

GAL'LO, S. a liquid measure, containing four quarts.

GALLO'ON, S. a kind of close gold, silver, or silk lace.

To **GAL'LOP**, V. N. to move forwards very quick; to move on horseback by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOP, S. the swiftest natural pace of a horse performed by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOPER, S. a horse that gallops,

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gallops, or moves forwards by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOWS, S. a frame of wood on which criminals are hanged.

GAM'BADE, or **GAMBA'DO**, S. a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in, and preserve them from dirt.

GAM'BLER, S. a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

To **GAM'BOL**, V. N. to dance, skip, frisk, tumble, or play sportive tricks.

GAM'BOL, S. a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy.

GAME, S. sport of any kind. Animals pursued in the field.

To **GAME**, V. N. to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GAME'-COCK, S. a cock of a peculiar species, bred for fighting.

GAME'-KEEPER, S. a person who looks after game.

GAME'SOME, Adj. frolicsome; merry; gay.

GAME'SOMENESS, S. sportive-ness; wantonnefs.

GAME'STER, S. one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game.

GA'MING, S. the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

GAM'MON, S. the lower end of a flitch of bacon.

GAN'DER, S. the male of the goose.

GANG, S. a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers.

To **GAN'GRENE**, V. N. to tend towards a mortification.

GAN'GRENOUS, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene.

GANG'WAY, S. in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

GAN'TELOPE, or **GANT'LET**, S. a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches

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in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

GAOL, S. a place of confinement for debtors or criminals.

GAOL'-DELIVERY, S. a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GAOL'ER, S. a keeper of a prison; or one who has charge of persons confined in a prison.

GAP, S. an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

To **GAPE**, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to yawn.

GA'PER, S. one who stares, with his mouth open, at another person or thing, through ignorant admiration.

GARB, S. dress; habit; the fashion of a person's cloaths, or dress; external appearance.

GAR'BAGE, S. the bowels, or that part of the intestines, which, in beasts, is separated and thrown away; the entrails.

To **GAR'BLE**, V. A. to sift; to separate the good from the bad; to cleanse from dross, filth, dirt, or foreign mixtures.

GAR'BLER, S. one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures from any commodity.

GARDEN, S. a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits, or laid out so as to entertain the eye, and please with beautiful walks.

GAR'DENER, S. one that takes care of a garden.

GAR'DENING, S. the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

To **GAR'GLE**, V. A. to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

GAR'GLE, S. a liquor with which the throat is washed.

GAR'LAND, S. a wreath made of flowers, and worn on the head; likewise a milk-maid's pail dress'd up with flowers, and adorned with plate, which is carried about the streets in London, at the beginning of May, when they visit and receive presents of money from their customers.

GAR'LIC,

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GAR/LIC, or **GAR/LICK**, S. a root used in fauces.

GAR'MENT, S. any thing which is worn to cover the body; cloaths; drefs.

GAR'NET, S. a gem; red, with a flight caſt of purple.

To **GAR'NISH**, V. A. in Cookery, to embellish, or ſet off a diſh.

GAR'NISH, S. ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a diſh; a fee or treat paid by a priſoner on his firſt entrance into a gaol.

GAR'NITURE, S. furniture; or ſomething added to a thing to make it appear pleaſing to the eye.

GAR'RET, S. a room on the higheſt floor of a houſe.

GAR'RETTEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GAR'RISON, S. a fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

To **GAR'RISON**, V. A. to ſtore a place with ſoldiers for the defence of it.

GAR'TER, S. a ſtring with which the ſtockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights inſtituted by Edward III. in 1352, who wore a garter on the left leg, ſet with precious ſtones, and embroidered with this motto, *boni ſoit qui mal y penſe*.

GAR'TER, S. ſometimes called, though improperly, *garter principal king at arms*, an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their aſſembles.

To **GAR'TER**, V. A. to bind up the ſtocking with a band or garter.

GASCONA'DE, S. a boaſt, or vaunt of ſomething improbable.

To **GASCONA'DE**, V. N. to brag or boaſt.

To **GASH**, V. A. to cut deep, fo as to cauſe a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, S. a deep and wide wound.

To **GASP**, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to draw breath; to expire, or force out breath with difficulty. To long for; to want; a vehement deſire.

GASP, S. the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulſive ſtruggle and ſhort catch for breath in the agonies of death.

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GATE, S. a large door of a city, caſtle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to ſtop up, or open a paſſage into, incloſed grounds.

GATE'WAY, S. a way or paſſage through the gates of incloſed grounds.

To **GA'THER**, V. A. to collect or bring many things into one place. To *gather together*, to aſſemble. To run cloth in very ſmall folds or plaits on a thread, in needlework.

GA'THERER, S. one who collects.

GA'THERING, S. the act of collecting.

GAU'DERY, S. finery; a ſhowy drefs; oſtentatious luxury of drefs.

GAUDILY, Adv. in a ſhowy manner.

GAUDY, Adj. ſtriking the fight with ſome ſplendid appearance and ſhowy colour, including generally the idea of ſomething of ſmall value.

GA'VEL-KIND, S. a cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are, at his death, equally divided among his ſons, to the excluſion of the females, or thoſe of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without iſſue.

To **GAUGE**, V. A. to find the contents, or how many gallons a veſſel can, or does contain, by means of a meaſuring, or gauging rod.

GAUGE, S. a meaſure, or ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

GAU'GER, S. one who meaſures or finds how much is contained in a caſk or veſſel.

GAU'GING, S. the art of meaſuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a caſk, &c.

GAU'NTLET, S. an iron glove uſed for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges.

GAUZE, or **GAWZ**, S. a kind of thin transparent ſilk or linen.

GAY, Adj. brisk, nimble, chearful, or merry; fine, or ſhowy drefs.

GAY, [John] born in 1638, at or near Barnſtable in Devonſhire; was educated at the free ſchool there, and deſcended of an ancient family. His friendſhip with Mr. Pope was perhaps no ſmall addition to his fame.

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fame, especially as it was in itself a tacit proof of his abilities, and gave rise to his Pastorals, which put his merits in a light that attracted general notice, and universal applause. The encouragement which his piece of the Beggars Opera met with at its first exhibition, and its popularity to this very day, contributes not a little to raise the idea we must have of him in the character of a poet. As Swift says of him, he had the art of writing childish things without appearing puerile. He died in 1732.

GAY'LY, Adv. merrily; cheerfully; fine, or showy.

To GAZE, V. A. to look at a thing with intentness or earnestness.

GA'ZER, S. one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GA'ZETTE, S. a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and published by authority.

GA'ZETTEER, S. a writer or publisher of news; a paper which contains articles of news both foreign and domestic.

GA'ZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence.

To GELD, V. A. to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation.

GEL'DER, S. one who performs the act of castrating.

GEL'DING, S. any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GEL'LY, S. any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GEM, S. a jewel, or precious stone.

GENDER, S. a fort. A sex.

To GEN'DER, V. A. to beget; to copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, Adj. pertaining to the descents of families; belonging to the history of the successors in houses.

GENEALOGY, S. a summary account of the several descendants in a pedigree or family; a series of succession of progenitors; a pedigree.

GE'NERAL, Adj. extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal.

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GE'NERAL, S. the whole; the main; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum, generally the first that gives notice in the morning, &c. for the infantry to be in readiness to march.

GENERALIS'SIMO, S. a supreme commander in the field.

GENERA'LITY, S. being general, or including several species.

GE'NERALLY, Adv. commonly, or frequently.

To GE'NERATE, V. A. to beget, or propagate; to cause or produce.

GENERA'TION, S. the act of begetting or producing; a family, race, or offspring.

GE'NERATIVE, Adj. the power of propagation or producing.

GENERO'SITY, S. giving money freely; overlooking faults; pardoning crimes with good nature.

GE'NEROUS, Adj. open of heart; liberal.

GE'NESIS, S. the first book of the Old Testament.

GE'NET, S. a small-sized, well-proportioned and swift Spanish horse.

GENE'VA, S. a spirituous liquor distilled from juniper-berries.

GE'NITALS, S. the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, S. an early apple, gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, Adj. in Grammar, one of the six cases, by which property or possession is chiefly implied.

GE'NIUS, S. a supposed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a person endowed with faculties superior to another; a perfection of understanding; nature or disposition.

GENTEE'L, Adj. polite, or elegant in behaviour or address; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTE'LY, Adv. politely; elegantly; gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, S. elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

GENTI'LE, S. one who worships idols, or false gods; a person of rank.

GENTI'LITY, S. good extraction; dignity of birth.

GEN'TLE, Adj. of an ancient

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and good family ; pronounced in conversation *genteel* in this sense. Mild ; tame ; not easily provoked.

GEN'TLEFOLK, S. persons distinguished, by their birth, from the vulgar.

GEN'TLEMAN, S. a person of a good family ; one raised above the vulgar by his character or post ; a person who, to a good birth, and affluent fortune, has joined the qualifications of polite address, virtuous conduct, and universal affability.

GEN'TLENESS, S. softness ; mildness ; sweetness.

GEN'TLEWOMAN, S. a woman of birth, or one superior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GEN'TLY, Adv. softly ; slowly ; kindly.

GEN'TRY, S. a rank of persons between the nobility and the vulgar.

GE'NUINE, Adj. pure ; natural ; true ; real.

GE'NUINELY, Adv. without adulteration ; naturally.

GEO'GRAPHER, S. one who can describe the earth according to the position of its several parts, and is skilled both in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situation and extent of the several countries in the world.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, Adv. in the manner, or according to the rules of geography.

GEO'GRAPHY, S. in a strict sense, the knowledge of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various countries on its surface.

GEO'METRICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETR'ICIAN, S. one skilled in geometry.

GEO'METRY, S. the art of measuring the earth, or any distances thereon.

GEORGE, S. the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order.

GER'FALCON, S. a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk,

and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

GER'MANY, empire of, a very considerable country of large extent, and the scene of many great actions, whose affairs are interwoven with those of every nation in Europe. Germany is bounded on the W. by the dominions of France and the Low-Countries, from which it is separated by the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Maese ; on the E. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia ; on the N. by Denmark and the Baltic sea ; and on the S. by Switzerland, the dominions of the state of Venice, and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. It lies between lat. 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. being from N. to S. 600 English miles ; and in breadth, from W. to E. about 500.

GE'STURE, S. the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments ; any movement or motion of the body.

To GET, V. A. to procure ; to obtain by force or seizure ; to attain by success ; to win ; to possess ; to beget ; to acquire ; to gain ; to earn by labour and pains ; to learn.

GET'TER, S. one that procures or obtains ; one who begets.

GET'TING, S. obtaining. In Commerce, gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. a showy, empty trifle ; a bauble, or splendid plaything.

GHA'STLINESS, S. horror appearing on the countenance ; dismal paleness ; like a ghost.

GHA'STLY, Adj. like a ghost ; with horror and dread painted on the countenance ; dreadful ; horrible ; shocking.

GHOST, S. the soul of man ; a spirit ; a spectre, seen after the death of a person.

GHO'STLINESS, S. spiritualness ; relating to the spirit or to the soul.

GHO'STLY, Adj. spiritual, or relating to the soul.

GI'ANT, S. a person of uncommon height of stature : it is noted

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that the ideas of pride, brutality, and wickedness, are associated with this word, both in our own language and that of Scripture.

GYANTESS, S. a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the rest of her sex naturally are.

GI'ANTLIKE, or GI'ANTLY, Adj. resembling a giant in tallness; any thing of enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GIB'BERISH, S. the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIB'BET, S. a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains; any perpendicular beams crossed at the top.

To GIB'BET, V. A. to hang or expose on a gibbet.

To GIBE, V. N. to sneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

GIBE, S. a taunt, sneer, or expression of ridicule joined with contempt.

GI'BER, S. a sneerer; one who ridicules or sneers another.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or sneering manner.

GIB'LET, S. the offal parts of a goose, which are cut off before they are roasted, consisting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GI'BALTAR, S. a famous seaport and fortress of Andalusia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Straights of its name, lying between the Atlantic ocean, and the Mediterranean sea. It is built upon a rock, in a peninsula, to which, on the land-side, is only a narrow passage between the rock and the sea. Across this isthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, in order to prevent the garrison of Gibraltar from having any intercourse with the country: yet they carry on a clandestine trade. Its harbour is formed by a bulwark properly fortified. The garrison is confined within very narrow limits, the ground of which produces hardly any thing; so that all their provisions are

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brought them, either from England, or from Ceuta on the Barbary coast. The road of Gibraltar is neither safe against an enemy, nor storms. Since several notorious oppressions have been committed by our military governors of Gibraltar, who used to exact, and do what they pleased, the parliament, after a narrow inspection into the affair, have erected the town into a body corporate, the civil power being now lodged in its magistrates. It lies forty miles S. W. of Cadiz, and eighty S. of Seville. Lat. 36 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W.

GID'DILY, Adv. without steadiness, or forethought; rashly.

GID'DY, Adj. having a swimming in the head, whereby things seem to turn round; changeable; inconstant; unsteady; heedless; elated too much with success or praise.

GID'DY-BRAINED, or GID'DY-HEADED, Adj. without thought, caution, steadiness, or constancy.

GIFT, S. something bestowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving.

GIF'TED, Adj. endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, S. a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a leather thong, or a dried eel skin.

GIGAN'TIC, S. resembling a giant; of an enormous size.

To GIG'GLE, V. N. to laugh at trifles.

GIG'GLER, S. one who bursts into laughter at the least trifle.

To GILD, V. A. to wash over with liquid, or cover with leaf-gold; to brighten.

GIL'DER, S. one who covers the surface of any body with gold.

GILDING, S. gold laid or stuck on any surface, by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GILL, S. the apertures on each side of the head of a fish, which they breathe through, instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl; a liquid measure, containing the fourth part of a pint.

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GILT, S. gold laid on any surface.

GIM, Adj. neat ; spruce ; well dressed.

GIM'CRACK, or **GIM'CRANK**, S. a slight piece of mechanism, more curious than useful.

GIM'LET, S. a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GIMP, S. a kind of silk-twist, or open lace.

GIN, S. a trap or snare ; a pump worked by wheels ; a distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c. contracted from *Geneva*.

GIN'GER, S. an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery as a spice, by apothecaries as a medicine.

GIN'GERBREAD, S. a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger and aromatic feeds.

GIN'GERLY, Adv. in a soft, tender, cautious, and slow manner.

To **GINGLE**, V. N. to have a sharp noise, like that made by several pieces of money shook together.

GINGLE, S. the sound made by several pieces of money or metal shook together.

GIP'SY, S. a vagabond, of a natural particular dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events by palmistry or physiognomy.

To **GIRD**, V. A. to bind round ; to fasten by binding round.

GIRDLE, S. a bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

To **GIRDLE**, V. A. to encompass and surround as with a girdle.

GIR'DLER, S. one who makes belts, or girdles.

GIRL, S. a young female, or woman.

GIR'LISH, Adj. like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion ; wanton, playful, or giddy.

To **GIRT**, V. A. to gird ; to surround or encircle.

GIRT, S. a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens the saddle, or a burthen on its back.

GIRTH, S. the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse ;

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the circumference or measure of a person's waist, so called because found by means of a girt or band put round it.

To **GIVE**, V. A. to present, or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange.

GIV'ER, S. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIZ'ZARD, S. a strong muscular stomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as if in a mill. To *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to those who are dissatisfied, or discontented.

GLAD, Adj. cheerful ; gay ; rejoicing at some good which has happened.

To **GLAD'DEN**, V. A. to cheer ; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADE, S. a lawn or opening in a wood ; a passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLADIATOR, S. a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the public shews at Rome. A prize fighter, or sword player.

GLAD'LY, Adv. in a joyful or cheerful manner.

GLAD'NESS, S. a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or from the actual possession of good.

GLAD'SOME, Adj. delighted ; pleased.

GLANCE, S. a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendor ; a stroke or dart of light.

To **GLANCE**, V. A. to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendor ; to fly off, or to strike, in a sloping manner. To take a quick, slight, or transient view ; to view obliquely.

GLANC'INGLY, Adv. in an oblique manner ; transiently.

GLAND, S. a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood.

GLAN'DERS, S. a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity.

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To GLARE, V. N. to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes.

GLARE, S. an overpowering, or dazzling lustre.

GLARING, Adj. flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLASS, S. an artificial substance made by melting fixed salts, flint, and sand together, with a vehement fire, transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable; a glass vessel of any kind, particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of: hence, figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor, which such a vessel contains, as a *glass of wine*. A glass to view one's face in; a perspective, or a glass to view distant or near objects with; a glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand which runs through a small aperture, and called an *hour-glass*.

GLASS'-HOUSE, S. a house where glass is made and manufactured.

GLASS'-MAN, S. one who sells glass.

GLASSY, Adj. partaking of the nature of glass; resembling glass in smoothness, lustre, or brightness.

To GLAZE, V. A. to furnish windows with glass; to cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthen ware, porcelain, &c.

GLAZIER, S. one whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAM, S. a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendor; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, V. N. to shine with sudden and transient flashes; to shine.

GLEAMY, Adj. flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, V. A. to collect what is scattered by those who carry in a harvest; to gather any thing thinly scattered; to collect from different places in a book, or from different authors.

GLEAN'ER, S. one who gathers after the reapers.

GLEAN'ING, S. the act of pick-

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ing up corn scattered by the husbandmen.

GLEBE, S. a clod; turf; soil; land.

GLEE, S. joy or mirth.

GLEEFUL, Adj. full of joy; gay; chearful.

GLEET, S. the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Usually applied to a flux of humour in the foul disease.

To GLEET, V. N. to drop slowly, or ooze with a thin humour.

GLEE'TY, Adj. resembling a gleet.

GLEW, S. a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together.

GLIB, Adj. smooth; slippery; without any inequalities in the surface; formed so as to be easily moved.

GLIB/LY, Adv. smoothly; without any obstacle.

GLIB'NESS, S. smoothness; slipperiness.

To GLIDE, V. N. to flow or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult; to move smoothly and slowly along.

To GLIM'MER, V. N. to shine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLIM'MER, S. a faint splendor, or dim light.

GLIM'MERING, S. an imperfect view. A faint resemblance; a trace.

GLIMPSE, S. a weak, faint light; a sudden, or quick flashing light. A transient lustre; a short and transitory view. A faint resemblance, or likeness.

To GLIS'TEN, V. N. to shine with lustre or splendor.

GLIS'TER, S. See *Clyster*, which is the most proper spelling.

To GLIT'TER, V. N. to shine with lustre, or polish; to gleam; to appear pompous and splendid.

GLIT'TER, S. lustre; splendor; a shining or showy brightness.

GLIT'TERINGLY, Adv. with a shining or sparkling lustre.

GLOBE, S. a round body; the earth; a sphere, in which the various regions of the earth, seas, &c. are depicted

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picted in their proper forms, magnitudes, size, and situations.

GLO'BULAR, or **GLO'BU-LOUS**, Adj. in the form of a small sphere; round.

GLOOM, S. an imperfect, faint, or obscure light; fullness.

To **GLOOM**, V. N. to shine obscurely; to be darkish, like the twilight; to be cloudy; to be melancholy, dull, or sullen.

GLOO'MINESS, S. want of light; duskiness; darkishness; dismalness; fullness; sadness, or melancholy.

GLOO'MY, Adv. dimly; without perfect light. Sullenly; with a cloudy aspect.

GLOO'MY, Adj. obscure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light; dark or blackish; sullen; melancholy; sad.

GLORIFICA'TION, S. the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praise.

To **GLORIFY**, V. A. to honour or praise a person or thing; to extol, honour, or praise.

GLO'RIOUS, Adj. adorned with glory; exalted to a state of splendor and dignity; noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. illustriously; nobly.

GLO'RY, S. praise or honour attributed in adoration or worship. A state of splendor and felicity; honour; praise; fame; renown. Dignity and magnificence. Lustre, or brightness.

To **GLO'RY**, V. N. to boast in; to be proud of.

GLOSS, S. a comment, or explanation of the sense of an author. Brightness appearing on the surface of silk, or any smooth or polished thing.

To **GLOSS**, V. N. to comment, or make remarks on the sense of an author; to make a fly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by some specious reason or interpretation. To make the surface of a thing shine.

GLOS'SARY, S. a dictionary explaining obscure and obsolete words.

GLOS'SINESS, S. the shining

G N A

lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.

GLOSSY, Adj. having a shining and smoothly polished surface.

GLOVE, S. a covering worn upon the hands.

GLOVER, S. one who makes or sells gloves.

To **GLOUT**, V. N. to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance.

To **GLOW**, V. N. to burn with vehement heat; to present or exhibit a strong bright colour. To feel a heat in any part of the body. To feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from the eagerness or ardour of the mind.

GLOW, S. a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the passions. Brightness, or ruddiness, applied to colour.

GLOW-WORM, S. a small creeping insect or worm, which appears like a flame in the dark.

GLUM, Adj. sullen.

To **GLUT**, V. A. to cloy, or fill too full; to sate, or disgust. To overfill, or load.

GLUT, S. excessive quantity.

GLU'TINOUS, Adj. resembling glue; viscous; uniting by its viscidities; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being viscid.

GLUT'TON, S. one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess.

To **GLU'TTONIZE**, V. N. to eat to excess.

GLUT'TONOUS, Adj. given to excess in eating.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a glutton, or one who eats to excess.

GLU'TTONY, S. excess in eating.

To **GNASH**, V. A. to strike, or clash together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

GNAT, S. a small winged insect, or fly, that wounds and sucks out the blood of other animals.

To **GNAW**, V. A. to bite and tear off

G O D

off by means of the teeth ; to bite in agony and rage.

GNA'WER, S. one who bites or tears in pieces with the teeth.

To GO, V. N. to walk. To proceed from one to another. To depart ; to pass ; to be received for. To move, or to be in a state of motion.

GO'CART, S. a machine going upon casters, in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, S. a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To GOAD, V. A. to prick or drive with a goad.

GOAL, S. a post set up to which race-horses are to run ; a starting post. The design, final purpose or end of any measures, or undertaking.

GOAR, or GORE, S. an edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature.

GOAT, S. an horned animal, with coarse shag hair, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or lustful person.

GO'AT-HERD, S. one who keeps goats.

GO'ATISH, Adj. resembling a goat, either in rankness of smell, or in lust.

To GO'BLE, V. A. to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner.

GO'BBLER, S. one that devours in a ravenous manner, or hastily, and without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. one who carries on a design, by being sent backwards with messages by the two parties.

GOB'LET, S. a bowl or cup, that holds a large draught.

GOB'LIN, S. an evil or walking spirit ; an elf, or fairy.

GOD, S. the self-existent, infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preserves all things that have existence ; the object of adoration and worship.

GOD-CHILD, S. an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GOD'-DAUGHTER, S. a female

G O L

for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GOD'DESS, S. a female deity or divinity.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, Adj. resembling a goddess.

GOD'FATHER, S. a man that is sponsor for a person at baptism.

GOD'HEAD, S. the state, condition, or nature of a god.

GOD'LIKE, Adj. divine ; resembling God ; superlatively excellent.

GOD'LINESS, S. duty or piety towards God ; a general observation of all the duties towards God.

GOD'LY, Adj. pious, righteous, or religious.

GOD'MOTHER, S. a woman that is sponsor for a person in baptism.

GOD'SON, S. whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GO'ER, S. that which moves from one place to another.

To GO'GLE, V. N. to look askint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, Adj. squint-eyed ; not looking straight.

GO'ING, S. the act of walking or moving from one place to another ; departure.

GOLD, S. the heaviest, most dense, most simple, and most fixed of all bodies. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable.

GO'LDBEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used by gilders. *Goldbeater's skin* is the gut of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LDEN, Adj. made or consisting of gold ; gilt. Figuratively, shining ; bright ; splendid, yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in Chronology, is that which shews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in arithmetic, called likewise the *Rule of three*, is that by which a fourth number is sought, which bears the same proportion to the third number as the second does to the first.

GO'LDFINCH, S. a singing bird, having

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having a reddish circle bordered with a golden colour on each side of its head.

GO'LDHAMMER, S. a bird so called.

GO'LDSMITH, S. a person who makes and sells golden wares, as they were formerly.

GO'NDOLA, S. a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLI'ER, S. one who rows a gondola.

GONE, preter. lost or undone; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

GOOD, Adj. wholesome. Sound; established, proved. Cheerful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite; consistent with the character of gentlemen. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues; kind or benevolent. To *make good*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep, maintain, or support.

GOOD, S. divided into physical and moral. *Physical good*, is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage or health. *Moral good*, is that which is agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness and that of others.

GOOD, Interject. well; right. Sometimes used ironically.

GOO'D-CONDITIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities.

GOO'DLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful. Happy; desirable.

GOOD'NESS, S. perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

GOO'D-NOW, Interj. in good time; or prithee. "Good now fit down and tell me."

GOODS, S. the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade; commodities or freight in a ship.

GOO'DY, S. a low term of civility, used to mean persons of the female sex.

GOOSE, S. a large water fowl; a taylor's smoothing iron,

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GOO'SBERRY, S. a well known fruit.

GO'RBELLY, S. a term of reproach for a fat person.

GO'RBELLIED, Adj. lusty; fat; having a large and swelling belly.

GORE, S. clotted or congealed blood.

To GORE, V. A. to stab or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound. Among semitresses and taylor's, to widen any thing, by sewing in a piece of cloth.

GORGE, S. the throat or swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, V. N. to fill up to the throat; to glut or satiate; to swallow.

GO'RGEIOUS, Adj. fine; splendid; glittering.

GO'RGEIOUSLY, Adv. in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GORGEIOUSNESS, S. splendor; lustre; magnificence; finery.

GOR'GET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

To GO'RMANDIZE, V. N. to eat with greediness and to excess.

GOR'MANDIZER, S. one who eats greedily.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murderous.

GO'SLING, S. a young goose not full grown.

GO'SPEL, S. the title of books containing the history of the transactions of our blessed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his ascension.

GO'SSIP, S. one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism. One who runs about tattling.

To GO'SSIP, V. N. to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse.

To GO'VERN, V. A. to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior.

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GOVER

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G'OVERNANTE, or **GO'VER-NESS**, S. a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality, or mistress of a young lady's boarding-school.

GO'VERNMENT, S. the form in which justice is administered in a nation; an establishment, or administration of public affairs; the power or authority exercised by magistrates over their subjects, or by one person over another.

GO'VERNOR, S. one who manages, influences, or has the supreme direction of a thing or person; one invested with supreme authority in a state.

GOURD, S. a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange.

GOURNET, S. a fish.

GOUT, S. a painful kind of disease principally affecting the joints.

GOUT, S. a taste; relish; or flavour.

GOU'TY, Adj. afflicted with the gout; relating to, or having the gout.

GOWN, S. a long loose upper garment, worn by men, as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by the ministers of the established church, &c.

GOW'NMAN, S. a student; or one whose proper habit is a gown, applied to the professors of divinity, physic, law, &c.

To **GRABBLE**, V. N. to grope; to search, or feel greedily with the hands.

GRACE, S. favour, or kindness. Virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour; beauty, either natural, or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, or perfection. The title of a duke; a short prayer said at meals, or thanks to the Divine Providence for supplying our necessities.

To **GRACE**, V. A. to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend.

GRA'CEFULLY, Adv. elegantly; with a pleasing dignity or majesty.

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GRA'CEFULNESS, S. elegance and dignity of manner; dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, Adj. without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRA'CIOUS, Adj. merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good.

GRA'CIOUSLY, Adv. with kind condescension; in a pleasing, and favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, S. kind condescension; a pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION, S. a regular progress or advance from one degree to another.

GRA'DUAL, Adj. proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRA'DUALLY, Adv. by degrees; in regular progression; by steps.

GRAFF, S. a ditch, trench, or moat, formed by digging out the earth.

GRAFF, or **GRAFT**, S. in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To **GRAFT**, V. A. to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another; to insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FTER, S. one who grafts fruit.

GRAIN, S. a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. A weight used in Physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight: it derived this name from its being supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way.

GRAINS, S. the husks of malt of which beer has been made.

GRA'INY, Adj. full of corn, or seeds.

GRAMME'RCY, Interj. an obsolete expression of surprize.

GRA'MMAR, S. the art which delivers the rules for speaking or writing any language properly.

GRAM-

G R A

GRAMMAR'IAN, S. one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. belonging to, or taught by grammar; consistent with the propriety of any particular language.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMFUS, S. a large fish of the whale kind.

GRAN'ARY, S. a storehouse for threshed corn.

GRAND, Adj. great; illustrious; powerful; splendid; noble; sublime.

GRANDAM, or **GRANDA'ME**, S. the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepit woman.

GRANDCHILD, S. the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, S. the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E, S. a person of rank, dignity, or power; one of the nobility.

GRANDEUR, S. splendor, pomp, or magnificence.

GRANDFATHER, S. the father of a person's father or mother.

GRANDSIRE, S. a grandfather.

GRANDSON, S. the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, S. a farm; a barn, or threshing floor; a farm house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANIVOROUS, Adj. eating or living upon grain.

GRAN'NAM, S. a grandmother. A low word, used only in burlesque.

To GRANT, V. A. to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to bestow something.

GRANT, S. the act of giving or bestowing a thing; the thing granted; a concession.

GRAPE, S. a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters, the juice of which is wine.

GRAPESTONE, S. the stone or seed of a grape.

To GRAPPLE, V. N. to lay

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fast hold on a person; to combat, or engage in close fight; to fasten, unite, or join inseparably.

GRAPPLE, S. a close combat, in which persons seize fast hold on each other; an iron instrument, used to fasten one ship to another.

To GRASP, V. A. to hold in the hand with the fingers shut; to seize, or catch at; to struggle, strive, or grapple. To gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches.

GRASP, S. the gripe or seizure of the hand.

GRASPER, S. one who seizes, grasps, or catches at.

GRASS, S. the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are several species.

GRASSHOPPER, S. a small insect, found among the summer grass, named from its hopping.

GRASSPLAT, S. a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

GRASSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in, grass.

GRATE, S. a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, or tradesmen's shops; a receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

To GRATE, V. A. to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound.

GRATEFUL, Adj. having a due sense of benefits conferred; pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind; delicious.

GRATEFULLY, Adv. in a manner willing to acknowledge an obligation; in a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRATEFULNESS, S. gratitude; acceptable, or affording delight.

GRATER, S. a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin or silver punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, S. pleasing; complying with and answering the cravings of the sensual appetites; pleasure;

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pleasure; delight; a reward, or recompence.

To **GRA'TIFY**, V. A. to indulge; to please by compliance; to do a thing in order to please or delight; to requite, repay, or reward.

GRA'TINGLY, Adv. harshly; offensively.

GRA'TIS, Adv. for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRA'TITUDE, S. a due sense and acknowledgement of a benefit received, with a readiness to return the same.

GRATU'ITY, S. a free gift; a present; an acknowledgement.

GRAVE, S. a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is, or is to be, buried.

To **GRAVE**, V. A. to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp pointed tool on any hard substance or metal.

GRAVE, Adj. solemn; serious.

GRA'VE-CLOATHS, S. the particular dress of the dead; a shroud.

GRA'VEL, S. a kind of earth used for walks in gardens. A disease in the kidneys or bladder.

To **GRA'VEL**, V. A. to pave, or cover with gravel; to puzzle, put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty.

GRA'VELLY, Adj. consisting or abounding in gravel.

GRA'VELY, Adv. in a solemn, or serious manner; without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS, S. seriousness; solemnity.

GRA'VER, S. an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp pointed tool or stile, on metals or wood, to be printed on paper.

GRA'VING, S. any piece engraved; carved work.

To **GRA'VITATE**, V. N. to tend to the center.

GRAVITA'TION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, S. weight; heaviness; the power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the center. Seriousness; solemnity; majesty; or awfulness.

G R E

GRA'VY, S. the juice which runs from meat.

GRAY, Adj. white with a mixture of black.

GRAY-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man: used in contempt.

To **GRAZE**, V. N. to eat or feed on grass; set cattle to feed on grass; to eat or feed upon grass. To brush in passing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet.

GRA'ZIER, S. one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, S. the soft part of the fat of animals.

To **GREASE**, V. A. to smear, anoint, or spot with grease.

GRE'ASINESS, S. oiliness, or fatness.

GRE'ASY, Adj. oily; fat.

GREAT, Adj. large in bulk, number, or quantity. Long or considerable, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. High in rank, or extensive in power; illustrious, or eminent.

GRE'AT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant; with child.

GREAT-HEA'RTED, Adj. high-spirited; proud.

GRE'ATLY, Adv. very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illustrious manner.

GRE'ATNESS, S. largeness, applied to quantity, size, or number. High place or dignity. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

GRE'EDILY, Adv. in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner; with keen appetite or desire.

GRE'EDINESS, S. ravenousness; voracious hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GRE'EDY, Adj. ravenous; hungry; a violent desire of food; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEN, Adj. having a colour like that of grass. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. Unripe.

GREEN, S. the colour of grass, or that which resembles it.

GRE'EN-CLOTH, S. a board, or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court

G R I

court royal, and for correcting all the servants that offend.

GRE'ENGAGE, S. a species of plum, of a green colour.

GREENHOUSE, S. a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GREENISH, Adj. somewhat green; tending to green.

GREENNESS, S. green, or verdure. Immaturity or unripeness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, S. a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness with which it is attended.

To **GREET**, V. A. to address at a meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to wish health; to send or pay compliments at a distance.

GRE'ETER, S. he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, S. salutation, or compliment.

GRE'NADIER, S. a tall soldier, armed as other soldiers, besides a pouch full of grenadoes, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRE'NADE, or **GRENADO**, S. a hollow ball of iron, brass, glass, or potters earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire.

GRE'YHOUND, S. a tall flat hound that chases in sight.

GRIDIRON, S. a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, which is used to dress victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, S. sorrow for something which is past; a grievance, oppression, or injury.

GRIE'VANCE, S. that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To **GRIEVE**, V. A. to afflict; to hurt; to make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action; to be sorrowful.

GRIE'VINGLY, Adv. with sorrow; sorrowfully.

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GRIE'VOUS, Adj. afflictive, or causing pain; not easily borne; causing sorrow. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes.

GRIE'VOUSLY, Adv. with great offence, discontent, or ill will; to occasion great uneasiness.

GRIG, S. a species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active and jocose person.

GRIM, Adj. having a fierce or fullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMA'CE, S. a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. An air of affectation.

GRIME, S. dirt that is ingrained or not easily washed off.

To **GRIME**, V. A. to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRIMLY, Adv. in a fierce, stern, or fullen manner.

GRIMNESS, S. a look of fierceness or fulleness.

To **GRIN**, V. N. to set the teeth together and draw back the lips; used both as a sign of mirth and anguish.

GRIN, S. the act of closing the teeth, &c. so as to expose the teeth, used as an effect of mirth, or anguish.

To **GRIND**, V. A. to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard; to rub one against another; to harass or oppress by extortion. To sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth close, and move them, so as to make a noise.

GRINDER, S. one who grinds or works in a mill; the instrument of grinding.

GRINDLESTONE, or **GRINDSTONE**, S. the stone on which edged tools are sharpened.

GRIN'NER, S. one who grins.

GRIN'NINGLY, Adv. with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

To **GRIPE**, V. A. to hold tight in the hand; to squeeze with the fingers closed over it; to catch eagerly; to seize; to oppress; to pinch,

G R O

pinch, press, or squeeze ; to give the cholic, attended with a sharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, S. a grasp or seizure of the hand or paw ; a squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power. In the plural, the belly-ach ; the cholic.

GRIPER, S. one who oppresses the poor ; an usurer ; an extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly.

GRI'SKIN, S. the back bone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, Adj. dreadful ; horrid.

GRIST, S. toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn.

GRI'STLE, S. a cartilage, or substance, next in hardness to a bone.

GRI'STLY, Adj. consisting of gristle.

GRIT, S. bran, or the coarse part of meal ; oats husked, and coarsely ground.

GRI'TTINESS, S. sandiness ; abounding in grit, or little rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'TTY, Adj. full of little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'ZZLE, S. a colour made of a mixture, of white and black, most commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair ; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, Adj. interspersed with black and white hairs ; gray.

To **GROAN**, V. N. to breathe with a hoarse or dull noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, S. a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony.

GROAT, S. a silver coin, value fourpence. *Groats* in the plural, signifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, S. one who buys and sells teas, sugars, plumbs, &c. A *green grocer*, is one that buys and sells greens.

GRO'CERY, S. the wares sold by a grocer.

GRO'GERAM, **GRO'GRAM**, or **GRO'GRAN**, S. a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

G R O

GROIN, S. that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GROOM, S. a boy, waiter, or servant ; one who tends or looks after horses ; a man newly married.

GROOVE, S. a channel, or hollow cut in any thing.

To **GROOVE**, V. A. to cut hollow, or in channels.

To **GROPE**, V. N. to feel one's way out in case of blindness, or darkness ; to feel after a thing where a person cannot see.

GRO'PER, S. one who searches after, or endeavours to find a thing in the dark.

GROSS, Adj. large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful, very erroneous, coarse, or palpable, applied to sentiments. Clumsy, or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure ; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, S. a number consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty four.

GRO'SSLY, Adv. in large or coarse particles. Without subtlety, art, or delicacy ; - flagrantly, or palpably.

GRO'TTO, S. a cavern or cave made for pleasure.

GROVE, S. a walk formed by trees, whose branches meet above.

To **GRO'VEL**, V. N. to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground ; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, S. the earth, that which supports us when walking ; land ; a country ; a farm, estate, or possession ; the floor or level of a place. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat.

To **GROUND**, V. A. to fix or support upon the ground ; to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions.

GROUND-ASH, S. a tree, so called,

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called, because its shoots grow near the ground, on account of its being cut, when young, about an inch from the earth.

GROUNDFLOOR, S. the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROUNDIVY, S. a plant, likewise named *aleboof*, or *tunboof*.

GROUNDESS, Adj. without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GROUNDESSLY, Adv. in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROUND-PLOT, S. the ground on which any building is placed.

GROUND-RENT, S. rent paid for the ground on which an house is built.

GROUNDWORK, S. a foundation of a building. The fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments, or first principles of a science; the true cause, motion, or reason.

GROUP, S. an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

GROUT, S. coarse meal or pollard.

To GROW, V. N. to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To increase in stature, or bulk; to proceed or arise, as from a cause.

To GROWL, V. N. to snarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWTH, S. vegetation; increase in number, bulk, stature, or improvement.

To GRUB, V. A. to dig or throw up the soil; to pull up by the roots.

To GRUDGE, V. A. to envy another.

GRUDGE, S. an old quarrel. Ill will; anger; or envious resentment.

GRUDGING, S. the act of envying a person.

GRUEL, S. a kind of spoon-meat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water.

GRUFF, Adj. sour, surly, or morose.

GRUFFLY, Adv. in a sour, morose, or surly manner.

G U D

GRUM, Adj. surly, or morose, applied to a person's looks.

To GRUMBLE, V. N. to murmur with discontent; to growl or snarl.

GRUMBLER, S. one that murmurs; a discontented person.

GRUMBLING, S. a murmuring through discontent.

GRUM'LY, Adv. in a morose, sour, or surly manner.

To GRUNT, or **GRUNTLE**, V. A. to make a noise, like a hog.

GRUNT, S. the noise made by a hog.

GRUNTER, S. one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

GUARANTEE, S. a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

To GUA'RANTY, V. A. to undertake to see the articles of any treaty kept.

To GUARD, V. A. to watch in order to secure from, or prevent a surprise, or sudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate, or secure against objections.

GUARD, S. a man, or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger, or prevent surprise. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Picquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horses being saddled and their riders booted.

GUA'RD, S. one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, S. one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed.

GUA'RDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a protector and defender.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care; protection; or the state of a person under the disposal of guardians; a king's ship, employed in guarding the coast.

GUDGEON, S. a small fish found in

G U I

in brooks and rivers, and easily caught.

GUER'NSEY, S. an island, twenty-two miles N. W. of Jersey, on the coast of Normandy, in France, and in the English channel. It is thirteen miles and a half from S. W. to N. E. and twelve and a half, where broadest, E. and W. It contains ten (twelve) parishes.

To **GUESS**, V. A. to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, S. a conjecture.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, Adv. forming a judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly.

GUEST, S. one who is entertained in the house of another.

To **GUGGLE**, V. N. to sound, or make a noise like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle or vessel.

GUIDANCE, S. direction; regulating a person's actions according to rules.

To **GUIDE**, V. A. to direct or shew a person a way; to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by counsel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, S. one who directs another in his way.

GUIDER, S. a director, or guide.

GUILD, S. a society, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are transacted.

GUILE, S. low cunning or craft, whereby a person tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUILEFUL, Adj. full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous.

GUILELESS, Adj. without fraud, deceit, or treachery.

GUILT, S. the state of a person justly charged with a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss.

GUILTILY, Adv. not innocent;

G U N

to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GU'LTINESS, S. the state of being guilty; the consciousness of having done a crime.

GU'LTLESS, Adj. free from crime; innocent.

GU'LTLESSLY, Adv. without guilt; innocently.

GU'ILTY, Adj. chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked, or corrupt.

GU'NEA, S. a gold coin, and current in England.

GU'NEA-HEN, S. a small Indian hen.

GU'NEA-PIG, S. a small variegated animal, with a pig's snout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GU'I'TAR, S. a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin; played on in the same manner as the harp, with the fingers.

GULF, or **GULPH**, S. an arm of the ocean running up into the land.

To **GULL**, S. to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a sea bird; a person easily cheated or imposed upon.

GU'LLET, S. the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes.

GU'LLY-HOLE, S. the hole where gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer.

To **GULP**, V. N. to swallow eagerly; to drink down without intermission, or with one swallow.

GUM, S. a vegetable substance dissolving in water. The fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural.

GUM'MINESS, S. smeared or abounding with gum.

GUM'MY, Adj. consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; sticky.

GUN, S. a fire-arm or weapon which discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, by means of gunpowder.

GU'NNER, S. a person employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, forts, or ships.

G U T

GUNNERY, S. the science or art of shooting with guns and mortars.

GUNPO'WDER, S. a composition of salt-petre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed together with spirits, which takes fire easily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noise.

GUN-SHOT, S. the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GUN-SMITH, S. one who makes and sells guns.

GUN-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNTER's CHAIN, S. an instrument made use of in surveying land.

GUNTER's LINES, S. lines of numbers, first invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great use in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GUNTER's QUADRANT, S. an instrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's SCALE, S. a large scale to resolve questions in plain sailing.

GUNWALE, S. a piece of timber reaching on either side of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle, wherein they put the stanchions, which support the waste tree: it receives the name of gunwale, whether the ship carries guns or not. Likewise the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are.

To GUSH, V. N. to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, S. a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid.

GUSSET, S. the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt, &c.

GUST, S. the sense of tasting. A sudden violent blast of wind. A sudden burst of passion.

GUSTO, S. the relish, flavour, or taste which a thing causes. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GUT, S. the entrails, or the long

H A B

pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the food passes and is discharged.

To GUT, V. A. to take out the entrails or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GUTTER, S. a passage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GUTTER, V. A. to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. to feed luxuriously, or intemperately.

GU'TTLER, S. one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTURAL, Adj. pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

To GU'ZZLE, V. N. to drink immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker.

H A B

H, The eighth letter of the alphabet, and sixth of the consonants.

HA, Interj. an expression of wonder or surprize. When repeated, an expression of laughter, or joy.

HA'BAKKUK, S. one of the twelve lesser prophets, in the Old Testament.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, S. a writ which a man may have out of the King's-Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expence, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused, though the case be bailable.

HABERDA'SHER, S. one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c.

HA'BIT, S. the state of the body. Dress or cloaths; custom; use.

HA'BITABLE, Adj. that which is or may be dwelt in.

HABITATION,

H A I

HABITATION, S. a dwelling, or place, wherein a person resides.

HABITUAL, Adj. customary; established by frequent practice and repetition.

HABITUALLY, Adv. by custom; by habit, or frequent practice.

To **HABITUATE**, V. A. to accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, S. custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing.

To **HACK**, V. A. to cut or chop into small pieces, by frequent and unskillful blows.

HACK, S. a contraction of *Hackney*, which see.

HACKLE, S. raw or unspun filk.

HA'CKNEY, S. a hired horse, or a horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or common, or used in common.

To **HA'CKNEY**, V. A. to use a thing very frequently.

HA'DDOCK, S. a fish with three prickly soft fins on its back, resembling a cod, but somewhat less, and distinguished from it, by having a black spot on each side near its gills.

HAFT, S. a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, S. an old ugly woman.

To **HAG**, V. A. to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch.

HA'GGARD, Adj. wild; lean; ugly; deformed.

HA'GGARD, S. any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HA'GGESE, S. a mess of meat, chopped small, inclosed in a membrane, and boiled; peculiar to the Scotch.

To **HA'GGLE**, V. A. to cut, chop, or mangle; to be tedious in a bargain.

HAIL, S. icy particles, consisting of drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To **HAIL**, V. N. to pour down hail.

To **HAIL**, V. A. to salute; to

H A L

call to, applied to the manner in which ships address each other.

HAI'LSTONE, S. a particle or single ball of hail.

HAIR, S. the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; the hair which grows on the head.

HAIR or **HAR'E-BRAINED**, Adj. wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAIR'CLOTH, S. stuff woven of horse hair.

HAIR'INEES, S. the state of being covered or overgrown with hair.

HAIR'LESS, Adj. without hair; bald.

HAIRY, Adj. overgrown, or covered with hair; consisting of or resembling hair.

HA'KE, S. a kind of fish.

HA'LBIRD, S. a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by serjeants of foot and dragoons, &c.

HA'LE, Adj. healthy, sound or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To **HA'LE**, V. A. to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, S. he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LF, S. one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided.

HA'LF, Adv. in part, or equally.

HA'LFBLOOD, S. one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HA'LFBLOODED, Adj. mean; cowardly; base born.

HA'LFPENNY, S. a copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HA'LF-PIKE, S. a small pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-WIT, S. a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a silly fellow.

HA'LF-WITTED, Adj. of dull or imperfect understanding.

HALL, S. a court of justice; a manor-house, so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room on the ground-floor of a house.

HALLELU'JAH, S. a song of praise or thanksgiving.

H A N

HA'LOO, Interject. a word of encouragement when dogs are let loose at their game.

To **HA'LLOW**, V. A. to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use; to reverence and esteem as holy.

To **HALT**, V. N. to limp or be lame; to stop in a march, applied to an army.

HALT, Adj. lame or crippled.

HA'LTR, S. one who limps, or is lame.

HA'LTR, S. a rope; peculiarly applied to that which is put round a malefactor's neck when he is to be hanged.

To **HA'LTR**, V. A. to bind with a strong cord.

To **HALVE**, V. A. to divide into equal parts.

HAM, S. the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried.

HA'MLET, S. a little village.

HA'MMER, S. an instrument consisting of an iron head and long handle, sometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged; or nails, &c. are driven.

To **HA'MMER**, V. A. to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK, S. a swinging bed, suspended by cords fixed to hooks, used in shipboard.

HA'MPER, S. a large basket with a wicker cover, used for carriage.

To **HA'MPER**, V. A. to entangle, or to embarrass so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties; to ensnare; to enveigle; to catch by means of some allurements; to perplex or harass with a variety of accusations or law suits.

To **HA'MSTRING**, V. A. to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HAND, S. that part of the arm, from the wrist to the end of the fingers. The index of a clock.

To **HAND**, V. A. to give or reach to another by the hand.

HAND-BASKET, S. a portable basket.

HAND-PREADTH, S. a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

H A N

HA'NDFUL, S. as much as the hand can grasp or hold.

HA'ND-GALLOP, S. a slow easy gallop.

HA'NDICRAFT, S. work performed by the hand.

HAN'DICRAFTSMAN, S. one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HA'NDILY, Adv. in a skilful, dextrous, or ready manner.

HA'NDINESS, S. the quality of doing any thing in a skilful and dextrous manner.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, S. a piece of silk or linen, used for wiping the face or nose, and for covering the neck.

To **HANDLE**, V. A. to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or use.

HANDLE, S. that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand.

HA'NDSAW, a small kind of saw used in several trades, and by surgeons for sawing off small bones.

HA'NDSSEL, S. the first parcel which is sold of any commodity.

To **HA'NDSSEL**, V. A. to use or do any thing for the first time.

HA'NDSOME, Adj. beautiful with dignity; graceful.

HA'NDSOMELY, Adv. in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HA'NDSOMENESS, S. beauty, or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or nearness, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HA'NDSPIKE, S. a sort of wooden lever for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE, S. a small vice which is held in the hand.

HA'NDWRITING, S. that peculiarity in the make of letters, which distinguishes one person's writing from another's.

HA'NDY, Adj. ready; dextrous or skilful.

HA'NDYWORK, S. the work of the hands; product of a person's labour.

To **HANG**, V. A. to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper

H A R

upper part; to suspend or keep in the air without falling. To suspend by the neck in a rope so as to kill a person.

HA'NGER, S. a kind of a short sword with a single edge.

HA'NGER-ON, S. one who is dependant on another; one who lives at another person's charge.

HA'NGING, S. drapery, stuffs, or paper hung or fastened upon the walls of a house by way of ornament.

HANGING, Part. the punishment of putting to death by a halter.

HANGMAN, S. the person who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, S. a skain of thread, &c.

To **HA'NKER**, V. N. to long for; to have an incessant wish for.

HA'P-HAZARD, S. chance; accident.

HA'PLY, Adv. perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

HA'PLESS, Adj. unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

To **HA'PPEN**, V. N. to fall out; to come to pass; to light upon or meet with by chance.

HA'PPILY, Adv. in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner. In a state of happiness.

HAPPINESS, S. a state wherein a person is happy; good luck or fortune.

HAPPY, Adj. in a state where the wishes are satisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed; lucky; successful.

HARA'NGUE, S. a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To **HARA'NGUE**, V. N. to make a speech; or pronounce an oration.

HAR'BINGER, S. a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a forerunner.

HAR'BOUR, S. a port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms.

To **HA'REOUR**, V. A. to entertain, or permit a person to reside.

H A R

HA'RBOURER, S. one who entertains another.

HARD, Adj. firm, or not easily penetrated. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, not to be affected.

HARD, Adv. tempestuously; boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HA'RDBOUND, Adj. costive, applied to the habit of body.

To **HA'RDEN**, V. N. to grow hard or solid: to make hard; to make insensible.

HA'RDFAVOURED, Adj. having coarse or harsh features.

HARD-HEARTED, Adj. cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, S. being insensible to misery.

HA'RDLY, Adv. with difficulty and labour; scarcely. With rigour, oppression, severity, or harshness.

HARD-MOUTHED, Adj. not easily governed by the reins, applied to horses.

HARDNESS, S. a firmness of the parts; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be performed or accomplished. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion.

HARDWARE, S. manufactures or wares made of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, S. a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HARDY, Adj. bold; brave; strong; daring; hard, or firm.

HARE, S. a small four-footed animal, with long ears and a short tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulness.

HA'RE-LIP, S. [because resembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shews the teeth.

HA'RIER, S. a hound used for hunting hares.

To **HARK**, V. N. to listen, or be attentive to what a person says.

HARK! Interject. list; or listen; be attentive to hear.

HAR'LOT, S. a whore; a prostitute.

HARM, S. an action by which another person may receive damage in

H A R

in his goods, or hurt in his person ; mischief ; hurt ; or injury.

To **HARM**, V. A. to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

HARMFUL, Adj. hurtful ; injurious ; detrimental ; mischievous.

HARMLESS, Adj. without hurt ; without intending or causing any mischief ; without being damaged.

HARMLESSLY, Adv. innocently ; without malice or crime.

HARMONIOUS, Adj. adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. Musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

HARMONIOUSLY, Adv. with a just proportion of parts to each other ; in such a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMONIOUSNESS, S. that which renders sounds agreeable and delightful ; proportion of parts.

To **HARMONIZE**, V. A. to agree with respect to proportion. To make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

HARMONY, S. concord ; unity of sentiment and disposition.

HARNES, S. the traces by which horses are fastened to carriages.

To **HARNES**, V. A. to fix horses in their traces ; or to put traces on a horse.

HARP, S. a musical instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger.

To **HARP**, V. N. to play on the harp. To dwell on a subject.

HARPER, S. a player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, S. a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPONE'ER, S. he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HARPOON, S. the same as *Harping-iron*, which see.

HARPSICORD, S. a musical instrument of the string kind, played after the same manner as an organ.

To **HARRASS**, V. A. to weary ;

H A S

to fatigue ; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneasiness.

HARROW, S. a frame of timbers crossing each other, set with teeth of iron, and drawn over plowed and sown land, to break the clods, and cover the seeds with earth.

To **HARROW**, V. A. to draw a harrow over ground.

HARSH, Adj. roughly sour, applied to taste. Rough or disagreeable to the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HARSHLY, Adv. in a crabbed, sour, or morose manner ; severely or rigorously. Rough and displeasing to the ear.

HARSHNESS, S. sourness ; roughness ; crabbedness ; moroseness.

HART, S. a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind, or roe.

HARTSHORN, S. the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its salt spirit and raspings are used in medicine for various purposes.

HARVEST, S. the season of reaping and gathering in corn. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HARVEST-HOME, S. the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inured the harvest ; the time of gathering in the harvest.

HARVEST-MAN, S. one who labours at the harvest.

To **HASH**, V. N. to mince, or cut into small pieces.

HASLET, or **HARSLET**, S. the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c. roasted or baked.

HASP, S. a clasp going folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock.

To **HASP**, V. A. to shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSACK, S. a round mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church.

HASTE, S. hurry ; speed ; doing a thing quickly for want of longer time.

To **HASTE**, or **HA'STEN**, V. N.

H A V

to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

HASTILY, Adv. in a short time; without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

HASTINGS, S. an early kind of peas.

HASTY, Adj. moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate.

HAT, S. a covering for the head.

HATBAND, S. a string or crape tied round a hat.

TO HATCH, V. A. to produce young from eggs. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

HATCH, S. a brood proceeding from eggs; the producing young from the egg. A half door.

HATCHET, S. a small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, S. an ugly face.

HATCHMENT, S. the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a board, and placed over the door where he lived, or fixed against the wall of a church.

HATCHWAY, S. the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

TO HATE, V. A. to detest; to have an aversion to.

HATE, S. aversion; detestation.

HATEFUL, Adj. that which causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation.

HATEFULLY, Adv. in an odious, or abominable manner; in such manner as to cause aversion, detestation, or hatred.

HATER, S. one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing.

HATRED, S. See *Hate*.

HATTER, S. one who makes hats.

TO HAVE, V. A. to find, or not be without; to possess; to wear; to bear or carry.

HAVEN, S. a port, harbour, or part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms.

H A Z

HAUGH-HAUGH, or **HAW-HAW**, S. a dry ditch, whose opposite sides decline so as to meet at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails.

HAUGHTILY, Adj. proudly; or prizing too highly. In an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HAUGHTY, Adj. insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves.

HAUNCH, S. the thigh; the hindermost thigh of venison.

TO HAUNT, V. A. to frequent; to be much about any place or person: an apparition appearing in any place, or to any person.

HAUNT, S. a place frequented by any person; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAVOCK, S. plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants; devastation.

HAUTBOY, S. a musical instrument of the wind kind, shaped like a flute; a large species of strawberries.

HAWTHORN, S. the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

HAWK, S. a bird of prey, bred and made use of to catch other birds.

TO HAWK, V. A. to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noise; to sell any thing, by crying it in the streets.

HAWKED, Adj. crooked or formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, S. one who sells wares by crying them about streets, particularly applied to those who sell news-papers.

HAWSES, S. round holes in a ship under her head, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HAY, S. grass mowed and dried to feed cattle with.

HAYMAKER, S. one employed in turning grass when cut for hay.

HAYSTACK, S. a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HAZARD, S. chance; accident; any

H E A

any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined ; danger, or a possibility of danger ; a game played with dice.

To HAZARD, V. A. to expose to chance, or a possibility of danger ; to venture ; to run a risque.

HA'ZARDOUS, Adj. dangerous ; exposed to a possibility of danger ; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be exposed to danger.

HAZE, S. a fog, or mist.

HA'ZEL, S. a tree bearing nuts.

HA'ZEL, Adj. consisting or made of hazel. Of a light brown or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZY, S. dark ; foggy ; misty ; cloudy, applied to weather.

HEAD, S. the uppermost part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies, or communities. The face, front, or foremost part of an army. The principal topics, or articles of a discourse ; the source of a stream.

To HEAD, V. A. to march before ; to command or lead an army.

HE'AD-ACH, S. a pain in the head.

HE'AD-BAND, S. a fillet or bandage tied round the head.

HE'ADBOROUGH, S. a petty constable.

HE'AD-LAND, S. a promontory, or cape.

HE'ADLESS, Adj. without a head ; beheaded.

HE'ADLONG, Adj. with the head foremost in a fall ; rash ; thoughtless ; without meditation ; sudden, or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, Adv. with the head first or foremost ; rashly, or without thought ; hastily, or without delay.

HE'AD-MOULD SHOT, S. a disease in children, wherein the sutures of the skull, particularly the coronal, ride, or have their edges closed over each other.

HE'ADPIECE, S. armour for the head ; a helmet. Understanding or judgment.

HE'AD-QUARTERS, S. the

H E A

place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers.

HE'ADSTRONG, Adj. obstinate ; unruly ; or not easily governed.

HE'ADY, Adj. rash, or without deliberation ; obstinate, or not to be ruled. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, V. A. to cure a person who has been wounded, or sick. To grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HE'ALER, S. one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HE'ALING, Part. curing.

HEALTH, S. a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain.

HEA'LTHFUL, or HEALTHY, Adj. free from pain or sickness.

HEA'LTHFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to promote health ; appearing in good health.

HEA'LTHINESS, Adj. enjoying health, free from any interval of sickness.

HEAP, S. any collection of things thrown upon each other ; a crowd or multitude ; a throng ; a cluster or number of persons assembled together.

To HEAP, V. A. to throw together, or upon one another ; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly ; to add to something else.

To HEAR, V. N. to perceive a sound ; to listen or hearken to ; to be told or informed of by words ; to give audience ; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking.

HEA'RER, S. one who attends to any discourse spoken by another ; one who perceives what another speaks ; one who is informed of something by words which he does not see.

HEA'RING, S. the sense by which sounds are perceived ; audience ; judicial trial ; the reach of the ear, the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To HEA'RKEN, V. N. to listen attentively, or pay a regard to what a person says.

HEA'RKENER, S. a listener,

H E A

one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HEA'RSAY, S. that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEARSE, S. a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEART, S. a musculous body situated on the left side of an animal, which, by its alternate contraction and dilatation, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion.

HEA'RT-ACH, S. sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, S. excessive or overpowering grief.

HEA'RT-BURN, S. a pain at the mouth of the stomach.

HEA'RT-BURNED, Adj. uneasy, or discontented.

HEA'RT-BURNING, S. See *Heart-burn*. Figuratively, discontent; grudge; or secret enmity.

To **HEA'RTEN**, V. A. to encourage or animate a person to an attempt; to rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort.

HEARTH, S. the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made, or a grate stands.

HEA'RTILY, Adj. sincerely; diligently; eagerly.

HEA'RTINESS, S. a warmth of affection; free from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, or strength.

HEA'RTLESS, Adj. without courage or spirit; without comfort.

HEA'RTLESSLY, Adj. without courage or spirit; faintly.

HEA'RTLESSNESS, S. want of courage or spirit; a state of dejection.

HEA'RT-RENDING, Adj. rending the heart; killing with anguish.

HEA'RTS-EASE, S. a plant of the violet kind, that blows all the summer.

HEA'RT-SICK, Adj. under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind.

HEA'RT-STRUCK, Adj. driven to the heart, or fixed immoveably in

H E A

the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEA'RT-WHOLE, Adj. without any bias on the affections. In good health; without impairment of the constitution.

HEA'RT-WOUNDING, Adj. affecting the mind with grief.

HEA'RTY, Adj. sincere; undissembled; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong; merry.

HEAT, S. the sensation we have when we are near the fire. Violence or vehemence of passion; the height or the most violent part of an action or battle; faction, contest, or the rage of party.

To **HEAT**, V. A. to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

HEA'TER, S. a piece of iron, which, being made red hot in the fire, is made use of, by being placed in a box-iron, to smooth linen with.

HEA'TH-COCK, S. a bird of game, which frequents heaths.

HEA'THEN, S. a pagan who worships false gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Testament, or the Christian dispensation.

HEA'THEN, Adj. belonging to those nations that are strangers to the unity of the Deity, or the doctrines of revelation.

HEA'THENISH, Adj. practising idolatry. Figuratively, wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA'THENISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a person who is a stranger to the Scriptures.

To **HEAVE**, V. A. to lift up or raise from the ground; to make a thing rise or swell; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEA'VEN, S. the regions above; the sky; the habitation of blessed spirits and angels.

HEA'VENLY, Adj. resembling heaven; perfect in the highest degree; inhabiting heaven.

HEA'VENLY, Adv. in a pious manner; in a manner resembling that of heaven.

HEA'VILY, Adv. with great weight.

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weight. Grievously ; with great affliction, dejection, or sorrow.

HEA'VINNESS, S. weight, dejection, depression, inaptitude to motion or thought.

HEA'VY, Adj. not easily lifted, or thrown upwards ; weighing much ; sorrowful ; dejected ; grievous, or oppressive.

HE'CTOR, S. a bully ; a blustering, noisy, and turbulent person.

To HE'CTOR, V. A. to threaten ; to treat with insolence ; to play the bully.

HEDGE, S. a fence of trees or bushes made round any ground to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c.

To HEDGE, V. A. to inclose with a fence of trees or bushes.

HE'DGEHOG, S. a four footed animal, having its backside and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles.

HEDGING-BILL, S. a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut.

HE'DGER, S. one who makes or repairs hedges.

To HEED, V. A. to mind ; to take notice of ; to view with care or attention.

HEED, S. care ; earnest application of the mind ; caution ; notice.

HE'EDFUL, Adj. cautious, or careful ; attentive.

HE'EDFULLY, Adv. in an attentive or cautious manner.

HE'EDLESS, Adj. negligent ; inattentive.

HE'EDLESSLY, Adv. in an inattentive or careless manner.

HE'EDLESSNESS, S. carelessness.

HEEL, S. the hinder part of the foot ; any thing which covers, or is shaped like a heel : hence it is applied to the back part of a stocking.

To HEEL, V. N. to lean on one side, applied to a ship.

HE'ELPIECE, S. a lift of one or more piece of leather, cork, or wood, fixed on the bottom of the hind part of a shoe.

To HEELPIECE, V. A. to sew or fasten a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

H E L

HEI'FER, S. a young maiden cow, somewhat larger than a calf.

HEIGHT, S. distance or space above ground ; space measured upwards. A summit, ascent, or eminence ; elevation, rank, or dignity above others ; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To HEI'GHTEN, V. A. to raise above ground or on high ; to prefer or raise to a higher post ; to improve or raise to a higher degree of perfection.

HEI'NOUS, Adj. wicked in a high degree ; atrocious ; shameful ; odious.

HEI'NOUSLY, Adv. in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HEI'NOUSNESS, S. that which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

HEIR, S. one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. An *heir apparent*, is he on whom the succession is so settled, that it cannot be altered, without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive*, is the nearest relation to the present successor, who, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

To HEIR, V. A. to inherit, or possess by right of inheritance.

HE'IRESS, S. a female who succeeds to the state of another, either by will or by blood.

HELL, S. the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined ; a place of inconceivable misery.

HE'LL-HOUND, S. an agent or emissary of the devil. A vile wicked fellow.

HE'LLBORE, S. a plant of which there are two sorts, one called the *black*, and the other called the *white*.

HELLISH, Adj. having the qualities of hell, or the devil ; excessively wicked or malicious ; sent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, Adv. in a very wicked and malicious manner ; wickedly ; or like the devil.

HELM, S. a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. The rudder or board, by which

HER

which the course of a vessel is directed or altered.

HELMET, S. a covering for the head, worn formerly in battle.

To **HELP**, V. A. to assist a person in order to enable him to perform any thing.

HELP, S. assistance or aid in weakness ; necessity ; distress.

HELPER, S. one who lends his assistance.

HELPLEFUL, Adj. useful ; assisting ; wholesome, or salutary.

HELPLESS, Adj. wanting power to succour one's self ; wanting support or assistance.

HELPLESSLY, Adv. without succour, or strength to support one's self.

HELVE, S. the handle of an axe.

HEM, S. the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from unravelling.

To **HEM**, V. A. to close the edge of linen by turning it over, and sewing it down, in order to keep it from unravelling. To *hem in*, to inclose, confine, or surround on all sides.

HEMLOCK, S. a plant sometimes used in medicine.

HEMP, S. a plant, of which cordage and cloth is made, and of the seed, an oil used in medicine.

HEMPEN, Adj. consisting or made of hemp.

HEN, S. the female of the common house cock.

HEN-HEARTED, Adj. easily frightened ; timorous ; cowardly ; like a hen.

HEN-PECKED, Adj. subject to, or governed by, a wife.

HEN-ROOST, S. a place where poultry rest.

HENS-FEET, S. a kind of plant.

HENBANE, S. a very poisonous plant.

HENCE, Adv. and Interject. at a distance from any spot. From any particular instant or period, applied to time. For this reason ; from this cause.

HENCEFORTH, and **HENCEFORWARD**, Adj. from this time ; to all futurity.

HERALD, S. an officer who re-

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gisters genealogies, adjusts and paints coat armour, regulates funerals, and is employed in proclaiming peace and war.

HERALDRY, S. the business or profession of an herald ; the science of blazonry, or painting and describing coat armour, pedigrees, &c.

HERB, S. a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them ; as grass or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whose leaves are chiefly used, as sage, or mint.

HERBA'CEOUS, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of herbs.

HERBAGE, S. a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs ; grass, or pasture.

HERBAL, S. a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HERBALIST, S. a person skilled in plants.

HERBWOMAN, S. a woman who sells herbs.

HERD, S. a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to black cattle ; *flocks* being applied to sheep.

To **HERD**, V. N. to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beasts ; to associate, or mix in any company.

HERDMAN, or **HERDSMAN**, S. one employed in tending a number of cattle.

HERE, Adv. the place where a person is present.

HEREABOUTS, Adv. near this place.

HEREAFTER, Adv. after the present time.

HEREAT, Adv. at this.

HEREBY, Adv. by this ; by this means.

HEREDITARY, Adj. possessed or claimed by right of inheritance ; descending by inheritance. *Hereditary diseases*, are such as children derive from their parents.

HEREIN, Adv. in this ; in this case, sense, or respect.

HERESY, S. a sect or number of persons separating from, and opposing the opinion of the established church.

HERETIC, S. one who propagates

H E W

his private opinion, in opposition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, Adj. containing heresy ; erroneous.

HERE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an heretic ; contrary to the true sense of the Scriptures.

HERETO, Adv. to this ; add to this.

HERETOFORE, Adv. before the present time ; formerly.

HEREUNTO, Adv. to this.

HERewith, Adv. with this.

HEREOF, Adv. from hence ; from this ; of this.

HERITAGE, S. an inheritance ; an estate descending by right of inheritance ; an estate.

HERMA'PHRODITE, S. an animal in which both sexes are united.

HE'RMIT, S. a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from society, for the sake of contemplation or devotion.

HE'RMITAGE, S. the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HERM'ITICAL, Adj. like a hermit ; suitable to a hermit.

HE'RO, S. a man eminent for bravery ; a person of distinguished merit, abilities, or virtues.

HE'ROIC, **HE'RO'ICAL**, or **HE'RO'ICALLY**, Adv. like an hero.

HE'ROINE, S. a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery.

HE'RO'ISM, S. the qualities of an hero.

HE'RON, S. a bird with long slender legs that feeds on fish.

HE'RRING, S. a small salt-water fish, coming in incredible shoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and so gradually round our island. A *white herring*, is that which is salted and pickled ; a *red herring*, that which is salted and dried in smoke.

To **HE'SITATE**, V. N. to pause, or cease from action or speaking for want of resolution ; to delay ; to be in doubt ; to make a difficulty.

HESITA'TION, S. a pause or delay, arising from doubt or suspicion ; a scruple ; an intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

To **HEW**, V. A. to cut by force with an edged instrument ; to hack ;

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to chop ; to fell, form, or shape with an axe.

HE'WER, S. one who cuts wood or stone. A carver, in sacred writ.

HE'XAGON, S. a figure containing six sides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, Adj. consisting of, or having six sides or corners.

HICCO'UGH, S. a convulsive, interrupted, and uneasy motion, accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To **HICCO'UGH**, V. N. to sob or make a noise from a convulsive or spasmodic concussion of the diaphragm.

To **HIC'UP**, V. N. to make a noise from a convulsion of the diaphragm.

To **HIDE**, V. A. to conceal, or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge.

HIDE and SEEK, S. a play among children, in which one hides himself, and another seeks after or endeavours to find him.

HIDE, S. the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed.

HIDEBOUND, Adj. in Farriery, applied to a horse, when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. Figuratively, niggardly ; penurious ; parsimonious.

HIDE'OUS, Adj. affecting with terror, fear, or horror ; shocking.

HIDE'OUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to frighten or shock.

HIDE'OUSNESS, S. that which renders a person or thing an object of terror.

HID'ER, S. the person that conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

HIEROGLY'PH, or **HIEROGLY'PHIC**, S. an emblem, or picturesque representation of something made use of by the Egyptian priests to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar.

To **HIGGLE**, V. N. to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain.

HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY, Adj. in a confused or disorderly manner.

HIGGLER, S. one who sells provisions.

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provisions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGH, Adj. long upwards; or the distance of the top of a thing from the ground. Elevated in place; exalted: Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind.

HIGH-BORN, Adj. of a race superior to the vulgar; of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, Adj. having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-FED, Adj. pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HIGH-FLIER, S. one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, Adj. elevated; proud. Turgid; extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, Part. extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-METTLED, Adj. proud; not easily governed, or provoked with restraint.

HIGHLAND, S. a place abounding in mountains.

HIGHLANDER, S. one who inhabits the mountains: generally applied to the Scotch who inhabit the mountains in the north and west.

HIGHLY, Adv. lofty, applied to place or situation.

HIGH-MINDED, Adj. proud or arrogant.

HIGHNESS, S. loftiness, or distance from the surface of the earth; title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

HIGH-SEASONED, Adj. warm with spices.

HIGH-STOMACHED, Adj. obstinate; easily provoked; proud.

HIGH-TASTED, Adj. seasoned with hot spices.

HIGH-WATER, S. the utmost swell, or that state the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWAY, S. a great or public road.

HIGHWAYMAN, S. a person who robs on horseback on the public roads.

H I P

HIGH-WROUGHT, Adj. finished to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HILARY, Adj. a term which begins in January, so called from the feast of St. Hilary, celebrated about that time.

HILL, S. an eminence, or heap of earth less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, S. a little hill.

HILLY, Adj. full of hills.

HILT, S. the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a sword.

HIND, Adj. that which is behind another, or backward, opposed to *fore*.

HIND, S. the female of a hart, stag, or red deer. A servant.

To **HINDER**, V. A. to prevent; to delay; to stop, or impede.

HINDER, Adj. that which is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, S. an obstruction, or impediment; any thing which prevents a person from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accomplishing what he intends.

HINDERER, S. any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HINDERMOST, or **HINDMOST**, Adj. the last in order; the farthest off in situation.

HINGE, S. a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and fastens two pieces of board together, so as they may play backwards and forwards without being separated: doors are, by means of this mechanism, hung so as to open and shut. *To be off the hinges*, a phrase, signifying to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

To **HINGE**, V. A. to furnish with or hang upon hinges.

To **HINT**, V. A. to mention imperfectly; to drop a word. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, S. a faint notice given; a suggestion; an intimation.

HIP, S. the joint or fleshy part of the thigh.

HIP, Interj. a word used in calling

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to a person, in order to stop him, or bring him towards one.

HIPSHOT, Adj. having the hip sprained, or out of joint.

HIPWORT, S. a plant.

To **HIRE**, V. A. to procure a thing, for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a person to work a certain time, or do a particular service, for a sum of money.

HIRE, S. money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour or attendance.

HIRELING, S. one who works for wages. A mercenary person.

HIRELING, Adj. serving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the sake of lucre.

HIRER, S. one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the service of another.

HIS, Pronoun possessive, this word is masculine, and shews that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before, and was formerly used in a neutral sense instead of *its*.

To **HISS**, V. N. to make a noise, resembling the noise of a serpent; to explode, or condemn a performance.

HISS, S. a noise made by a serpent and some other animals; censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shewn by hissing.

HIST, Interj. a word used to command silence.

HISTORIAN, S. one who gives an account of facts and events; one who writes history.

HISTORIC, or **HISTORICAL**, Adj. suitable and belonging to history.

HISTORICALLY, Adv. in the manner of history.

HISTORY, S. a narration, or description of the several transactions, actions, or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. *Natural history*, is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, mines, &c.

To **HIT**, V. A. to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance.

HIT, S. a stroke; a lucky chance; success owing to meer accident.

H O C

To **HITCH**, V. N. to be caught as upon a hook; to move by jerks.

HITHER, Adv. to this place, including motion from some other: used in opposition to *thither*.

HITHERMOST, Adj. nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, Adv. to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

HIVE, S. a small convenient house, or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells.

To **HIVE**, V. A. to put into hives.

HIVER, S. one who covers beer with hives.

HOAR, Adj. white; white with frost, or age.

HOARD, S. money, or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To **HOARD**, V. A. to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret.

HOARDER, S. one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

HOARHOUND, S. a plant, so called because its leaves and flower are covered with a hoary colour.

HOARINESS, S. the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, Adj. having the voice rough with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, Adv. speaking with a rough harsh voice or sound.

HOARSENESS, S. roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HOARY, Adj. See *Hear*.

To **HOBBLE**, V. N. to waddle lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches.

HOBBLE, S. a rough, lame, awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, Adv. with halting or awkward gait.

HOBBY-HORSE, S. a stick with which children get astride and ride.

HOBGOBLIN, S. an elf, or chief among the goblins.

HOBNA'IL, S. a nail with a strong head.

HOCK, S. the joint between

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knee and the fetlock ; the fore-end or quarter of a flitch, or the less and bony end of a gammon of bacon ; old strong beer, wine, &c. particularly old, strong Rhenish wine.

HO'CUS POCUS, S. a juggle or cheat. A cant word used by jugglers, practising dexterity of hand.

HOD, S. a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or shoulders to bricklayers, or masons.

HO'DGE-PODGE, S. a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients boiled together.

HOE, S. an instrument used in cutting or scraping up weeds out of the earth.

To HOE, V. A. to weed with a hoe ; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOG, S. a general name for swine, peculiarly applied to a castrated boar. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person.

HO'GGISH, Adj. having the qualities of a hog ; brutish ; greedy ; selfish.

HO'GGISHNESS, S. selfishness ; greediness ; or brutishness.

HO'GSHEAD, S. a vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons.

HO'G-STY, S. the place in which swine are confined.

HO'GWASH, S. the draff or liquor given to swine.

HO'DEN, S. a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To HO'DEN, V. N. to romp indecently ; to behave with levity and wantonness.

To HO'IST, V. A. to lift or raise on high.

To HOLD, V. A. figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to an opinion ; to possess or enjoy. To stop, refrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To persevere or continue in a design ; to solemnize or celebrate. He *held* a feast. To assemble, or collect together. The king *holds* his parliament. To continue in any state ; to retain. To stretch forth, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To last, endure, or remain unbroken.

H O L

HOLD, S. a seizure or grasp ; a prison, or place of custody. A lurking place, the lurking place or den of a wild beast.

HO'LDER, S. one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it ; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease.

HO'LDER-FORTH, S. an haranguer ; one who preaches or speaks in public : a word of contempt.

SOLE, S. a cavity that is narrow and long ; a den ; a cavity made with a borer ; a rent, or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling, or house.

HO'LILY, Adv. in a pious manner.

HO'LINESS, S. an absolute abhorrence of all kinds of sin, and a conformity to the nature and will of God ; being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified ; the title assumed by the pope.

HO'LLAND, S. is one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands. It has the German ocean or North sea to the W. the Zuyder-zee to the N. the same sea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Guelderland, to the E. and is bounded by Duch Brabant and Zealand to the S. It lies between lat. 51 deg. 40 min. and 53 deg. 10 min. N. and from long. 3 deg. 56 min. to 5 deg. 30 min. E. of London : its extent from N. to S. including the isle of Texel, being upwards of 100 miles ; but of irregular breadth, and hardly exceeding 30 where broadest. Holland has the most considerable foreign trade of any province in the world, so that in respect to strength and wealth, it at least equals the other six United Provinces ; having in it, besides many other trading places, the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.

HO'LLAND, S. a fine linen, so called from its being made in Holland.

HO'LLOW, Adj. having the inside or any part scooped out ; having a void space within. Noisy, or like a sound made in some cavity.

HO'LLOW, S. a cavity, or empty space ; a cavern, or den ; a pit,

H O M

passage, or empty space in the inside of a thing.

To **HO'LOW**, V. A. to scoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing; to shout or make a loud noise.

HO'LOWNESS, S. cavity; want of sincerity; deceit; treachery.

HO'LLY, S. a plant, or tree, green all the year round.

HO'LSTER, S. a case for a horse-man's pistol.

HO'LY, Adj. performing every duty of religion, and abstaining entirely from sin; set apart, consecrated, or dedicated to divine uses; pure or without spot.

HOLY GHOST, S. the holy spirit, or second person in the adorable Trinity.

HO'LY-WEEK, S. the week before Easter, so called, because set apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the ensuing festival of Easter, or the resurrection of Christ.

HO'LYDAY, or **HO'LIDAY**, S. a day set apart by the church for commemoration of some saint, or some remarkable particular in the life of Christ; a day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c. a day of gayety and joy.

HO'MAGE, S. the reverence, respect, submission, or fealty professed and performed to a sovereign or superior.

HOME, S. a person's own house.

HOME, Adv. to the house wherein a person lives; to one's own country; fully; closely; to the utmost; to the purpose; to the point designed.

HO'MEBORN, Adj. natural; domestic; or of one's own country.

HO'MEBRED, Adj. native; natural. Figuratively, rude; artless; uncultivated; or not polished by travel.

HO'MELINESS, S. plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HO'MELY, Adj. plain; coarse; rude, or not polished.

HO'MELY, Adv. in a plain manner; coarsely.

HO'ME-MADE, Adj. made in

H O N

our own country, opposed to *foreign*.

HO'MESPUN, Adj. made in one's own country. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance.

HO'MEWARD, or **HO'ME-WARDS**, Adj. towards home; or towards the house wherein a person constantly resides.

HO'MICIDE, S. murder.

HONE, S. a fine sort of whetstone, of different colours, used for setting an edge on penknives and razors.

HO'NEST, Adj. performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

HO'NESTLY, Adv. consistent with justice; consistent with our duty.

HO'NESTY, S. goodness which makes a person prefer his promise or duty to his passion, or interest.

HO'NEY, S. a thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, of a fragrant smell, made by the bee.

HO'NEYBAG, S. the stomach of a bee, wherein the honey is included as in a bag.

HO'NEYCOMB, S. the cells of wax, in which a bee stores its honey.

HO'NEY-MOON, S. the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HO'NEYSUCKLE, S. a plant so called from the sweetness of its odour; it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

HO'NORARY, Adj. done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour.

HO'NOUR, S. dignity, or high rank. A subject of praise; glory. A place, office, or title which attracts esteem and respect; ornament.

To **HO'NOUR**, V. A. to esteem or respect.

HO'NOURABLE, Adj. worthy of respect or reverence.

HO'NOURABLENESS, S. highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY,

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HO'NOURABLY, Adv. with tokens of honour.

HOOD, S. an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it.

To **HO'ODWINK**, V. A. to hinder a person from seeing, by binding something over his eyes.

HOOF, S. the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other animals that feed on grafs.

HO'OFED, Adj. having a hoof.

HOOK, S. any thing bent so as to catch hold. A wire crooked, and barbed at the point, used in fishing. That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence *off the books*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. *By book or crook*, a phrase, signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To **HOOK**, V. A. in fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare.

HO'OKED, Adj. bent; crooked.

HO'OK NOSED, Adj. having a crooked aquiline nose.

HOOP, S. any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels; several circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats.

To **HOOP**, V. A. to put hoops on a cask, or other vessel.

To **HOOP**, V. N. to shout or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

HO'OPING-COUGH, S. a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

To **HOOT**, V. N. to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl.

HOOT, S. a clamour, shout, or noise made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To **HOP**, V. N. to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg.

HOP, S. a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground. A plant, whose flower is

H O R

used as a bitter in brewing, to keep the beer from turning sour.

To **HOP**, V. A. to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops; to leap with one leg.

HOPE, S. that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good.

To **HOPE**, V. N. to expect a future good.

HO'PEFUL, Adj. promising; full of hope or expectation of success.

HO'PEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HO'PELESS, Adj. without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HO'PINGLY, Adv. with hope, or confidence.

HOPPER, S. the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HORIZON, S. the line which terminates or bounds the sight.

HORIZO'NTAL, Adj. near the ground or horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, Adv. in a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, S. a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. An instrument of wind music.

HO'RNBOOK, S. a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HO'RNED, Adj. having, or appearing as having, horns.

HO'RNET, S. a large, strong, stinging fly.

HO'RN-OWL, S. an owl, so called from its having horns.

HO'RNPIPE, S. a jig; so called because formerly danced to an horn.

HO'RNWORK, S. in Fortification, an outwork, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtain.

HO'RNY, Adj. made of, or resembling, horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HO'RRIBLE,

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HORRIBLE, Adj. occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HORRIBLENESS, S. that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c.

HORRIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HORRID, Adj. hideous, shocking.

HORRIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORROR, S. a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation.

HORSE, S. a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage.

To HORSE, V. A. to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back.

HORSEBACK, S. the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HORSEBLOCK, S. a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HORSE-BREAKER, S. one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HORSE-COURSER, S. one that runs, or keeps running horses; a dealer in horses.

HORSE-FLY, S. a fly remarkable for stinging horses.

HORSE-LAUGH, S. a loud, violent, and sometimes affected, laugh.

HORSE-LEECH, S. a great leech, which usually fastens to horses when watering.

HORSELITTER, S. a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

HORSEMAN, S. a rider; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HORSEMANSHIP, S. the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HORSE-PLAY, S. coarse, rough, or violent play.

HORSE-RACE, S. a contest between horses for a prize.

HORSERADISH, S. root of a

H O T

strong poignant taste, used in cookery for a kind of sauce.

HORSESHOE, S. a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse.

HOSE, S. a stocking, or a covering worn on the legs.

HOSIER, S. one who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, Adj. giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew kindness, and give entertainment, to strangers.

HOSPITAL, S. a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.

HOSPITALITY, S. the entertainment of strangers.

HOST, S. a person who keeps an inn; an army; any great number or multitude.

HOSTAGE, S. a person given up as a pledge for the security of the performance of certain conditions.

HOSTESS, S. a woman who keeps a publick house or inn.

HOSTILE, Adj. like an enemy; adverse; opposite.

HOSTILITY, S. open war; violent and vehement opposition.

HOSTLER, S. one who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, Adj. the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful, or vehemently lewd. Violent; furious; ardent.

HOT-BED, S. in Gardening, bed made warm for producing plants, which would not thrive without that contrivance.

HOT-BRAINED, Adj. furious, vehement; passionate.

HOT-HEADED, Adj. vehement or violent in passion; soon provoked.

HOT-HOUSE, S. a house in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.

HOTLY, Adv. with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdness, lust, or lasciviousness.

HOTTENTOTS, S. a country the most southern land of all Africa comprehending the Cape of Good Hope and the other Dutch settlements there.

H O U

there. It is bounded on the N. W. by part of the river Bravaghul; on the N. it extends to the tropic of Capricorn; on the N. E. the river of the Holy Ghost parts it from the empire of Monomotapa. It has the eastern ocean on the E. and S. and the Ethiopic ocean on the W. lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. S. and between long. 15 and 35 deg. E.

HO'VEL, S. a shed open at the sides, covered over head; a mean, low habitation or cottage.

To HO'VER, V. N. to hang in the air over a person's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place.

HOULET, S. a young owl.

HOUD, S. a dog used in hunting.

HOUR, S. the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty minutes.

HOU'R-GLASS, S. an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running through a small aperture out of one glass into another.

HOU'RLY, Adj. and Adv. happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HOUSE, S. a building wherein a person or human creature dwells. Any place of abode. Family race, descendants or kindred.

To HOUSE, V. A. to harbour; to give lodging in a house; to shelter or keep under a roof.

HOU'SE-BREAKER, S. one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HOU'SE-BREAKING, S. the entering another person's house to steal.

HOU'SE-DOG, S. a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HOU'SE-HOLD, S. a family living together in one dwelling-place or house; the management, economy, or government of a family.

HOU'SEHOLDER, S. the master of a family.

HOU'SE-HOLD-STUFF, S. furniture of an house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER, S. one who is

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master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a *lodger*; a woman servant, who has the management of a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, S. hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expence attending the keeping a family.

HOU'SELEEK, S. a plant, so called from growing on the walls or outside roofs of houses.

HOU'SEMAID, S. a female servant, employed in keeping a house clean.

HOU'SEROOM, S. shelter, place, or entertainment in a house.

HOU'SEWARMING, S. a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HOU'SING, S. the trappings or furniture of a saddle.

HOU'SEWIFE, S. the mistress of a family; a kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adv. after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adj. skilled in the management of a family.

HOU'SEWIFERY, S. prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOW, Adv. to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reason; or from what cause; by what means.

HOWBEIT, Adv. nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

HOWD'YE, in what state is your health; a compliment of civility.

HOWE'VER, Adv. in whatsoever manner and degree. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; for all that.

To HOWL, V. N. to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog.

HOWL, S. the cry or noise of a wolf or dog.

HOY, S. a small vessel, that can sail nearer the wind than another vessel.

HU'BBUB, S. a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking

H U M

talking at the same time ; a tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, S. a kind of coarse linen with raised figures.

HU'CKSTER, or **HU'CKSTER-ER**, S. a person that sells goods or wares in small quantities ; a pedlar.

To **HUDDLE**, V. A. to dress in a hurry, or put one's cloaths on carelessly and in haste.

HUE, S. colour.

HUFF, S. a severe and insolent reprimand.

To **HUFF**, V. A. to hector, or treat with insolence ; to chide or reprimand with insolence or severity.

HU'FFER, S. a boaster or bully.

HU'FFISH, Adj. with arrogance, insolence, or braggings.

HU'FFISHNESS, S. noisy bluster ; insolent pride.

To **HUG**, V. A. to press close in an embrace.

HUG, S. an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, S. large, applied to size, generally including excess ; vast or immense.

HU'GELY, Adv. in an extensive manner ; immensely, or enormously, applied to size.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, S. secrecy ; in a bye place.

HU'LK, S. the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty.

HULL, S. the husk, or outward covering of corn or any other thing ; the body of a ship.

To **HUM**, V. A. to make a noise like bees.

HUM, S. the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees.

HU'MAN, Adj. having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man ; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'NE, Adj. kind ; civil ; good-natured ; benevolent ; ready to do good offices.

HUMA'NELY, Adv. in a kind, civil, compassionate, or benevolent manner.

HUMA'NITY, S. the nature of man. The exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues.

To **HUMA'NIZE**, V. A. to

H U M

soften or render susceptible of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, S. the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HU'MANLY, Adv. after the manner, or according to the power of men.

HU'M-BIRD, or **HU'MMING-BIRD**, S. one of the smallest birds we know of, so called from its humming sounds.

HU'MBLE, Adj. having a modest or low opinion of one's own abilities ; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others.

To **HU'MBLE**, V. A. to destroy or diminish a person's pride ; to make less arrogant ; to make submissive ; to mortify ; to subdue.

HU'MBLE-BEE, S. a wild bee, so called from its buzzing.

HU'MBLY, Adv. with a proper deference and submission to others ; without pride.

HU'MDRUM, Adj. dull ; stupid.

HU'MID, Adj. moist ; or having the power to wet ; wet.

HUMIDITY, S. moisture, or wet.

HUMILIA'TION, S. mortification, or a sense and expression of our defects or unworthiness ; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, S. a disposition of mind, wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, and attentive to instruction.

HU'MOR, or **HU'MOUR**, S. moisture ; any fluid body. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion of the mind ; any odd medley of ideas which extort a smile, or raise a laugh ; pleasantry ; jocular.

HU'MORIST, S. one who conducts his actions by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

HU'MOROUS, Adj. pleasant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a jocular or pleasant manner.

HU'MOROUSNESS, S. fickleness of temper.

HU'MORSOME, Adj. peevish ;

H U N

odd; of a changeable disposition.

To **HU'MOUR**, V. A. to please or soothe.

HU'MP-BACK, S. a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of a bump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

HU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. having a hump, or a crooked back.

HU'NDRED, Adj. a number consisting of ten times ten.

HU'NDREDTH, Adj. the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety nine placed before it.

HU'NGARY, kingdom of, in Europe. It has its name from the Huns, a Scythian or Tartar nation, who possessed themselves of this part of the country, when the whole was over-run by the barbarous northern nations, upon the decline of the Roman empire. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 deg. N. and between long. 16 and 23 deg. E. It is bounded on the S. by the river Drave, or Draw, which divides it from Sclavonia; to the E. by Servia; on the N. by Wallachia, Transylvania, and the Carpathian mountains, the last separating it from Poland; to the W. by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria. Its dimensions are said to be 240 miles long, and 235 broad. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary: the Upper being that part beyond the Danube, towards Poland, Transylvania; and the Lower on the S. W. side of the same river. No soil can be more fruitful, producing corn in such abundance, that it is said to be six times as cheap as in England; though generally much inferior to ours both in body and in quality.

HU'NGER, S. the pain felt on fasting long; a desire of food.

To **HU'NGER**, V. N. to be desirous of eating.

HU'NGRILY, Adv. with a keen appetite; or like a person who wanteth food.

HU'NGRY, Adj. wanting food.

HUNKS, S. a person who is covetous of money, and spends very little; a miser.

To **HUNT**, V. A. to chase wild animals; to pursue with dogs.

H U S

HUNT, S. a pack of hounds. The common *bunt*. A chase after wild animals.

HU'NTER, S. one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise, a dog that scents, or is used in pursuing beasts of prey; a swift and strong horse that is fit to follow the chase.

HU'NTRESS, S. a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

HU'NTSMAN, S. one who diverts himself in chasing animals; a servant who has the direction of a chase.

HURDLE, S. frames of split timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or plaited together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gap in a hedge.

To **HURL**, V. A. to throw, cast or drive any thing with violence. To play at casting or hurling a ball.

HU'RLER, S. one who plays at hurling a ball.

HU'RLY, or **HU'RLY-BURLY**, S. a tumult, uproar, or bustle.

HU'RRICANE, a furious storm arising from an opposition of several winds peculiar to the southern hemisphere.

To **HURRY**, V. A. to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace; to do a thing in haste.

HURRY, S. a tumult; a confusion attended with haste; a hasty or violent emotion of mind.

To **HURT**, V. A. to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage.

HURT, S. damage; mischief; or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

HU'RTFUL, Adj. mischievous; pernicious.

HU'RTFULLY, Adv. in a mischievous, or pernicious manner.

HU'RTLEBERRY, S. the *bilberry*.

HU'SBAND, S. a man married to a woman. An *œconomist*, or one who understands and practises frugality.

To **HU'SBAND**, V. A. to marry, or supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground.

HU'SBANDLESS,

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HU'SBANDLESS, Adj. without a husband.

HU'SBANDLY, Adv. in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDMAN, S. a farmer or tiller of ground.

HU'SBANDRY, S. tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parsimony, or a careful management of money or time.

To **HUSH**, V. A. to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

HU'SH-MONEY, S. money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, S. the outmost covering of fruit or corn.

To **HUSK**, V. A. to strip off the outward covering from corn or fruit.

HU'SKY, Adj. abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HU'SSY, S. [a corruption of *huswife*, used in an ill sense] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, S. a court of Common Pleas held before the lord mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city.

To **HU'STLE**, V. A. to shake together.

HU'SWIFE, S. a woman that is either a bad manager, or a person of infamous character; an economist, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. Johnson observes, that it is common to use *housewife* in a good sense, but *huswife* or *buffy* in a bad one.

HUT, S. a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, S. a corn chest; a kind of house, with a wired door, otherwise resembling a chest, used to keep rabbits in.

HUZZA', Interj. a shout or cry of joy.

HY'ACINTH, S. a flower.

HYMEN, S. the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage.

HYMENE'AL, or **HYMENE'AN**, Adj. relating or belonging to marriage.

HYMN, S. a religious song or ode.

HYPERBO'LIC, or **HYPERBO-**

J A C

LICAL, Adj. exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPO'CRISY, S. to pass for religious and good, without really being either.

HY'POCRITE, S. one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, without being really either devout or moral.

HY'SSOP, S. a plant; the branches were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the Scriptures allude in several places.

HYSTERIC, or **HYSTERICAL**, S. troubled with fits, proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERIC'S, S. fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

J A C

I Is the ninth letter of the English alphabet, considered both as a vowel and a consonant. The consonant is called a *jod*.

To **JA'BBER**, V. N. to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, or so as not to be understood.

JA'BBERER, S. one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JACK, S. [the diminutive of John] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. The instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned; a young pike fish. Joined to the name of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *jack-ass*; a small bowl.

JACKA'L, S. a small animal, said to start prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LA'NTHORN, S. a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance.

JACKANAPES, S. a monkey ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, pert, impertinent fellow.

JACKBOOTS, S. large thigh boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JACKDAW, S. a blackish bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JACKET, S. a short coat,

J A M

kind of waistcoat, worn by women for the upper part of their riding dress.

JACK-KETCH, S. a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JACK-PUDDING, S. a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

JADE, S. a horse of no spirit or value; a hired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character.

To **JADE**, V. N. to tire or make weary; to overbear or harass like a horse that is over ridden.

JADISH, Adj. mischievous, applied to the qualities of a vicious horse. Unchaste, applied to women.

To **JAG**, V. A. to hack or cut into flits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAGGY, Adj. of an uneven surface.

JAGGEDNESS, S. unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAIL, S. a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JAIL-BIRD, S. a person who has been confined in a prison for some crime.

JAILER, S. one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, S. a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and deposit their excrements, called by Londoners an *house of office*.

JALLAP, S. a firm and solid root of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acid taste, used as a purge.

JAM, S. conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. A raspberry jam.

JAMAICA, S. one of the Greater Antilles of the West Indies, and in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. It lies between lat. 17 and nearly 19 deg. N. and between long. 76 and 79 deg. W. It is in length from E. to W. 140 English miles, and about 60 in breadth from N. to S. Its form oval. This island is of great importance to the crown of Great Britain, not only for its trade, but for its situation in the very heart of the Spanish dominions in America; so that no

J A V

vessel can come to or go from the continent, but must necessarily sail within sight of Jamaica. It abounds with several fine bays, which are convenient and safe for any number of shipping.

To **JANGLE**, V. A. to quarrel, or bicker in words.

JANGLER, S. a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

J'NTY, or **JAUNTY**, Adj. showy, or carelessly adorned.

J'NUARY, S. the first month of the year, so named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

J'PAN, S. is an empire of the East Indies, in Asia, divided into several distinct kingdoms under one monarch of the whole. It is the most easterly part in all our hemisphere; and consequently the place where the rising sun is first seen, at least eight hours before us. It consists of several large islands, besides many small ones, lying between lat. 30 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 144 deg. E.

J'PAN, S. wood varnished and raised in figures, painted in gold and other colours.

To **JAPAN**, S. to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish.

JAPA'NNER, S. one skilled in varnishing.

To **JAR**, V. A. to make a disagreeable harsh tone. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent; to quarrel or dispute.

JAR, S. a disagreeable, harsh, untoneable sound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or state of discord. An earthen vessel.

J'RGON, S. inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the use of words without ideas.

J'SMINE, S. [pronounced *jessamine*] a tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves, bearing a white sweet-scented flower.

J'SPER, S. a hard stone of a bright, beautiful, green colour.

J'VELIN, S. a spear or half pike, with an iron pointed head: formerly used either by foot or horse.

Y **JAUNDICE**,

JAU'NDICE, S. a disease greatly injuring the functions of the body, and rendering the skin of a yellow colour.

JAU'NDICED, Adj. affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, V. N. to wander about.

JAUNT, S. a ramble, flight, or excursion.

JAW, S. the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

JAY, S. a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

ICE, S. water or other liquor frozen hard by cold.

ICEHOUSE, S. a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

ICELAND, S. so called from its extreme coldness, a large island in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark. It lies between lat. 64 and 67 deg. and between long. 10 and 27 deg. W. about 500 miles W. of Norway, and nearly the same from the most northern isles of Scotland. In the N. part of this island, for two months, the sun never goes entirely below the horizon; and one half of it remains above the same during the longest day, from ten at night till two in the morning, when it rises quite above the horizon. And in the winter, for the space of two months, it does not rise entirely above the horizon; but one half of it is only to be seen from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when it sets entirely. The natives live in little huts covered with turf, and half under ground.

ICICLE, S. a shoot or thread of ice hanging down from any high place.

ICINESS, S. the state of water grown hard by cold.

ICY, Adj. full of, or covered with, ice. Cold; frosty.

IDE'A, S. perception, thought, or understanding; the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion.

IDE'AL, Adj. mental; intellectual; existing in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, Adv. mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or **IDE'NTICAL**, Adj. the same; implying the same thing, or the same idea.

IDE'NTITY, S. sameness.

ID'IDIOM, S. a manner of speaking, or phrase peculiar to any particular language.

ID'IDOT, S. a changeling, or one who has not the use of reason.

ID'IDOTISM, S. weakness of understanding, or want of reason.

IDLE, Adj. lazy; averse to labour. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless. Trifling, or of no importance.

ID'LER, S. a person who passes his time in idleness, or without employment.

To IDLE, V. N. to pass time in laziness or without employment.

ID'LENESSE, S. aversion to labour, or employment.

ID'LY, Adv. lazily; in a foolish or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit.

ID'OL, S. an image worshipped as a god; a counterfeit, image, or resemblance.

ID'OLATER, S. one who pays divine worship to images, or transfers the homage due to the Creator unto a creature.

ID'OLATROUS, Adj. tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

ID'OLATRY, S. the worship of images; the act of making any image to represent the Deity.

To IDOLIZE, V. A. to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

JE'ALOUS, Adj. suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married person's affections; fond; emulous, or prosecuting with a kind of rivalry; full of suspicion.

JE'ALOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person; extremely cautious, vigilant, or zealous.

JE'ALOUSY, S. a state of mind wherein a lover imagines himself not equally

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equally beloved, or a married person who suspects the husband or wife not faithful to the marriage bed; a suspicious fear.

To JEER, V. N. to scoff; to mock; to railly, or treat with ridicule.

JEER, S. a displeasing jest or scoff.

JEERER, S. one who scoffs or mocks a person.

JEERINGLY, Adv. in a scornful or contemptuous manner.

JEHOVAH, S. the proper name of God in the Hebrew.

JEJU'NE, Adj. wanting, empty, or void. Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

JE'OPARDY, S. hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger.

JE'RICHO, S. once a large, populous, and royal city of Judæa. It lies twenty-three miles almost E. from Jerusalem.

To JERK, V. A. to strike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, S. a blow given with a kind of a spring and forcible quickness; a sudden spring.

JERSEY, S. one of the islands and old remains of the duchy of Normandy, in France, belonging ever since the Conquest to the English crown. It lies in the English channel, pretty near the coast of France, in lat. 49 deg. 7 min. N. and long. 2 deg. 46 min. W. from the meridian of London; eighteen miles W. of Normandy, and eighty-four S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is not above twelve English miles in length; and its greatest breadth at each extremity is but between six and seven, being about thirty in circuit. The inhabitants are computed to be about 60,000. French is the language both of the pulpit and the bar. The chief officer, who represents the king's person, is the governor.

JESSAMINE, S. See *Jasmine*.

JE'RU'SALEM, S. the capital of Judæa or Palestine, in Asia. It was very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country. But all this glory has long since been laid in the

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dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not be left upon another."

It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant sea, and ninety-four S. of Damascus; and stands on a high rock, the ascents to which, on all sides, are exceeding steep, except that on the N. and surrounded with a deep valley encompassed with hills.

JE'RU'SALEM-ARTICHOKE, S. a species of sun-flower, or helianthus, which is propagated for the sake of its roots, by some esteemed equal with potatoes.

To JEST, V. N. to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false, purely to divert another.

JEST, S. any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts, or raises laughter; the object of mirth or laughter.

JE'STER, S. one given to witty turns in expression, or to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns, or odd pranks.

JE'SUIT, S. a religious of the society of Jesus, an order first founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, and confirmed by pope Paul III. anno 1540.

JE'SUITICAL, Adj. belonging to the jesuits; after the manner of the jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JET, S. a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay.

To JET, V. N. to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out.

JE'TTY, Adj. as black as jet.

JE'WEL, S. any ornament of great value; a gem or precious stone.

JE'WELLER, S. one who deals in precious stones.

JE'WS-EARS, S. a rough, tough,

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and thin fungus, so called from a resemblance of the human ear.

JE'WS-HARP, S. a kind of musical instrument, used by the vulgar, made of steel, held against the teeth, and sounded by the motion of a spring.

IF, Conj. granting or allowing a thing; supposing; provided; upon condition.

IG'NIS FATUUS, S. *Will with the wisp*, or *Jack with a lantern*.

IGNO'BLE, Adj. mean, or not belonging to the nobility. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour.

IGNO'BLY, Adv. in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMI'NIOUS, Adj. disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause loss of fame.

IG'NOMINY, S. loss of fame, or honour; disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IG'NORANCE, S. want of knowledge, or instruction; unskilfulness.

IG'NORANT, Adj. unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge.

IG'NORANTLY, Adv. without knowledge, learning, or design.

JIG, S. a light, careless, quick dance or tune.

To **JIG**, V. N. to dance a jig.

JILT, S. a woman who receives the addresses of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him.

To **JILT**, V. A. to deceive a man by flattering his love, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To **JINGLE**, V. A. to clink, or make a noise like money or other sounding metal flung on a stone or other hard body.

J'NGLE, S. the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body.

ILL, Adj. inconsistent with our duty; contrary to good; sick or disordered.

ILL, S. an action contrary to our duty, either to God or man; wickedness; a misfortune.

ILL, Adv. not well or rightly. Defect, or something bad and impro-

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per, either in quality or condition.

ILLE'GAL, Adj. contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, S. the quality of being unlawful or contrary to law.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, S. the state of a bastard; the state of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, Adj. unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To **ILLEGI'TIMATE**, V. A. in Law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, Adv. not in wedlock.

ILL-FA'VOURED, Adj. ugly or deformed.

ILL-FA'VOUREDLY, Adv. with ugliness or deformity.

ILL-FA'VOUREDNESS, S. ugliness or deformity.

ILLI'BERAL, Adj. wanting generosity, or gentility.

ILLI'BERALLY, Adv. in a mean or disingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, Adj. unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLI'TERATE, Adj. without having received any improvements by learning or instruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, S. having never received any improvements from learning.

ILLNESS, S. sickness or disorder.

ILL-NA'TURE, S. the disposition whereby a person is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another.

ILL-NA'TURED, Adj. habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous.

ILL-NA'TUREDLY, Adv. in a peevish, froward, mischievous manner.

To **ILLU'MINE**, or **ILLU'MINATE**, V. A. to enlighten, or supply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty.

ILLUMINA'TOR, S. one who gives light; one who explains a difficult passage in an author.

ILLU'SION, S. a false shew or appearance; error occasioned by false appearance.

To **ILLU'STRATE**, V. A. to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively,

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ratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRATION, S. the rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood; an exposition, or explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, Adj. noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, Adv. in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

IMAGE, S. the appearance of any object; an idea impressed by outward objects on the mind; a representation of any thing expressed either in painting, sculpture, &c. or a statue made to represent, and be worshipped as a god.

To **IMAGE**, V. A. to form a representation, likeness, or idea of a thing in the mind.

IMAGERY, S. statues or pictures. A resemblance.

IMAGINARY, Adj. existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMAGINATION, S. fancy; the power of representing things absent; a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind.

To **IMAGINE**, V. N. to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive, or plot.

IMBECILITY, S. frailty, or weakness of mind or body.

To **IMBIBE**, V. A. to drink, or draw in; to admit into the mind.

To **IMBITTER**, V. A. to make bitter; to deprive of happiness or pleasure.

To **IMBODY**, V. A. to cover with, or thicken to a body; to bring together into one mass or company; to inclose.

To **IMBOLDEN**, V. A. to raise to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To **IMBOW**, V. A. to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

To **IMBOWER**, V. A. to cover with a bower; to cover with branches or trees.

To **IMBRUE**, V. A. to steep, soak, or wet much and long.

IMITABLE, Adj. worthy of be-

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ing resembled or imitated; possible to be imitated or copied.

To **IMITATE**, V. A. to copy; to counterfeit.

IMITATION, S. the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else.

IMITATIVE, Adj. inclined to imitate; copied from, or resembling.

IMITATOR, S. one who copies from, and endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, Adj. without spot, stain, or crime; pure, or clear.

IMMATERIAL, Adj. spiritual; distinct from, and not consisting of matter; of no importance, or weight.

IMMATERIALLY, Adv. in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATURE, Adj. not ripe; not perfect; too early or before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, Adv. too soon; before ripe, complete, or existent.

IMMEASURABLE, Adj. not to be measured; not to be conceived.

IMMEASURABLY, Adv. beyond all measure; beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMEDIATE, Adj. to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by second causes. Instant or present, applied to time.

IMMEDIATELY, Adv. instantly; without delay.

IMMEMORIAL, Adj. not within the memory of any person living; so ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty.

IMMEINSE, Adj. unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMMEINSENITY, S. unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMMEINSENABLE, Adj. impossible to be measured; infinite.

IMMEINSENABILITY, S. impossibility of being measured.

To **IMMERSE**, V. A. to sink deep or cover; to plunge, sink, or keep depressed.

IMMERSION, S. plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its surface; sinking or being sunk

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sunk in liquor below its surface.
Overwhelmed.

IMMETHO'DICAL, Adj. without order, regularity, or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, Adv. in an irregular manner.

IMMINENT, Adj. hanging over one's head; threatening; near: applied always to something ill.

IMMOBILITY, S. a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of motion; a state of rest.

IMMODERATE, Adj. excessive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMODERATELY, Adv. in an excessive-degree or manner.

IMMODEST, Adj. unchaste, or inconsistent with modesty; obscene.

IMMODESTY, S. want of modesty, or of a regard to chastity and decency.

IMMORAL, Adj. inconsistent with, or contrary to the laws of, morality; bad or unjust.

IMMORALITY, S. an action inconsistent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMORTAL, Adj. not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, S. a state which has no end; an exemption from death.

IMMORTALLY, Adv. so as never to die or cease.

To IMMORTALIZE, V. A. to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the same of a person endless.

IMMORTALLY, Adv. without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMOVEABLE, Adj. not to be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be shaken or affected.

IMMOVEABLY, Adv. in a state not to be shaken or affected.

IMMUNITY, S. discharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMURE, V. A. to inclose within a wall; to imprison; to confine.

IMMUTABILITY, S. freedom from change or alteration.

IMMUTABLE, Adj. not subject to change or alter.

IMMUTABLY, Adv. without altering or changing; in a manner

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not subject to change or alter.

IMP, S. an inferior devil; an emissary of the devil.

To IMPAIR, V. A. to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse.

IMPA'LPABLE, Adj. not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

To IMPART, V. A. to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPA'RTIAL, S. just; without any bias, or undue influence.

IMPARTIALITY, S. distributing justice without any bias, or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPARTIALLY, Adv. in a manner free from any bias.

IMPA'SSABLE, Adj. not to be passed.

IMPA'TIENCE, S. inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPA'TIENT, Adj. not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, Adv. with great eagerness, or longing desire.

To IMPEACH, V. A. to hinder. In Law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPEACHMENT, S. a public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPEDE, V. A. to hinder; to stop.

IMPE'DIMENT, S. an hindrance, obstacle, or motive which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible.

To IMPEL, V. A. to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

To IMPE'ND, V. N. to hang over, threaten, or be near: generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, Adj. suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPENETRABILITY, S. the quality of being not pierceable.

IMPE'NETRABLE, Adj. not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not to be known or discovered. Not to be moved, or affected,

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IMPE'NETRABLY, Adv. not to be removed.

IMPE'NITENCE, or **IMPE'NITENCY**, S. a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, Adj. not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, Adv. without repentance, or shewing any sorrow for sin.

IMPE'RATIVE, Adj. commanding, or expressing command.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, Adj. not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPER'FECT, Adj. not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE'CTION, S. a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPER'FECTLY, Adv. not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPERIAL, Adj. possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper.

IMPERIOUS, Adj. commanding in an haughty and insolent manner; over-bearing; powerful; proud.

IMPERIOUSLY, Adv. with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS, S. the exercise of authority; a rigid, haughty, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or **IMPE'RTINENCY**, S. that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesome-ness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPE'RTINENT, Adj. of no relation to the matter in hand; of no

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weight; troublesome by enquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT, S. a person who is troublesome by enquiring into, or meddling with things that do not concern him.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, Adv. without relation to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by enquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPE'RVIOUS, Adj. not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible.

IMPETUO'SITY, S. excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE'TUOUS, Adj. violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, Adv. in a violent or furious manner.

IMPI'ETY, S. a state of open opposition to the laws of God, attended with want of reverence, and a neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligious.

IM'PIOUS, Adj. without devotion; without reverence to God, or religious duties.

IM'PIOUSLY, Adv. in a profane, wicked manner.

IMPLACABI'LITY, S. the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLA'CABLE, Adj. not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLA'CABLY, Adv. with malice or anger not to be pacified.

To **IMPLA'NT**, V. A. to establish or fix on the mind, &c.

IM'PLEMENT, S. any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLICA'TION, S. an inference included in an argument, but not expressed.

IMPLI'CITLY, Adv. by inference, but not expressed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To **IMPLO'RE**, V. A. to entreat with prayers; to ask or beg with great earnestness and submission.

To **IM'PLY**, V. A. to include as a consequence, but not in express terms.

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IMPO'LTIC, or **IMPOLI'TI-CAL**, Adj. not using forecast; indiscreet.

IMPOLI'TICALLY, or **IMPO-LITICLY**, Adv. without art, or discretion; without guarding against the bad consequences of an action; imprudently.

To **IMPORT**, V. A. to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. To imply, mean, or signify; to produce as a consequence.

IMPORT, S. moment; weight, or consequence; tendency. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, Adj. that which may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, S. the meaning or signification of a word; a matter, subject, or affair; consequence, value, or moment.

IMPORTANT, Adj. of great weight, moment, or consequence.

IMPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of bringing goods into one kingdom from another.

IMPORTUNATE, Adj. requesting with great earnestness and frequency.

IMPORTUNATELY, Adv. with incessant and earnest request.

To **IMPORTU'NE**, V. A. to request with earnestness and frequency; to teize or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTU'NITY, S. earnest and incessant entreaty.

To **IMPO'SE**, V. A. to lay on as a burthen; to exact as a punishment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive.

IMPOSITION, S. the act of laying or putting any thing on another. *Imposition* of hands. Constraint or oppression; a cheat, trick, or imposture.

IMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. not to be done, attained, or practised.

IMPOSSIBILITY, S. being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

IM'POST, S. a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandize,

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To **IMPO'STHUMATE**, V. N. to gather, or form like matter.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, S. forming an abscess; gathering.

IMPO'STHUME, S. a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, S. one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

IM' O'STURE, S. a cheat.

IMPOTENCE, or **IM'POTEN-CY**, S. want of power, either of body or mind.

IMPOTENT, Adj. not able nor having sufficient strength to perform a thing; weak; disabled by nature or disease; without the power of generation.

IMPOTENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews want of power.

To **IM'POVERISH**, V. A. to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IM'POVERISHMENT, S. want of riches; mean and low circumstances.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, Adj. not to be done or practised.

To **IMPRECATE**, V. A. to pray for evil to befall one's self or others; to curse.

IMPRECATION, S. a curse.

IMPRECATORY, Adj. containing wishes of evil, or curses.

IMPRE'GNABLE, Adj. not to be stormed, or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

To **IMPRE'GNATE**, V. A. to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, or fill, applied to fluids.

IMPREGNA'TION, S. the act of making fruitful, applied to animals.

To **IMPRE'SS**, V. A. to force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier. To fix deep on the mind.

IMPRE'SSION, S. a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another, a stamp, or mark made by pressure, operation or influence. An edition, or a number of books printed at one time.

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To **IMPRINT**, V. A. to mark any substance by pressure; to stamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To **IMPRISON**, V. A. to confine in a prison; to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRISONMENT, S. the act of confining a person in prison; the state of a person or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABILITY, S. want of likelihood; impossibility of being proved.

IMPROBABLE, Adj. unlikely.

IMPROBABLY, Adv. in such a manner as cannot be proved.

IMPROBITY, S. want of honesty.

IMPROPER, Adj. not fit or qualified; not suited to the use it is designed for.

IMPROPERLY, Adv. in a manner not fit or adapted to its end; unseasonable; in an inaccurate manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason, or the nature of things.

IMPROPRIETY, S. any thing which is unfit for the end it is assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar.

To **IMPROVE**, V. A. to advance or raise a thing from a bad state to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodness, or learning.

IMPROVEMENT, S. the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state; advancement in learning.

IMPROVIDENT, Adj. without foresight or caution; without regard or preparation for any future calamity.

IMPROVIDENTLY, Adv. without care or caution to prevent or prepare against any future calamity.

IMPRUDENCE, S. wanting judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

IMPUDENCE, or **IMPUDENCY**, S. want of modesty; the quality of doing amiss, without any regard to

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the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

IMPUDENT, Adj. not affected with shame for having done amiss; persisting in a fault with boasting; wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, Adv. in a shameless manner; without modesty.

IMPULSE, S. the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind.

IMPUSSION, S. the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPUUNITY, S. freedom from punishment; exemption from the punishment due to crimes.

IMPURE, Adj. not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or drossy, applied to liquors.

IMPURELY, Adv. with immodesty, or unchastity. With foulness, applied to liquors.

IMPURENESS, or **IMPUURITY**, S. want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires; an act of unchastity. Foulness, applied to liquors.

IMPUTABLE, Adj. that which may be laid to a person's charge; accusable.

IMPUTATION, S. the act of charging with ill; censure, reproach, or accusation.

To **IMPUTE**, V. A. to charge with; to accuse, or attribute.

IN, Prep. applied to place, signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present.

INABILITY, S. want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular action or design.

INACCESSIBLE, Adj. not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INACCURACY, S. want of exactness.

INACCURATE, Adj. wanting accuracy, or exactness.

INACTION, S. cessation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INACTIVE,

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INA'CTIVE, Adj. idle ; lazy ; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, Adv. in a lazy, sluggish manner.

INA'CTIVITY, S. a state where- in a person ceases from labour or ac- tion ; idleness ; rest.

INA'DEQUATE, Adj. not equal to the purpose ; defective.

INA'DEQUATELY, Adv. de- fectively ; imperfectly ; incompletely.

INADVE'RTENCE, or **INAD- VE'RTENCY**, S. want of care, at- tention, or deliberation ; an act, or the effect, of negligence, or inatten- tion.

INADVE'RTENT, Adj. without care or attention ; negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, Adv. in a careless or negligent manner ; without attention or deliberation.

INA'MORATO, S. a rapturous lover.

INA'NIMATE, or **INA'NIMAT- ED**, Adj. void of life ; not actuated by a soul.

INAN'I'TION, S. emptiness ; ap- plied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fulness.

INA'NITY, S. emptiness ; space void of matter.

INA'PPLICABLE, Adj. not prop- er for a particular use ; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICA'TION, S. want of industry in business or study ; want of attention.

INARTI'ULATE, Adj. not ut- tered with distinctness.

INARTI'ULATELY, Adv. in a confused manner of utterance.

INARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of art. Simple, plain.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. with- out art.

INATTE'NTION, S. want of at- tention ; negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, Adj. without regarding ; neglecting or disregarding any thing.

To INAU'GURATE, V. A. to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king.

INAUGURA'TION, S. investing

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a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAUSP'ICIOUS, Adj. ill-omen- ed ; unlucky ; unfortunate.

INBO'RN, Adj. born within ; in- nate ; implanted by nature.

INCANTA'TION, S. charms or enchantment.

INCAPABILITY, S. natural in- ability, or feebleness ; a legal disqua- lification.

INCA'PABLE, Adj. wanting pow- er to apprehend, learn, or understand. Not able to receive or perform.

To INCAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, S. want of power of mind or body ; wanting any ne- cessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or under- standing.

INCARCERA'TION, S. the act of confining in prison ; the state of imprisonment.

To INCAR'NATE, V. A. to cloath or embody with flesh.

INCARNA'TION, S. the act of assuming a body, applied in Divinity to that of Christ.

INCA'RNATIVE, Adj. that which produces or generates flesh.

To INCA'SE, V. A. to cover, inclose, or wrap as in a case.

INCAU'TIOUS, Adj. careless or heedless.

INCE'NDIARY, S. one who ma- liciously and wilfully sets towns or houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions ; one who causes commotions in a state, or promotes quarrels between private persons.

IN'CENSE, S. a perfume offered up in sacrifice.

To INCENSE, V. A. to kindle or provoke the anger of a person.

INCE'NTIVE, S. that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger ; a motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCENTIVE, Adj. acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'RTITUDE, S. want of cer- tainty.

INCE'SSANT, Adj. continually ; without intermission.

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INCE'SSANTLY, Adv. without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

IN'CEST, S. the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCE'STUOUS, Adj. guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCE'STUOUSLY, Adv. in an incestuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, S. a measure supposed equal to three barley corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

INCIDENT, Adj. happening without expectation or being foreseen; happening, or liable to befall.

INCIDENT, S. something that happens besides the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event.

INCIDENTAL, Adj. happening without being foreseen, expected, or intended; casual.

INCIDENTLY, Adv. occasionally; by the way; by the bye.

INCISION, S. a cut, or wound made by a sharp instrument.

INCISIVE, Adj. having the quality of cutting or separating.

To INCITE, V. A. to stir up; to push forward in a design; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCITEMENT, S. a motive which urges a person to action.

INCIVILITY, S. want of complaisance; rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, S. want of clemency or mercy; cruelty, or harshness of treatment.

INCLEMENT, Adj. not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe, or bad weather.

INCLINABLE, Adj. having a propensity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINATION, S. tendency towards any point, or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action.

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To INCLINE, V. N. to bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

To INCLUDE, V. A. to inclose, or shut in. Figuratively, to imply; to comprise, comprehend, or contain.

INCLUSIVE, Adj. inclosed; contained; comprehended in any sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, Adv. comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCO'G, Adv. in a private manner; in such a manner as shews that a person would not be known.

INCO'GNITO, Adv. See *Incog*.

INCOHERENCE, or **INCOHERENCY**, S. not connected together, or depending on each other; inconsistency; want of cohesion.

INCOHERENT, Adj. not following as a consequence; inconsistent; without cohesion.

INCOHERENTLY, Adv. inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, Adj. not to be consumed by fire.

IN'COME, S. that which an estate or post produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

To INCOMMODE, V. A. to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; to affect with trouble.

INCOMMODIOUS, Adj. inconvenient; vexatious, or troublesome.

INCOMMODITY, S. an inconvenience.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, S. not to be imparted to another.

INCOMMUNICABLE, Adj. not to be imparted; not to be expressed or explained by words.

INCOMMUNICABLY, Adv. not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in such a manner as cannot be expressed or explained.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, Adj. reserved.

INCO'MPARABLE, Adj. so excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond competition.

INCO'MPARABLY, Adv. beyond comparison or competition; excellently.

INCOMPATIBILITY, S. not possible

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possible to exist, or to be reconciled, with another; inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, Adj. impossible to subsist with something else; inconsistent with something else; irreconcilable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, Adv. inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY, S. inability.

INCO'MPETENT, Adj. not sufficient.

INCO'MPETENTLY, Adv. unsuitably; in such a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLE'TE, Adj. not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, S. imperfection; the state of a thing which is not finished.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, S. not perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. not capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCONCEI'VABLE, or **INCONCEP'TIBLE**, Adj. not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONGRUENCE, S. want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRU'ITY, S. unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety; absurdity.

INCONGRUOUS, Adj. unsuitable; inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRU'OUSLY, Adv. improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCONSIDERABLE, Adj. unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSIDERATE, Adj. without regard to the nature or consequences of our actions; careless; rash.

INCONSIDERATELY, Adv. in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSI'STENT, Adj. not to be reconciled with. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, Adv. ab-

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surdly; unreasonably; self contradictory; in a manner opposite or incompatible with any thing else.

INCONSO'LABLE, Adj. not to be comforted.

INCO'NSTANCY, S. unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCO'NSTANT, Adj. not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONTE'STABLE, Adj. not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTE'STABLY, Adv. not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCO'NTINENCE, or **INCO'NTINENCY**, S. indulging unlawful desires; lust.

INCO'NTINENT, Adj. unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCO'NTINENTLY, Adv. unchastely; without delay; immediately.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, Adj. so plain or certain as to admit no dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, or **INCONVE'NIENCY**, S. unsuitableness, or unsuitableness.

INCONVE'NIENT, Adj. disadvantageous; unfit; unseasonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, Adv. in a manner not fit and suitable; unseasonably.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. not to be altered or changed.

INCORPORA'LITY, S. not consisting of body or matter.

To INCORPORATE, V. A. to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inseparably; to form into a company, society, or body politic; to unite or associate.

INCORPORATE, Adj. not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, S. the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by charter, adoption, union, or association.

INCORPO'REAL, Adj. not consisting

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sitting of matter or body ; spiritual.
INCORPO'REALLY, Adv. without body.

INCORRE'CT, Adj. not accurate or nicely finished ; imperfect ; faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, Adv. in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, S. having faults that are not amended.

INCOR'RIGIBLE, Adj. bad beyond the power of being made better by correction ; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCOR'RIGIBLENESS, S. obstinately bad.

INCOR'RIGIBLY, Adv. bad to such a degree, as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, Adj. free from any foulness or sin ; of pure and honest manners ; of integrity above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, S. the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. not capable of decay or corruption.

To **INCRE'ASE**, V. N. to grow more in number, or greater in bulk ; to receive addition.

INCRE'ASE, S. the state of growing more, applied to number ; or of growing greater, applied to bulk ; any thing which is added to the original stock ; gain ; produce.

INCREDIBILITY, S. the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, Adj. surpassing belief ; not worthy of belief.

INCREDU'LITY, S. not believing sufficient proofs.

INCREDULOUS, Adj. not believing arguments sufficient to demand assent.

To **INCRU'ST**, or **INCRU'STATE**, V. A. to cover over with hard substance or crust ; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c.

INCRU'STED, Part. in Architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with several pieces or slips of the precious marble or stone.

INCUBA'TION, S. the act of

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sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

IN'CUBUS, S. a disorder, called the night-mare, in which the person cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty ; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation and being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him.

To **INCULCATE**, V. A. to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions ; to enforce by constant and incessant repetition.

INCULCA'TION, S. the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCU'MBENCY, S. the act of lying upon something ; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCU'MBENT, Adj. resting, or lying upon ; imposed or required as a duty.

INCU'MBENT, S. in Law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **INCU'MBER**, V. A. to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment.

To **INCU'R**, V. A. to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABILITY, S. impossibility of being cured.

INCUR'ABLE, Adj. not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCUR'ABLY, Adv. without remedy.

INCU'RSION, S. a dangerous attack or assault ; an inroad or invasion of a country.

INDE'BTED, Part. under obligation for some favour received ; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDE'CENCY, S. any thing unbecoming the person who commits it ; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDE'CENT, Adj. unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDE'CENTLY, Adv. in a manner unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECO'RUM, S. an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDEED, Adv. really; in truth; without doubt.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, Adj. not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, Adv. not tired by labour.

INDEFINITE, Adj. not determined, settled, limited, or restrained.

INDEFINITELY, Adv. in an undetermined and loose manner.

INDELIBLE, Adj. not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDELICACY, S. want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDELICATE, Adj. wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, S. security against any loss or penalty; reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

INDEMNITY, S. security; or an exemption from punishment.

To **INDE'NT**, V. A. to form any thing in inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. To contract, or bargain.

INDE'NT, S. an inequality.

INDE'NTURE, S. a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or **INDEPE'NDENCY**, S. freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPE'NDENT, S. a sect, who, in religious affairs, hold that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, Adv. without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDETERMINATE, Adj. unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETERMINATELY, Adv. in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDEX, S. a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where

they may be found; a hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place.

INDIA beyond the Ganges, lies between the equator and lat. 30 deg. N. and between long. 92 and 106 deg. E. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and freights of Malacca, on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 2026 miles; but its breadth is various.

INDIAN, Adj. belonging to India: a person born in the Indies.

INDIA PROPER, or the **EAST-Indies**. Its present boundaries are Ulbeck Tartary and Thibet on the N. another Thibet, the kingdoms of Afem, Ava, and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and the same ocean and Persia on the W. being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E. to W.

INDICA'TION, S. a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery, or information of something that was not known.

INDICA'TIVE, Adj. shewing, discovering, or pointing out.

INDICATIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as shews, declares, discovers, or betokens.

INDICO, S. a blue stone brought from India, used in dying, painting, &c.

To **INDICT**, V. A. to charge a person with a crime, by a written accusation, before a judge.

INDICTMENT, S. a bill, or an accusation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors.

INDIC'TION, S. a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins anew.

INDIFFERENCE, or **INDIFFERENCE**, S. freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection or unconcernedness.

INDIFFERENT, Adj. not deter-

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mined to either side; unconcerned, or regardless; not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; passable; tolerable.

INDIFFERENTLY, Adv. without distinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wish, aversion, or emotion. Not well; tolerably; passably.

INDIGENT, Adj. in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them.

INDIGESTED, Adj. not separated or divided into regular parts; not disposed in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. Not well considered or methodized.

INDIGESTION, S. a disorder in the stomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to make it fit for nourishment.

INDIGNANT, Adj. inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, S. anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain, and aversion.

INDIGNITY, S. a reproachful or disgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a person receives a very great injury.

INDIGO, S. See *Indico*.

INDIRECT, Adj. not straight, or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honest, or open.

INDIRECTLY, Adv. without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique, or round about manner; unfairly; not in an honest manner; not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, S. obliqueness; the quality of not being in a straight line; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, Adj. not to be perceived by the eye, or mind.

INDISCERNIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREET, Adj. injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

INDISCREETLY, Adv. without making a proper choice; without judgment or consideration; rashly.

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INDISCRETION, S. weakness of conduct; imprudence; inconsideration, or want of judgment.

INDISCRIMINATE, Adj. not carrying any mark of difference; without making any difference or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, Adv. without difference or distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, Adj. not to be forborn, or excused; necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, S. the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborn; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, Adv. not to be forborn; absolutely necessary.

To **INDISPOSE**, V. A. to make unfit; to make averse.

INDISPOSITION, S. a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder; want of inclination; aversion or dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, Adj. so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

INDISPUTABLENESS, S. the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute.

INDISPUTABLY, Adv. in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute; without opposition.

INDISSOLUBILITY, S. the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

INDISSOLUBLE, Adj. not to be separated; strongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; stable.

INDISSOLUBLY, Adv. in a manner resisting separation; never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTINCT, Adj. not marked or different so as to be separated or discerned; confused; not discerning exactly.

INDISTINCTLY, Adv. confusedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTINCTNESS, S. confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDIVIDUAL, Adj. separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, S. a single person.

INDIVIDUALLY, Adv. without any distinction or difference.

INDIVISIBILITY, S. the state which

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which can admit of no more division.

INDIVISIBLE, Adj. not to be broken into more parts; not to be separated into smaller parts; single.

INDOCIBLE, Adj. not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDOCILITY, S. the quality of disregarding or refusing instruction.

INDOLENCE, or **INDOLENCY**, S. freedom from pain or uneasiness; laziness; or a state wherein a person continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him. The first sense is obsolete.

INDOLENT, Adj. inactive or lazy; without any regard to what passes around one.

INDOLENTLY, Adv. inactive, and without regard to any thing around one.

INDRAUGHT, S. an opening in the land into which the sea flows. An inlet or passage inwards.

INDUBITABLE, Adj. so certain or evident, as to admit no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDUBITABLY, Adv. in a manner so evident and certain, as to admit no doubt.

INDUBITATE, Adj. undoubted; unquestioned.

TO INDUCE, V. A. to persuade; to prevail on.

INDUCEMENT, S. a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

TO INDUCE, V. A. to bring in or introduce. Actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, S. the giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent.

TO INDUCE, V. A. to invest; to communicate or give a quality to.

TO INDULGE, V. A. to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDULGENCE, or **INDULGENCE**, S. compliance with, or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness; forbearance, or connivance at faults; a favour granted.

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INDULGENT, Adj. kind; gentle; complying with requests or desires; mild, or favourable.

INDULGENTLY, Adv. with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDURATION, S. the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, Adj. active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, Adv. with constant exercise of great care, diligence, and assiduity.

INDUSTRY, S. diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

TO INEBRIATE, V. A. to make a person drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INEFFABILITY, S. the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INEFFABLE, Adj. not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INEFFABLY, Adv. in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFECTIVE, or **INEFFECTUAL**, Adj. not sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFECTUALLY, Adv. to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFECTUOUS, Adj. unable to produce any effects; weak; feeble; acting to no purpose.

INEFFICACY, S. want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INELEGANCE, or **INELEGANCY**, S. meanness; want of address.

INELEGANT, Adj. not nice; mean; despicable.

INEQUALITY, S. the difference between two or more things compared together; disproportion to any office, state, or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INESTIMABLE, Adj. so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding price.

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INEVITABLE, Adj. not to be escaped or avoided.

INEXCUSABLENESS, S. enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLE, Adj. not to be excused, or not palliable by apology.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, Adj. not to be emptied or drawn all out; not to be entirely spent.

INEXORABLE, Adj. not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, or **INEXPE- DIENCY**, S. want of fitness or propriety; unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPE- DIENT, Adj. improper; unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPERIENCE, S. want of experience; without sufficient knowledge.

INEXPERT, Adj. unskilful for want of custom or use.

INEXPIABLE, Adj. not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, Adj. so difficult as not to be explained.

INEXPLICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be made plainer.

INEXPRESSIBLE, Adj. not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRESSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU- GNABLE, Adj. not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, Adj. not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INEXTRICABLE, Adj. not to be disentangled; not to be explained or cleared from obscurity.

INEXTRICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be explained; not to be disentangled.

INFALLIBILITY, or **INFAL- LIBLENESS**, S. the quality of not being subject to be deceived, or mistaken.

INFALLIBLE, Adj. incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Cer-

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tain, or never-failing, applied to medicine.

INFALLIBLY, Adv. without danger of deceit, or possibility of being mistaken; certainly.

INFAMOUS, Adj. notorious, or publickly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

INFAMOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or misdemeanor; shamefully; scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, or **INFAM- Y**, S. loss of character by crimes; disgrace; discredit; reproach.

INFANCY, S. the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years, but by lawyers to twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing.

INFANT, S. by Naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year, but by Lawyers so called till its one and twentieth.

INFANTA, S. a title of honour given a princess of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFANTE, S. a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTRY, S. the foot soldiers of an army.

To **INFATUATE**, V. A. to make foolish; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, S. the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

To **INFECT**, V. A. to disorder by some noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad insinuations.

INFECTION, S. the communication of a disease by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from dis- tempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cause the same disorders as the persons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFECTIOUS, Adj. causing dis- tempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

INFECTIOUSLY, Adv. operat- ing by infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, S. the qual- ity of communicating distempers by noxious qualities, or unwholesome effluvia.

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INFELICITY, S. a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable; unhappiness.

To **INFER**, V. A. to draw in another proposition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

INFERENCE, S. in Logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

INFERIOR, Adj. lower in place, station, condition of life, value, or excellency; subordinate.

INFERIOR, S. one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERIORITY, S. a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFERNAL, Adj. belonging to hell.

INFERTILE, Adj. not producing or yielding any thing; unfruitful; barren.

INFERTILITY, S. unfruitfulness; barrenness; want of power to produce.

To **INFEST**, V. A. to harass, trouble, or plague.

INFIDEL, S. one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDELITY, S. want of faith or reliance in Providence; disbelief of Christianity; treachery or violation of one's fidelity.

INFINITE, Adj. having no bounds or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to the Divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, used in common discourse.

INFINITELY, Adv. without limits or bounds.

INFINITUDE, S. any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFINITY, S. perfect in itself, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the Divine attributes or essence.

INFIRM, Adj. deprived of natural strength by age or sickness.

INFIRMARY, S. a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

INFIRMITY, S. weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

To **INFLAME**, V. A. to kindle

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or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire; to magnify a person's faults. To provoke or irritate.

INFLAMMABILITY, S. the quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, Adj. easy to be set on fire.

INFLAMMATION, S. the act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame. In Surgery, applied to that sensation of heat arising from obstructed blood or matter which crowds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. The act of exciting any passion, desire, or fervour, applied to the mind.

INFLAMMATORY, Adj. having the power of causing an inflammation. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or cause an insurrection in a state.

To **INFLATE**, V. A. to swell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to swell or puff up with pride.

INFLEXIBILITY, or **INFLEXIBILITY**, S. stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt; a temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promises, or threatnings.

INFLEXIBLE, Adj. not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

To **INFLICT**, V. A. to punish, or impose on as a punishment.

INFLICTER, S. he that punishes.

INFLICTION, S. the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, Adj. executed or imposed on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, S. any power which acts on the mind, and biases or directs it.

To **INFLUENCE**, V. A. to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

To **INFORM**, V. A. to animate to actuate with a soul or vital power to instruct; to supply with new knowledge.

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ledge. To give intelligence, or to discover a crime.

INFORMA'TION, S. intelligence or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In Law, the discovery of a crime, or the charge or accusation brought against a person.

INFO'RMER, S. one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFRA'CTION, S. the act of breaking, or violating.

To **INFRINGE**, V. A. to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts.

INFRINGEMENT, S. the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRINGER, S. he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

To **INFUSE**, V. A. to pour in. To infill; to inspire; to animate; to influence. To steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFUSION, S. pouring in; infilling or inspiring. Steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; also the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INGENIOUS, Adj. having sense to invent, or execute in a skilful manner.

INGENIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that discovers great invention, skill, and art.

INGENUITY, S. acuteness of mind in invention, and skill or art in executing.

INGENUOUS, Adj. having candour, openness, or sincerity of mind; free from dissimulation.

INGENUOUSLY, Adv. in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGENUOUSNESS, S. candour; freedom from dissimulation.

INGLO'RIOUS, Adj. without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. not reputably; dishonourably; in a mean manner.

INGOT, S. a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

To **INGRAFT**, V. A. to propa-

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gate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep or settle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'TE, Adj. not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them.

To **INGRA'TIATE**, V. A. to creep into a person's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, S. the vice of being insensible to favours received; and sometimes applied to the retribution or return of evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, S. that which makes up a composition: generally applied to simples in medicine.

INGRE'SS, S. entrance; the act or liberty of going into a place.

To **INHA'BIT**, V. A. to dwell in; to possess as an inhabitant.

INHA'BITABLE, Adj. capable of affording habitation.

INHA'BITANT, S. one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

To **INHA'LE**, V. A. to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, Adj. not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

To **INHE'RE**, V. A. to exist in something else.

INHE'RENT, Adj. existing inseparably in something; innate, or in-born.

To **INHE'RIT**, V. A. to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession; to possess or enjoy.

INHE'RITANCE, S. any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as the next of blood, or heir; possession or enjoyment.

INHE'RITOR, S. an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed, after his death.

INHO'SPITABLE, Adj. affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, or **INHOSPITA'LITY**, S. want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, Adv. in a manner not kind to strangers.

INHUMAN, Adj. savage; cruel; without compassion.

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INHUMA'NITY, S. cruelty ; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections.

To INJE'CT, V. A. to throw or dart in ; to cast or throw on. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJE'CTION, S. casting or throwing in. Any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument.

INI'MITABLE, Adj. above or beyond imitation ; impossible to be copied.

INI'MITABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJOIN, V. A. to command or enforce by superior authority.

IN'QUITOUS, Adj. inconsistent with justice or honesty ; wicked.

IN'QUITY, S. opposition to, or breach of the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

IN'ITIAL, Adj. placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning ; not complete, or perfect ; introductory to.

To IN'ITIA'TE, V. A. to enter ; to instruct in the first principles of an art ; to put into a new society.

INITIA'TION, S. the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJUDI'CIOUS, Adj. without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, S. the command or order of a superior.

To IN'JURE, V. A. to hurt a person unjustly ; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right.

INJU'RIOUS, Adj. unjust, or depriving a person of his rights ; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief ; reproachful ; containing scandal.

INJU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear unjust ; wrongfully.

IN'JURY, S. a violation of the rights of another, Figuratively, de-

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triment or mischief arising from want of judgment ; damage.

INJU'STICE, S. any act done against the laws, or the dictates of honesty.

INK, S. a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment.

IN'KHORN, S. any vessel which contains ink : properly applied to a case made of horn, wherein ink, pens, and wafers are contained.

INKLE, S. a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

IN'KLING, S. a hint ; whisper ; intimation.

INLAND, Adj. lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

To INLA'Y, V. A. to diversify with substances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing ; to adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work.

IN'LET, S. a passage ; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

IN'LY, Adv. internally ; within ; in the bosom or heart.

IN'MATE, S. in Law, a lodger or person admitted to dwell for money in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

IN'MOST, Adj. farthest within, or at the greatest distance from the surface, or inlet.

INN, S. a house where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themselves, and stabling, &c. for their horses ; a place where students were boarded and taught : hence the colleges for students in common law are called *inns of court*.

To INN, V. A. to put up or lodge at an inn.

INNA'TE, Adj. inborn ; born within ; implanted.

IN'NER, Adj. internal. More from the surface than the thing compared.

IN'NERMOST, Adj. at the greatest distance from the surface or beginning.

INNHO'LDER, or **INNKEEPER**, S. one who keeps a public house, or an inn.

INNOCENCE, or **INNOCENCY**, S. a state of mind which has not

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not been tainted by the commission of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmlessness.

INNOCENT, Adj. harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

INNOCENT, S. one who is free from guilt or harm.

INNOCENTLY, Adv. without intending any harm or mischief; without guilt.

To INNOVATE, V. A. to bring in something not known before; to alter, by introducing something new.

INNOVATION, S. change arising from the introduction of something unknown, or not practised before.

INNOVATOR, S. one that introduces new customs or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, Adj. free from mischievous effects; free from guilt.

INNOXIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNUE'NDO, S. an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, Adj. not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, Adv. without number.

To INOCULATE, V. A. in Physic, to communicate the small-pox by inoculation.

INOCULATION, S. the act of communicating the small-pox by infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person who has not had that distemper.

INOCULATOR, S. one who inoculates.

INO'DOROUS, Adj. wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

INOFFENSIVE, Adj. giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

INOFFENSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFENSIVENESS, S. the quality of giving no provocation.

INO'RDINANCY, S. want of regularity and order.

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INO'RDINATE, Adj. not under proper rules, restraint, or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, Adv. in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation; irregularly.

IN'QUEST, S. a judicial inquiry or examination by jurors, or a jury.

INQUETUDE, S. a state of disturbance or anxiety; want of tranquillity.

To INQUIRE, V. N. to ask questions for information; to make search, or to excite curiosity.

INQUIRY, S. the act of searching by questions after something unknown; examination.

INQUISITION, S. judicial inquiry. Discussion, or search after something unknown. A spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and punishment of heretics.

INQUISITIVE, Adj. inquiring in order to find out something unknown; busy in searching or prying into things; continually endeavouring to make discoveries.

INQUISITIVENESS, S. the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

INQUISITOR, S. one who examines judicially, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popish inquisition.

IN'ROAD, S. a sudden and short invasion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NE, Adj. mad; making mad.

INSA'TIABLE, Adj. so greedy or covetous as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, S. the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

INSA'TIATE, Adj. so greedy as not to be satisfied.

To INSCRIBE, V. A. to write on any thing: generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To mark any thing with letters; to dedicate to a person without a formal address.

INSCRIPTION, S. any sentence written on the outside of something, or engraved on a monument or stone; a title; the act of ascribing or dedicating.

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dicating a book to a person without a formal address.

INSECT, S. a species of animals, so called because their bodies seem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a small ligature or membrane.

INSENSIBILITY, S. want of a power to perceive; dulness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSENSIBLE, Adj. not to be discovered by the senses or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSENSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INSEPARABILITY, or **INSEPARABLENESS**, S. the quality of not being separated or divided.

INSEPARABLE, Adj. not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

INSEPARABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

TO INSERT, V. A. to place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, S. the act of placing in or amongst other things; the thing placed among others.

TO INSHRINE, V. A. to inclose in a shrine or valuable case.

IN'SIDE, S. the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

INSIDIOUS, Adj. treacherous; with an intention to ensnare.

INSIDUOUSLY, Adv. in a sly or treacherous manner; with an intention to ensnare.

INSIGHT, S. knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough skill in, or acquaintance with any thing.

INSIGNIFICANCE, or **INSIGNIFICANCY**, S. want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNIFICANT, Adj. wanting meaning; conveying no ideas. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, Adv. without meaning. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE, Adj. not what a

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person appears; not hearty; not sound.

INSINCERITY, S. want of truth or fidelity; making great professions of friendship, without observing them.

TO INSINUATE, V. A. to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To wheedle.

INSINUATION, S. the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

INSIPID, Adj. having no taste; without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind.

INSIPIDITY, or **INSIPIDNESS**, S. wanting the power of affecting the taste; want of life and spirit.

INSIPIDLY, Adv. in a dull manner; tastelessly.

TO INSIST, V. N. to remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand; to dwell upon in a discourse.

TO INSNARE, V. A. to catch in a trap or snare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to intangle in dangers and perplexities.

IN'SOLENCE, or **IN'SOLENCY**, S. pride, exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

INSOLENT, Adj. behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

IN'SOLENTLY, Adv. in a proud manner; with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superior.

INSOLUBLE, Adj. not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSOLVENT, Adj. not able to pay. Used for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSOLVENCY, S. the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

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INSOMU'CH, Adv. so that; to such a degree that.

To **INSPE'CT**, V. A. to look in- to by way of examination, or superin- tendance.

INSPE'CTION, S. the act of ex- amining with rigour; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

INSPE'CTOR, S. one who ex- amines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any per- formance or undertaking.

INSPIRA'TION, S. the act of drawing in the breath; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some supe- rior power.

To **INSPI'RE**, V. N. to draw in the breath. To breathe into; to animate; to encourage.

INSPI'RER, S. he that commu- nicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To **INSPISSATE**, V. A. to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, S. the act of making any liquid thick.

INSTAB'ILITY, S. inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state sub- ject to continual alterations and de- cays.

To **INSTA'L**, V. A. to advance to any rank or office.

INSTALLA'TION, S. the act of giving a person visible possession of any office or dignity by placing him in the seat which belongs to it.

INSTA'LMENT, S. the act of installing, or of conferring a dignity on a person, by placing him in a par- ticular seat; the seat in which a person is installed.

INSTANCE, S. an earnest or ar- dent and importunate request or soli- citation; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine.

To **INSTANCE**, V. N. to pro- duce as an example to confirm or illu- strate an argument.

INSTANT, Adj. earnest; pres- sing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

INSTANT, S. such a part of du- ration wherein we perceive no succe- ssion; the present moment.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, Adj. done

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in an instant, or without any per- ceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in an instant; in an undivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, Adv. immedi- ately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

INSTE'AD, Prep. in the room or place; equal to.

I'NSTEP, S. the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To **I'NSTIGATE**, V. A. to urge or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, S. the act of inciting or provoking.

INSTIGA'TOR, S. one who in- cites a person to commit a crime.

To **INSTIL**, V. A. to pour in by drops; to in/use or insinuate any opi- nion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

I'NSTINCT, S. that power which acts on and impels brutes to any par- ticular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVE, Adj. operating on the mind previous to any deter- mination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. by in- stinct.

To **I'NSTITUTE**, V. A. to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders.

I'NSTITUTE, S. an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITUTION, S. an establish- ment; a positive law.

To **INSTRU'CT**, V. A. to teach or communicate knowledge to an- other.

INSTRU'CTOR, S. one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.

INSTRU'CTION, S. the act of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge.

INSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. convey- ing knowledge.

I'NSTRUMENT, S. a tool used in executing any work. In Music, a frame

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frame of wood, &c. so composed as to render harmonious sounds. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUMENTAL, Adj. conducting as a means to some end. *Instrumental music*, is that produced by an instrument, and opposed to vocal.

INSTRUMENTALLY, Adv. in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSUFFERABLE, Adj. beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSUFFERABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFICIENCY, S. want of power, strength, or value, proportionable to any end.

INSUFFICIENT, Adj. not proportionate to any end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFICIENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSULAR, Adj. belonging to an island.

INSULT, S. an assault; an act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage.

To **INSULT**, V. A. to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage.

INSULTINGLY, Adv. contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABLE, Adj. not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSUPERABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLE, Adj. beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPORTABLY, Adv. to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSURANCE, S. security given to make good the loss of ships, merchandize, &c. lost, taken, or destroyed, or houses, &c. from fire, in consideration of a sum of money paid.

To **INSURE**, V. A. to undertake to make good any thing in case it shall be lost or destroyed,

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INSURMOUNTABLE, Adj. not to be overcome.

INSURMOUNTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRECTION, S. a seditious rising, or tumult formed in opposition to a government.

INTEGRITY, S. purity of mind; free from any undue bias or principle of dishonesty.

INTEGUMENT, S. any thing which covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, S. the power of the mind, called the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, Adj. relating to, or performed by the mind or understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, S. the power of the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, S. a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding.

INTELLIGENCER, S. one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTELLIGENT, Adj. having the power of understanding; knowing, or understanding; giving information, or communicating news.

INTELLIGIBLE, Adj. to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be understood.

IMPERANCE, S. want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating or drinking.

IMPERATE, Adj. not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

IMPERATELY, Adv. beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

IMPERATURE, S. excess of some quality.

To **INTEND**, V. A. to add force to, or to heighten a quality. To mean; to design, or propose to do a thing.

INTENDANT, S. an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business.

INTENSE, Adj. strained, heightened,

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ened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive, applied to the mind.

INTENSELY, Adv. to a very great degree.

INTENSENESS, S. the state of being increased to a high degree; force; the state of a thing upon the stretch.

INTENSIVELY, Adv. to a great degree.

INTENT, Adj. with the mind strongly applied to any object.

INTENT, S. meaning, applied to words; a design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTENTION, S. an eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end.

INTENTIONAL, Adj. done by fixed design; designed.

INTENTIONALLY, Adv. by design or fixed choice.

INTENTLY, Adv. with close attention.

INTENTNESS, S. the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To **INTER**, V. A. to put under ground or bury.

To **INTERCEDE**, V. A. to pass, or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCEDER, S. a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCEPT**, V. A. to stop any person or thing in their way or motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached.

INTERCEPTION, S. stoppage, or obstruction.

INTERCESSION, S. the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Christ. Interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCESSOR, S. a mediator; one who interposes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endea-

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vours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCHANGE**, V. A. to change or give for something received of another; to succeed alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHANGEABLE, Adj. given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, Adv. alternately; mutually.

INTERCOURSE, S. commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons.

To **INTEREST**, V. A. to concern; to effect; to give a share in; to gain the affections; to take a part in a person's interest or welfare.

INTEREST, S. concern, advantage, or good influence over others; share, or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or personal advantage or profit; a sum paid for the use of money.

To **INTERFERE**, V. N. to interpose, intermeddle, or become a sharer in; to clash or oppose.

INTERJECTION, S. in Grammar, a part of speech or word, which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; as *ob! alas!*

INTERIM, S. the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed. In the *interim*.

INTERIOR, Adj. internal; inmost.

To **INTERLACE**, V. A. to weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

To **INTERLEAVE**, V. A. to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, V. A. to write between the lines of a book or manuscript.

INTERLINEATION, S. the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

INTERLOCUTION, S. dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns.

INTERLOCUTOR, S. the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

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INTERLO'CUTORY, Adj. consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons.

To **INTERLO'PE**, V. N. to run between parties and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to forestal.

INTERLO'PER, S. one who, without licence, intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

IN'TERLUDE, S. something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERMARRIAGE, S. the act of marriage between two families.

To **INTERMARRY**, V. A. to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To **INTERME'DDLE**, V. N. to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERME'DDLER, S. one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERME'DIATE, Adj. intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY, Adv. by way of intervention or interposition.

INTE'RMMENT, S. burial; the act of burying or putting a corpse in the ground.

To **INTERMINGLE**, V. A. to mix; to mingle.

INTERMI'SSION, S. a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

To **INTERMIT**, V. A. to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms; applied to fevers.

INTERMITTENT, Adj. coming only by fits, or after some pause or interval.

To **INTERMIX**, V. A. to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERNAL, Adj. within; in the mind; inward.

INTERNALLY, Adv. inwardly;

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in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

To **INTERPOLATE**, V. A. to insert a thing into a place to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLA'TION, S. something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TER, S. a person who inserts or inserts forged passages into an original.

To **INTERPO'SE**, V. A. to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, S. one that comes between others; a mediator; one that intrudes himself into, or meddles with, another person's affairs.

INTERPOSITION, S. the act of intervening, in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention.

To **INTERPRET**, V. A. to explain any difficulty in writings; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTERPRETA'TION, S. the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTERPRETER, S. an explainer; a translator.

INTER-RE'GNUM, S. the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince, and the accession of another.

To **INTERROGATE**, V. A. to examine by asking questions; to ask questions.

INTERROGA'TION, S. a question.

INTERROGATIVELY, Adv. in the form of a question.

INTERROGATORY, S. a question.

INTERROGATORY, Adj. containing or expressing a question.

To **INTERRUPT**, V. A. to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it; to hinder a person from finishing a sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it.

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INTERRUPTION, S. intervention; hindrance; or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

To INTERSECT, V. A. to cut or cross; to divide each other mutually; to meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, S. the point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSPERSE, V. A. to scatter amongst other things.

INTERSPERSION, S. the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTICE, S. the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERTEXTURE, S. the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

INTERVAL, S. space or distance, void of matter; time between two events.

To INTERVE'NE, V. N. to come between.

INTERVE'NTION, S. the state of acting between persons; the interposition of means; the state of being interposed.

INTERVIEW, S. mutual sight, generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERWEAVE, V. A. to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTESTATE, Adj. in Law, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, Adj. belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, Adj. internal; inward. Domestic war waged by citizens against their fellow citizens.

To INTHRA'L, V. A. to enslave; to bring under difficulties.

INTHRA'LEMENT, S. a state of slavery.

INTIMACY, S. a state of familiarity or friendship wherein one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve.

INTIMATE, Adj. inmost; inward; inward. Near; close; not kept at a distance; familiar; conversing with, or united to another without reserve or restraint.

INTIMATE, S. a friend who has free access, and is intrusted with

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the thoughts of another without reserve.

To INTIMATE, V. A. to hint; to point out indirectly and obscurely.

INTIMATELY, Adv. closely; with confidence. Nearly, internally, or inseparably.

INTIMA'TION, S. an hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, V. A. to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement.

INTO, Prep. entrance; penetration beyond the surface, or motion beyond the outward parts.

INTO'LERABLE, Adj. not to be borne or endured.

INTO'LERABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, Adv. to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

To INTO'MB, V. A. to bury; to inclose in a monument.

To INTO'XICATE, V. A. to make drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice, or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, S. the act or state of making or being drunk.

To INTRE'NCH, V. N. to mark with hollows like trenches. In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHMENT, S. a trench or work which defends a post from the attacks of an enemy.

INTREPID, Adj. not affected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPIDITY, S. a disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPIDLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTRI'CACY, S. the state of a thing much intangled; perplexity arising from a complication of facts.

INTRI'CATE, Adj. entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult.

INTRI'CATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to perplex.

INTRI'GUE, S. a plot; an amour carried on with great artifice by lovers.

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To **INTRIGUE**, V. N. to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices.

INTRIGUER, S. one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRIGUINGLY, Adv. with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRINSIC, or **INTRINSICAL**, Adj. inward; internal; real; true in its own nature.

INTRINSICALLY, Adv. internally; really.

To **INTRODUCE**, V. A. to conduct; to give entrance to; to usher into a place, or to a person; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCER, S. one who conducts or ushers into a place, or to a person; one who brings any thing into use, practice, or notice.

INTRODUCTION, S. the act of ushering or conducting into a place, or to a person; the state of being ushered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a discourse prefixed to a book.

INTRODUCTIVE, or **INTRODUCTORY**, Adj. previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means, to something further.

To **INTRUDE**, V. N. to come in without invitation or permission; to thrust one's self rudely into company or business; to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRUDER, S. one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRUSION, S. the forcing any person or thing into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or state; entrance without invitation, or welcome.

To **INTRUST**, V. A. to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value.

INTUITION, S. the sight of any thing; a conception.

INTUITIVE, Adj. seen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reason. Having the power

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of discovering truths immediately, without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY, Adv. by a glance or immediate application of the mind.

To **INTWINE**, V. A. to twist or wreath together like twine; to surround or twist round.

To **INVADE**, V. A. to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to assail or assault; to seize on like an enemy.

INVA'DER, S. one who enters into the possessions or dominions of another; one who assails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVA'LID, Adj. weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument.

INVALIDITY, S. want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVALUABLE, Adj. of so great value as to be above conception or estimation.

INVARIABLE, Adj. not changing; without varying.

INVARIABleness, S. the quality of being always the same; constant, or without change.

INVARIABLY, Adv. without changing; unchangeably; constantly.

INVA'SION, S. the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another; an encroachment, or unlawful attack of the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, S. a reproachful, censorious, or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

INVE'CTIVE, Adj. containing censure, scandal, satyr, or reproachful expressions.

INVE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a satirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

To **INVEIGH**, V. A. to utter censure, or reproach; to speak bitterly against.

INVE'IGHER, S. a vehement railer.

To **INVE'IGLE**, V. A. to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

INVE'IGLER, S. a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To **INVE'NT**, V. A. to discover, find out, or produce something unknown.

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known, or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign or create by the fertility of the imagination.

INVENTER, or INVENTOR, S. one who discovers, or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVENTION, S. the act of finding or producing something new; the discovery of something hidden; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVENTIVE, Adj. quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVENTORICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, S. an account or catalogue of moveables; a list or catalogue of goods.

To **INVERT**, V. A. to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

To **INVEST**, V. A. to cloath or dress: when followed by two nouns it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. To place in possession of a rank or office; to confer or give. To inclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

To **INVESTIGATE**, V. A. to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGATION, S. the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

INVESTITURE, S. the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVERTERACY, S. obstinacy confirmed or contracted by long continuance.

INVERTERATE, S. old; long established; grown obstinate; not easily surmounted.

INVIDIOUS, Adj. envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, Adv. in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

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INVIDIOUSNESS, S. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To **INVIGORATE**, V. A. to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

INVINCIBLE, Adj. not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed, or removed by instruction.

INVINCIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being conquerable.

INVINCIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVIOLEABLE, Adj. not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets.

INVIOLEABLY, Adv. without breach or failure.

INVIOULATE, Adj. unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

INVISIBILITY, S. the state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

INVISIBLE, Adj. not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be seen.

INVITATION, S. the act of calling or summoning; the act of desiring a person's company.

To **INVITE**, V. A. to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVITINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as allures.

INUNDATION, S. the act of flowing; a flood.

To **INVOCATE**, V. A. to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCATION, S. the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used in addressing a superior Being for assistance.

INVOICE, S. a catalogue of the freight of a ship; or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To **INVOKE**, V. A. to call upon, address, or pray to any superior Being for aid.

To **INVOLVE**, V. A. to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds;

rounds; to entwist or join; to take in; to entangle, or perplex; to complicate, or make intricate.

INVOLUNTARILY, Adv. not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

INVOLUNTARY, Adj. not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly.

To **INU'RE**, V. A. to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing, and able by practice and custom: it generally implies hardship or labour.

INUTILITY, S. want of use or profit.

INVULNERABLE, Adj. not to be wounded or hurt.

INWARD, or **INWARDS**, Adv. the internal parts; within.

INWARD, Adj. placed at a distance from the surface, or outward part.

INWARDLY, Adv. internally; in the mind or heart; privately.

JOB, S. a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp pointed instrument.

To **JOB**, V. A. to strike suddenly with a sharp pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work. To deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

JOB'BER, S. one who buys and sells stocks for others; one who does chance work.

JO'CKEY, S. a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses.

To **JO'CKEY**, V. A. to jostle in riding. To cheat, or trick.

JOCO'SE, Adj. merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, Adv. in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, S. the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting.

JOCULAR, Adj. used in jest; jesting.

JOCULARITY, S. a disposition to jesting; merriment.

JOCUND, Adj. merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JOCUNDLY, Adv. in a gay or merry manner.

To **JOG**, V. A. to push, or shake by a sudden push; to give notice or excite a person's attention by a push.

JOG, S. a push or slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

To **JOGGLE**, V. N. to shake, or to make a thing wake.

JOHN'SON (**BEN**) the poet, was descended from a Scots family, was born at Westminster in 1574, and was educated in the school there under the famous Camden; but upon his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, Ben was taken from school, and obliged to work at his father-in-law's trade; but greatly disliking that employment, he went into the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. Upon his return to England, he applied himself to his former studies. Shakespeare is said to have first introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his which the actors had refused. If he has obscurities in his writings, he has likewise his excellencies; since none has been so particularly happy in delineating those characters which are generally known by the name of characters of humour. He died the 6th of August 1637, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

To **JOIN**, V. A. to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league.

JOINER, S. one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JOINT, S. the articulation of the limbs; an hinge, or a union of different substances which are let into each other; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcass; a knot in wood. *Out of joint* is applied to a bone that is slipped from the socket in which it used to move.

JOINT, Adj. shared among many. United or partaking in the same possession.

JOINTED, Adj. having joints full of joints or knots.

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JOINTLY, Adv. together. In a state of union or combination.

JOINT-STOOL, S. a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top join in each other.

JOINTURE, S. in Law, an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOIST, S. in Architecture, a piece of timber framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To **JOIST**, V. A. to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, S. a jest or witty expression that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To **JOKE**, V. N. to jest; or to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

JOLLY, Adv. in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLINESS, or **JOLLI'TY**, S. gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JOLLY, Adj. gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To **JOLT**, V. N. to shake or shock, applied to the motion of a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, S. a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JONQUILLE, S. in Botany, a yellow flower: a species of daffodil.

To **JOSTLE**, V. A. to rush or run against a person.

JOT, S. a point; a tittle; the least quantity that can be assigned.

JOVIAL, Adj. gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JOVIALLY, Adv. in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JOVIALNESS, S. the quality or state of being merry.

JOURNAL, S. a diary; an account of a person's daily transactions; any news-paper published daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day.

JOURNALIST, S. a writer of daily news-papers.

JOURNEY, S. the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, distinguished from that by

sea, which is styled a *voyage*. Passage from one place to another.

To **JOURNEY**, V. N. to travel or pass from one place to another.

JOURNEYMAN, S. a person hired to work by the day; at present extended to signify a person who works under a master.

JOURNEYWORK, S. work performed for hire or wages.

JOY, S. a delight of the mind; the mirth which arises from success; gladness; pleasure.

To **JOY**, V. N. to rejoice; to be glad.

JOYFUL, Adj. full of joy or pleasure.

JOYFULLY, Adv. with gladness or pleasure.

JOYFULNESS, S. receiving or feeling pleasure.

JOYLESS, Adj. without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad.

JOYOUS, Adj. glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IRA'SCIBLE, Adj. easily provoked to anger; belonging to the passion of anger.

IRELAND, S. an island in the Atlantic ocean, between which and North America there are no intermediate ones, except the Azores or western islands; and even these are in a lower latitude. The Uists, Harris, and Lewis, lie on the N. between it and Iceland, and it has the island of Great Britain on the E. and N. E. It lies between lat. 51 and 56 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 10 deg. W. It is about 259 miles in length, and 148 in breadth. It lies fifty-two miles from Holyhead in North Wales, and eighteen or twenty from Galloway, and but little more from the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyleshire, both which are in Scotland.

IRKSOME, Adj. wearisome; affecting with pain, or trouble.

IRKSOMELY, Adv. in such a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

IRON, S. a well-known metal, though lighter than all others, excepting tin, yet considerably the hardest; when pure, malleable, but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper. Iron is used, figuratively, for any

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any instrument or tool made of that metal. A chain, shackle, or manacle. He was put in *irons*.

IRON, Adj. made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid.

To **IRON**, V. A. to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

IRONICAL, Adj. speaking one thing and meaning another, by way of sneer or reproach.

IRONICALLY, Adv. in an ironical or sneering manner.

IRONMONGER, S. one who deals in iron.

IRONWOOD, S. a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONY, Adj. made of iron; partaking of iron.

IRONY, S. wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

To **IRRA'DIATE**, V. A. to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays; to adorn with something shining.

IRRA'TIONAL, Adj. void of reason or understanding; void of the powers of reason; absurd, or contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, S. the quality of being void of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAI'MABLE, Adj. not to be altered by instruction, threats, or persuasions.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE, Adj. not to be appeased, or made to agree.

IRRECONCI'LEABLY, Adv. in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, Adj. not atoned or expiated.

IRRECO'VERABLE, Adj. not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY, Adv. in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRREFRA'GABLE, Adj. not to

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be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRA'GABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRRE'GULAR, Adj. contrary to rule, standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality.

IRREGULA'RITY, S. deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRRE'GULARLY, Adv. without observation of rule, method, or duty.

IRRELI'GION, S. contempt or want of religion.

IRRELI'GIOUS, Adj. contemning, or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in an impious manner.

IRREME'DIABLE, Adj. admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, Adv. in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMO'VEABLE, Adj. not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRRE'PARABLE, Adj. not to be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

IRRE'PARABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. free from blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, Adv. in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

IRRESI'STIBLE, Adj. superior to all resistance or opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end; in a manner not to be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUTE, Adj. not constant in purpose; not fixed in one's determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, Adv. without firmness of mind or determination.

IRRESO'LUTION, S. want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

IRRETRIE'VABLE, Adj. not to be recovered or repaired.

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IRRETRIEVABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRREVERENCE, S. want of veneration or respect.

IRREVERENT, Adj. not paying, expressing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or respect due to the character or dignity of a person.

IRREVERENTLY, Adv. without due homage, respect, or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, Adj. not to be reversed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVERSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

IRREVOCABLE, Adj. not to be recalled, brought back, or reversed.

IRREVOCABLY, Adv. without recovery or recal.

To **IRRITATE**, V. A. to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause an inflammation, applied to wounds.

IRRITATION, S. the act of provoking, exasperating, or stimulating.

IRRUPTION, S. the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

ISINGLASS, S. a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and somewhat transparent, representing glue, but in some degree cleaner, made from the intestines of a cartilaginous fish.

ISLAND, S. a tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, S. one who inhabits an island.

ISLE, S. an island or country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church.

ISSUE, S. the act of passing out; passage outwards; an event, or the consequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision, for the discharge of humours. Offspring.

To **ISSUE**, V. N. to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To send out by authority, or judicially,

used with *out*: this sense is most common.

I'STHMUS, S. a neck of land joining a peninsula to the continent.

ITALY, S. the greatest part of which was known formerly by the names of Hesperia, Saturnia, Ausonia, Oenotria, Canicula, Latium, and lastly Italy, lies between lat. 38 deg. but including Sicily, between 36 and 46 deg. N. latitude, and between long. 7 and 19 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and to the W. by that and the Alps, which divide it from France: and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. side of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends a degree farther W. which however is usually described with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. The figure of the main land of Italy resembles that of a boot; and from N. W. to S. E. it is upwards of 600 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth. In the N. parts, which may be considered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part or calf of the leg, is about 120; and towards the S. that is, about the instep, 80.

ITCH, S. in Medicine, a disease, which overspreads the body with pustules, attended with an irritating sensation, and communicated by contact; the sensation of uneasiness caused by the itch, or appeased by rubbing. Figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To **ITCH**, V. N. to feel an uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual desire and propensity.

ITCHY, Adj. affected with the itch.

ITEM, S. a new article; a hint or innuendo. Used in wills, in its original sense, for *also*. *Item*, I give and bequeath.

ITERATION, S. repetition, or recital.

ITINERANT, Adj. wandering; not settled; travelling.

JUBILATION, S. the uttering songs

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songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, S. a public festivity ; a time of rejoicing ; a grand church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all sinners, especially such as visit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome.

To **JUDA'IZE**, V. N. to conform to the manner or customs of the Jews.

JUDGE, S. one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cause or question, real, or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To **JUDGE**, V. N. to decide or determine a question ; to pass sentence ; to discern or distinguish.

JUDGER, S. one who forms an opinion, or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, S. that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them ; the quality or power of discerning the propriety or impropriety of things ; the right, power, or act of passing sentence ; decision ; opinion ; sentence passed against a criminal ; condemnation, or punishment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime ; the distribution of justice ; the sentence passed on our actions on the last day ; the last doom.

JUDICATORY, S. distribution of justice ; a court of justice.

JUDICATURE, S. the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes, and passing sentence.

JUDICIAL, Adj. practised in the distribution of justice, or in a court of justice ; inflicted as a penalty ; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

JUDICIALLY, Adv. in the forms of legal justice ; in a court of justice ; before a judge.

JUDICIARY, Adj. passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, Adj. prudent ; wise ; skilful in any affair.

JUDICIOUSLY, Adv. in a man-

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ner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding ; justly or wisely.

JUG, S. a large drinking vessel, with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

To **JUGGLE**, V. A. to play tricks by slight of hand ; to practise or impose on by artifice and imposture.

JUGGLE, S. a trick performed by slight of hand ; an imposture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GGLER, S. one who practises slight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance ; a cheat or imposture.

JU'GGLING, S. the practice of legerdemain or slight of hand ; unfair dealing, deceit, or imposture.

JU'GGLINGLY, Adv. in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, Adj. situated in, or belonging to, the throat.

JUICE, S. the liquor, sap, or water of a plant ; the fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

JU'ICELESS, Adj. dry ; without moisture or juice.

JU'ICINESS, S. plenty of juice, or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

JU'ICY, Adj. moist ; full of moisture or juice.

JU'LAP, S. an agreeable potion usually made of simple and compound waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JULY, S. the 7th month of the year.

To **JUMBLE**, V. A. to mix in a confused and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or shaken together.

JUMBLE, S. a confused mixture ; a violent and confused shaking.

To **JUMP**, V. N. to move forward by raising one's self from the ground into the air ; to leap ; to jolt.

JUMP, S. the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground in the air ; a leap, or skip.

JUN'CTION, S. union ; coalition.

JUN'CTURE, S. the line or part in which two things are joined together ;

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gether; a joint, joining, or articulation. A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, S. the sixth month of the year from January.

JUNIOR, S. a person younger than another.

JUNIPER, S. a plant, which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JUNTO, S. a company of men combined in any secret design; a cabal.

IVORY, S. a hard, solid, firm substance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good polish, and is the tusks of the elephant.

JURIDICAL, Adj. acting in the distribution of justice; used in the courts of justice.

JURISDICTION, S. legal authority; extent of power; a district to which any authority belongs.

JURISPRUDENCE, S. the science of law, either civil or common.

JUROR, S. one who serves on a jury.

JURY, S. a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordinarily of twenty four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve, by writing *billa vera*, or disallow, by writing *ignoramus* on them.

JURYMAN, S. one who is impannelled on a jury.

JURY-MAST, S. something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

JUST, Adj. unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the standard of justice; virtuous, or living conformable to the laws of morality; true; well grounded; proportionate; regular.

JUST, Adv. exactly; merely, or barely. *Just* enough. Nearly or not

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far from. *Just* at the point of death.

JUSTICE, S. the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment; right, or the act whereby a person asserts his right.

JUSTIFIABLE, Adj. to be defended by law or reason; conformable to law or justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, S. the quality of being cleared from any accusation; the quality of being defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFIABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

JUSTIFICATION, S. a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accusation of guilt; absolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from sins past. In Scripture, a judicial act of God, by which the righteousness of Christ is imputed to the faithful, and sins are forgiven on account of his obedience, merits, and sacrifice.

JUSTIFIER, S. one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

To **JUSTIFY**, V. A. to clear from any charge of guilt; to absolve or acquit from any accusation; to vindicate.

JUSTLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JUSTNESS, S. the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard; justice, propriety, or exactness.

To **JUT**, V. A. to push or shoot into prominences; to stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

JUTTY, S. a part of a building which stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE, Adj. young, or youthful.

JUVENILITY, S. the state of youth; youthfulness.

IVY, S. the herb so called.

K E N

K

K, A double consonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet.

To **KAW**, V. A. to make a noise like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, S. the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

To **KECK**, V. N. to reach at something nauseous or squeamish.

KEDGE ANCHOR, S. a small anchor used in a river.

KEEL, S. the bottom of a ship.

KEEN, Adj. sharp, cutting, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or excessive cold, applied to winds or weather. Eager; vehement. Of great subtilty, applied to the understanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KE'ENLY, Adv. sharply cutting; vehemently or eagerly; bitterly or acrimoniously.

KE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being sharp; cutting easily; rigour of weather or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterness of mind; eagerness or vehemence.

To **KEEP**, V. A. to retain; to preserve; to have in custody, or in one's possession. To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe, without violation, applied to promises, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expence.

KE'EPER, S. one who has prisoners committed to his custody; one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the great seal*, is a lord by his office, called *Lord keeper*, and is of the king's privy council.

KEG, S. a small barrel.

KELP, S. a salt produced from calcined sea weed.

To **KEN**, V. A. to know.

KEN, S. view; or the distance within which a person can see an object.

KE'NNEL, S. a cot or place

K I D

wherein dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; the small cavity or hollow in which water runs through a street.

To **KE'NNEL**, V. N. to lie or live, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuously used of men.

KE'RNEL, S. that part of a nut which is contained in the shell; any thing included in a husk or skin. The seeds in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion. Hard knobs formed in the flesh; the glands of the throat.

To **KE'RNEL**, V. N. to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, Adj. full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KE'RSEY, S. a coarse woollen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

KE'TTLE, S. a vessel in which liquor and meat is boiled. A tea-kettle, is a vessel in which water is boiled for making tea.

KE'TTLEDROM, S. a drum, whose body is brass, and resembles the shape of a kettle.

KEY, S. a little iron instrument formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward.

KIBE, S. a chilblain, or chap in the heels, caused by cold.

KI'BED, Adj. troubled with kibes or chilblains.

To **KICK**, V. A. to strike with the foot.

KICK, S. a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, S. one who strikes with the foot.

KID, S. the young of a goat.

To **KID**, V. A. to bring forth kids, applied to a she-goat.

To **KIDNAP**, V. A. to steal children.

KIDNAPPER, S. one who steals children, or human beings.

KIDNEY, S. a part of an animal serving to separate the urine from the blood: they are two in number, one on each side, of the figure of kidney beans, the right one being situated under the liver, and the left under the spleen.

KI'DERKIN,

K I N

KILDERKIN, S. a small barrel ; a liquid measure, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer measure ; and sixteen, ale measure. Two kilderkins make a barrel ; and four an hoghead.

To **KILL**, V. A. to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLER, S. one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILN, S. a stove, or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it.

To **KILN-DRY**, V. A. to dry in a kiln.

KIMBO, Adj. crooked ; bent ; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KIN, S. of the same family ; relation ; of the same race.

KIND, Adj. behaving with civility to others ; benevolent, or filled with general good will.

KIND, S. race ; or class containing several species ; the particular nature of a thing ; the natural state of a thing.

To **KINDLE**, V. A. to set on fire ; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, inflame, or exasperate ; to catch fire.

KINDLER, S. one that lights or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that enflames or excites disturbances.

KINDLY, Adv. in a civil, good-natured manner.

KINDNESS, S. civil behaviour ; favourable treatment, or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KINDRED, S. relation by birth or marriage.

KING, S. a person who rules singly over a people. In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king. *King at arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds : of these there are three, named, Garter, Norrey, and Clarenceux.

KING-CRAFT, S. the art or skill of governing.

KINGDOM, S. the dominion, or territories subject to a king.

K N A

KINGFISHER, S. a bird frequenting waters, and feeding on fishes.

KINGLY, Adj. royal ; belonging or suitable to a king.

KINGLY, Adv. with an air of majesty.

KINGS-EVIL, S. a distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated : it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KINGSHIP, S. royalty, or the state, office, and dignity of a king.

KINSFOLK, S. relations, or those that are of the same family.

KINSMAN, S. a man who is related to, or of the same family with another.

KINSWOMAN, S. a woman of the same family with another.

KIRK, S. a church ; used particularly for the church of Scotland.

To **KISS**, V. A. to touch with the lips.

KISS, S. a salute given by joining the lips.

KIT, S. a small fiddle ; a small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent to town.

KITCHEN, S. the room in a house, where the provisions are dressed or cooked.

KITCHEN-GARDEN, S. a garden wherein sallads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants are produced.

KITCHEN-MAID, S. a cook, or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

KITCHEN-STUFF, S. the fat scummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping pan.

KITCHEN-WENCH, S. a scullion or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in cookery.

KITE, S. a bird of prey, that infests farms, and steals chickens. A play thing made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and running against the wind.

KITESFOOT, S. a plant.

KITTEN, S. a young cat.

To **KITTEN**, V. A. to bring forth young cats.

KNACK, S. a toy, or bauble

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which

K N I

which discovers skill or contrivance ; a readiness ; a peculiar slight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing ; a nice trick.

KNA'PSACK, S. the bag which a soldier carries at his back ; a bag of provisions.

KNAVE, S. a boy, or servant. At present used only in a bad sense, to signify a sly, artful, or dishonest fellow. In Gaming, it is a card, having a soldier painted on it.

KNA'VEY, S. dishonesty ; tricks ; low cunning.

KNA'VISH, Adj. dishonest ; tricking ; waggish ; mischievous.

KNA'VISHLY, Adv. in a sly, cunning, and dishonest manner.

To KNEAD, V. A. to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and pressing it with the knuckles.

KNE'ADING-TROUGH, S. a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, S. the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

KNE'E-DEEP, Adj. rising to the knees ; sunk to the knees,

KNE'EPAN, S. the little round bone of the knee, two inches broad.

To KNEEL, V. N. to bend the knee ; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

KNELL, S. the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNIFE, S. an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point, used particularly in cutting meat, and killing animals.

KNIGHT, S. a person advanced to the degree of military rank. The title was at first conferred by parents, then by priests, most commonly by the archbishop, and at present by the king.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, S. the practice of wandering about in quest of needless encounters.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, S. an hireling evidence, or one that will swear any thing, if paid for it.

K N O

KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, S. a representative of a county in parliament.

To KNIGHT, V. A. to create a person a knight.

KNIGHT'HOOD, S. the rank or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, V. A. to form any texture or manufacture on wires or needles, without a loom. To join together in friendship. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows.

KNIT'TER, S. one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNIT'TING-NEEDLE, S. a wire with which stockings, &c. are made without a loom.

KNOB, S. a protuberance ; any part arising bluntly above the surface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, Adj. set with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, Adj. full of knobs,

To KNOCK, V. N. to clash ; to be driven forcibly together ; to beat at a door for admittance. *To knock under*, to submit, or pay submission. *To knock down*, to sell, or make a person fail by a violent blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill, or destroy by a blow.

KNOCK, S. a sudden stroke or blow ; a loud stroke made at a door for entrance.

KNOCK'ER, S. one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance ; the hammer hanging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admission.

KNOT, S. a string or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent intersections not easily to be disintangled. In dress, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood caused by the growing of a bough in that part.

To KNOT, V. A. to tie threads or cords in such a manner as to make an hard knob not easily untangled ; to entangle or perplex.

KNOT'TED, Adj. full of knots.

KNOT'TY, Adj. full of knots, applied either to threads or trees ; hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

To KNOW, V. A. to perceive with certainty ; to be acquainted with

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to converse with, or have carnal knowledge of a person of another sex; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'WING, Adj. skilful; well instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance.

KNO'WINGLY, Adv. deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

KNO'WLEDGE, or **KNO'W-LEGE**, S. learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience; acquaintance with any person or fact.

KNUCKLE, S. the joints of the fingers which stick out when the hand is shut.

To **KNUCKLE**, V. A. to put the knuckles close to the ground. Figuratively, to submit.

L.

L, A semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet.

LA'BEL, S. a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing.

LA'BORATORY, S. the place where a chemist performs his operations.

LABORIOUS, Adj. diligent, assiduous, and indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABORIOUSLY, Adv. with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LA'BOUR, S. the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To **LA'BOUR**, V. N. to toil; to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains.

LA'BOURER, S. one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, brick, &c. to builders.

LA'BOURSOME, Adj. done with great exertion of strength and diligence.

LA'BYRINTH, S. a winding,

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mazy, and intricate walk in a garden, formed with single or double hedges, so as to render it possible for a person to lose himself in it.

LACE, S. a string or cord; a plaited string with which women fasten their stays or boddices; a web of thread, or gold, and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in dress.

To **LACE**, V. A. to fasten with a plaited string running through eilet holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs curiously wrought.

LACE'MAN, S. one who deals in lace.

LA'CKER, S. a kind of varnish, which, when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

LA'CKEY, S. a footboy.

LACO'NIC, Adj. short; concise; brief; expressed in few words.

LACO'NICALLY, Adj. in a brief or concise manner.

LAD, S. a boy or stripling.

LA'DDER, S. a frame made with two upright pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps.

To **LADE**, V. A. to put a burthen upon a beast; to burthen. To freight, applied to a ship.

LA'DLE, S. a vessel with a long handle and a bowl at the end, used to take liquor out of a pot, &c.

LA'DY, S. a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls: at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LA'DYSHIP, S. the title of a lady.

To **LAG**, V. N. to loiter, or move slowly; to stay behind, or not come in.

LA'GGER, S. a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LA'ITY, S. the people distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, S. a large collection of waters, inclosed in some inland place.

LAMB, S. the young of a sheep.

LAN

LA'MBSWOOL, S. a mixture of ale and roasted apples.

LAME, Adj. crippled, or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner.

To **LAME**, V. A. to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LA'MELY, Adv. like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, S. the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs, or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To **LAMENT**, V. N. to express sorrow for the loss of something; to bemoan.

LA'MENTABLE, Adj. to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad; expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful.

LAMENTABLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTATION, S. expression of sorrow in such a manner as it may be heard or seen.

LAMENTER, S. one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LAMP, S. a light made of oil and a wick.

LA'MPBLACK, S. a black powder made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a basin, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath, with a feather.

LAMPO'ON, S. a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To **LAMPO'ON**, V. A. to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, S. one who abuses with personal satire.

LA'MPREY, S. a fish like an eel.

LANCE, S. a spear borne in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half pike.

To **LANCE**, V. A. to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

LANCET, S. a surgeon's instru-

LAN

ment, used in opening veins, &c.

LAND, S. a country. Earth, exposed to water. The ground or surface of a place.

To **LAND**, V. N. to set on shore from a ship or other vessel. Neuterly, to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

LA'NDED, Adj. set on shore from a ship; having a fortune consisting in lands.

LA'ND-FLOOD, S. an inundation, or overflowing of land.

LA'ND-FORCES, S. forces or soldiers, used on land.

LA'NDHOLDER, S. one whose fortune consists in lands.

LA'NDING, or **LA'NDING-PLACE**, S. the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of the room you ascend upon; a place where persons come to shore from a ship or boat.

LA'NDLADY, S. the mistress of a public house.

LA'NDLOCKED, Adj. shut in or inclosed with land.

LA'NDLORD, S. an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him; the master of a public house.

LA'ND-MARK, S. any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, S. the view or prospect of a country.

LA'ND-TAX, S. a tax laid upon lands and houses.

LA'ND-WAITER, S. an officer of the custom-house, set to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LANE, S. a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street.

LA'NGUAGE, S. a set of words, agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with; style; peculiar manner of expression.

LA'NGUID, Adj. wanting force, strength, or spirits.

LA'NGUIDLY, Adv. in a weak or feeble manner.

To **LA'NGUISH**, V. N. to grow feeble,

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feeble, to pine away; to lose spirits or strength; to lose vigour; to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion; to look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

LA'NGUISH, S. any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, Adv. weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness.

LANC, Adj. loose; limber; wanting stiffness; not curled but hanging straight, applied to hair. Meagre; slender; faint, or languid.

LA'NTERN, S. a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-house, or light hung out to guide ships.

LAP, S. that part of the cloaths that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off.

To LAP, V. A. to wrap or twist round any thing; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing.

To LAP, V. N. to drink by licking up with the tongue.

LA'P-DOG, S. a little dog, so called, because indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LA'PFUL, S. as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY, or LA'PIDIST, S. one that deals in precious stones.

LAPLAND, the northern part of Sweden. In general, all the country which lies above the Bothnic gulph along the coast of the North sea, even to the White or Frozen sea, is called Lapland, in Latin *Lappia* or *Laponia*. Swedish Lapland is the most considerable of the three; and the only one which is tolerably peopled, considering the extreme coldness of the climate. It is bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, on the E. by Muscovite Lapland, and on the S. E. and S. by Bothnia, Angermannia, and Jemterland; and on the W. it is separated from Norway by a ridge of mountains. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 360 miles; and in breadth it extends from lat. 65 deg. 30 min. to 69 deg. N. Lapland is so near the pole, that the sun does not set in sum-

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mer, nor rise in winter; at which latter season the cold is so intense, that none but the natives can bear it. In summer the weather is quite sultry, but qualified by sea-vapours, and by the snow continuing all summer on the mountain-tops, &c. but autumn and spring are unknown in this country.

LA'PPET, S. the parts of a head-dress that hangs loose.

LA'PWING, S. a bird, so named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'RBOARD, S. the left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head.

LA'RCENY, S. the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12d. *Petty larceny*, is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12d.

LARD, S. the grease of swine.

To LARD, V. A. to stuff with bacon; to make fat.

LA'RDER, S. the room where meat is kept, or salted.

LARGE, Adj. bulky, or of great dimensions; wide or extensive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful.

LA'RGELY, Adv. in a wide or extensive manner. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or spaciousness.

LARK, S. a bird which makes its nest on the ground, and sings as it mounts in the air.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower, so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RUM, S. any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LASCI'VIOUS, Adj. lewd; wanton; soft; effeminate.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, S. lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

LASH, S. a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with

L A T

which a blow is given. Figuratively, censure or reproach.

To LASH, V. A. to strike with a whip or any thing pliant. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LASS, S. a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, S. weariness, or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour.

LAST, Adj. after all others; utmost. At last; at the end; in conclusion.

To LAST, V. N. to continue; to endure.

LAST, S. a mould on which shoes are made.

LA'STING, Part. continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, Adv. durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, Adv. in the last place; at last; in the conclusion.

LATCH, S. the catch of a door which is moved either by a string or handle.

To LATCH, V. A. to fasten by a latch.

LATE, Adj. that which is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased, or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. His late Majesty George the second. Far advanced in the day, or night.

LA'TELY, Adv. at some time not long past.

LATH, S. a long, thin, narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other covering.

LA'THE, S. a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to shape it with a chisel.

To LA'THER, V. N. to form a froth or foam; to make water froth with soap.

LA'THER, S. a foam or froth made by beating or agitating water with which soap is mixed.

LA'TIN, Adj. written or spoken in the language of the antient Romans.

LA'TIN, S. a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to

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the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINIST, S. one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LA'TISH, Adj. somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TITUDE, S. breadth or width. Room, space, or extent; the distance of a place from the equator, either north or south; unrestrained or unlimited acceptance; freedom from any settled rules; extent or comprehension of any art or science.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, S. a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard.

LA'TTER, Adj. not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LA'TTICE, S. a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To LA'TTICE, V. A. to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to make with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LAUD, S. the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In Divinity, that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, V. A. to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAU'DABLE, Adj. worthy of praise or commendation.

LAU'DANUM, S. a medicine composed of opium, &c.

LA'VER, S. a vessel to wash any thing in.

To LAUGH, V. N. to make a loud and interrupted noise of sudden merriment or mirth.

LAUGH, S. an interrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAU'GHABLE, Adj. proper to be laughed at; causing laughter.

LAU'GHER, S. a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAU'GHINGSTOCK, S. a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAU'GHTER, S. an expression of sudden mirth.

LA'VISH,

L A X

LA'VISH, Adj. wasteful; profuse.

To LA'VISH, V. A. to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

LA'VISHER, S. a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, Adv. in an extravagant or prodigal manner.

To LAUNCH, V. N. to rove at large; to expatiate. To dart from the hand.

LAUNDRESS, S. a woman employed in washing linen.

LAU'NDRY, S. a room wherein linen is washed, or ironed.

LAUREAT, Adj. decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAUREL, S. a tree, sometimes called the cherry-bay.

LAURELLED, Adj. crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, S. a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial process; any thing obliged to be done. *To take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LAW'FUL, Adj. agreeable to law.

LAW'FULLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to law.

LAW'GIVER, S. one who has authority to make laws; a supreme magistrate.

LAW'LESS, Adj. unrestrained by any law.

LAW'LESSLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to law.

LAW'MAKER, S. a legislator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, S. an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robes.

LAW'SUIT, S. a process or action in law.

LAW'YER, S. a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law. At present given, by courtesy, as a compliment to an attorney.

LAX, Adj. without restraint, or

L E A

not confined. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. Loose in body, or frequently going to stool.

LAXA'TION, S. the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE, Adj. having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LA'XATIVE, S. a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

LA'XITY, S. the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness.

To LAY, V. A. to place along upon the ground. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To calm, still, quiet or allay, applied to winds or storms. To hinder a spectre or spirit from walking. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c.

LAY, Adj. belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business.

LA'YER, S. a bed; a row, or stratum of earth or any other body spread over another.

LAY'MAN, S. one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman.

LA'ZAR, S. a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. an hospital or house for the reception of the diseased.

LA'ZILY, Adv. in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, S. idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness.

LE'ACHER, S. a lustful person; one much addicted to women.

LE'ACHEROUS, Adj. lustful; libidinous.

LE'ACHERY, S. lustfulness; incontinence.

LEAD, S. one of the softest, most ductile and most heavy metals next to gold, and the least subject to rust, dissolved by the weakest acids.

To

L A T

which a blow is given. Figuratively, censure or reproach.

To **LASH**, V. A. to strike with a whip or any thing pliant. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LASS, S. a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, S. weariness, or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour.

LAST, Adj. after all others; utmost. At last; at the end; in conclusion.

To **LAST**, V. N. to continue; to endure.

LAST, S. a mould on which shoes are made.

LA'STING, Part. continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, Adv. durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, Adv. in the last place; at last; in the conclusion.

LATCH, S. the catch of a door which is moved either by a string or handle.

To **LATCH**, V. A. to fasten by a latch.

LATE, Adj. that which is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased, or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. His *late* Majesty George the second. Far advanced in the day, or night.

LA'TELY, Adv. at some time not long past.

LATH, S. a long, thin, narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other covering.

LA'THE, S. a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to shape it with a chisel.

To **LA'THER**, V. N. to form a froth or foam; to make water froth with soap.

LA'THER, S. a foam or froth made by beating or agitating water with which soap is mixed.

LA'TIN, Adj. written or spoken in the language of the antient Romans.

LA'TIN, S. a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to

L A U

the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINIST, S. one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LA'TISH, Adj. somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TITUDE, S. breadth or width. Room, space, or extent; the distance of a place from the equator, either north or south; unrestrained or unlimited acceptance; freedom from any settled rules; extent or comprehension of any art or science.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, S. a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard.

LA'TTER, Adj. not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LA'TTICE, S. a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To **LA'TTICE**, V. A. to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to make with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LAUD, S. the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In Divinity, that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To **LAUD**, V. A. to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAUDABLE, Adj. worthy of praise or commendation.

LAUDANUM, S. a medicine composed of opium, &c.

LA'VER, S. a vessel to wash any thing in.

To **LAUGH**, V. N. to make a loud and interrupted noise of sudden merriment or mirth.

LAUGH, S. an interrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAUGHABLE, Adj. proper to be laughed at; causing laughter.

LAUGH'ER, S. a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, S. a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAUGH'ETER, S. an expression of sudden mirth.

LA'VISH,

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LA'VISH, Adj. wasteful; profuse.

To LA'VISH, V. A. to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

LA'VISHER, S. a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, Adv. in an extravagant or prodigal manner.

To LAUNCH, V. N. to rove at large; to expatiate. To dart from the hand.

LAUNDRESS, S. a woman employed in washing linen.

LAU'NDRY, S. a room wherein linen is washed, or ironed.

LAUREAT, Adj. decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAUREL, S. a tree, sometimes called the cherry-bay.

LAURELLED, Adj. crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, S. a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial process; any thing obliged to be done. *To take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LAW'FUL, Adj. agreeable to law.

LAW'FULLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to law.

LAW'GIVER, S. one who has authority to make laws; a supreme magistrate.

LAW'LESS, Adj. unrestrained by any law.

LAW'LESSLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to law.

LAW'MAKER, S. a legislator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, S. an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robes.

LAW'SUIT, S. a process or action in law.

LAW'YER, S. a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law. At present given, by courtesy, as a compliment to an attorney.

LAX, Adj. without restraint, or

L E A

not confined. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. Loose in body, or frequently going to stool.

LAXATION, S. the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, Adj. having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LAXATIVE, S. a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

LAXITY, S. the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness.

To LAY, V. A. to place along upon the ground. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To calm, still, quiet or allay, applied to winds or storms. To hinder a spectre or spirit from walking. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c.

LAY, Adj. belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business.

LA'YER, S. a bed; a row, or stratum of earth or any other body spread over another.

LAY'MAN, S. one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman.

LA'ZAR, S. a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. an hospital or house for the reception of the diseased.

LA'ZILY, Adv. in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, S. idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness.

LE'ACHER, S. a lustful person; one much addicted to women.

LE'ACHEROUS, Adj. lustful; libidinous.

LE'ACHERY, S. lustfulness; incontinence.

LEAD, S. one of the softest, most ductile and most heavy metals next to gold, and the least subject to rust, dissolved by the weakest acids.

L E A

To **LEAD**, V. A. to fit or cover with lead.

To **LEAD**, V. A. to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or to shew a person the method of attaining any thing.

LEA'DEN, S. made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionless.

LE'ADER, S. one that goes before to shew the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction.

LEA'DING, Part. principal, or chief.

LEA'DING-STRINGS, S. strings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, S. a part of a tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the most extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs. In Books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin.

LEA'FLESS, Adj. without, or deprived of leaves.

LEA'FY, Adj. full of leaves.

LEAGUE, S. a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence.

To **LEAGUE**, V. N. to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, S. a measure of length by land and sea, containing about three miles.

LE'AGUED, Adj. confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LEAK, S. a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. *To spring a leak*, among mariners, is when a ship receives some damage, by which water may enter.

To **LEAK**, V. N. to let water in or out.

LEA'KAGE, S. the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach; an allowance of 12 per

L E A

cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage.

LEA'KY, Adj. full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To **LEAN**, V. A. to rest against; to be in a bending posture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propensity.

LEAN, Adj. thin, or wanting fat or flesh.

LEAN, S. that part of flesh which is entirely muscular, without any fat.

LEA'NNES, S. want of flesh; want of fat.

To **LEAP**, V. N. to jump or move forwards with the feet close together; to rush with violence; to spring; to fly or start.

LEAP, S. a bound, spring, or jump; a sudden or abrupt transition. The act of copulation, applied to beasts.

LEA'P-FROG, S. a play wherein children leap over each other.

LEA'P-YEAR, S. every fourth year, so called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; so that the year has then 366, and February 29 days.

To **LEARN**, V. A. to improve by instruction; to teach. To get intelligence; to take example from.

LEA'RNED, Adj. having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observation and reading; skilled; skilful; expert; knowing.

LEA'RNEDLY, Adv. with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.

LEA'RNING, S. skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing.

LEA'RNER, S. one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring some art or science.

LEASE, S. a contract by which houses or lands are parted with, or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure, or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

LEC

To LEASE, V. A. to let out by lease.

LEASH, S. three creatures of the same sort, applied either to dogs, hares, &c. any collection consisting of three in number.

LEAST, Adj. smaller than all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, Adv. in the lowest degree; less than any other way. *At least*, or *leastwise*; to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LEA'THER, S. the hides of beasts dressed and tanned.

LEA'THER-COAT, S. an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

LEA'THER-DRESSER, S. he who dresses hides, and makes leather.

LEA'THERY, Adj. resembling leather.

LEA'THERN, Adj. made of leather.

LEA'THER-SELLER, S. one who sells leather.

LEAVE, S. permission to do any thing; allowance or consent; farewell; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a person's departure.

To LEAVE, V. A. to quit, abandon, depart from, or desert.

LEA'VED, Adj. covered with leaves; made with folds.

LEA'VEN, Adj. ferment mixed with any mass to make it light, particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.

To LEA'VEN, V. A. to ferment by something mixed.

LEA'VINGS, S. a remnant; a residue; relics, applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat.

LE'CTURE, S. a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public; a sharp reproof or reprimand.

To LECTURE, V. A. to instruct in a set or public discourse; to reprimand, or reprove in an insolent or magisterial manner.

LE'CTURER, S. one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject; a person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a

LEG

Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary subscription; a person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, S. the employ or office of a lecturer.

LEDGE, S. a row or layer. A ridge rising above the other parts of a surface; any prominence or rising part; a small or narrow shelf fixed against a wall or wainscot.

LE'D-HORSE, S. a sumpter or state horse.

LEE, S. dregs or sediment of any liquor.

LEECH, S. a kind of water serpent, used to draw blood in such cases where the lancet might not be safe, or where it might be too much dreaded by the patient.

LEER, S. a side view; the looking askance, or by a stolen view.

To LEER, V. N. to look at by turning the eyeballs to one corner, or by stealing a side view; to look at with an affected or dissembled cast of the countenance.

LEFT, Adj. that side which is opposite to the right; that side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHA'NDED, Adj. using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, S. the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee and reaching to the foot.

LE'GACY, S. any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, Adj. done or worded agreeable to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, S. the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GALLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GATE, S. a deputy, ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another; a commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATE'E, S. one who has something left him by will.

LEGA'TION, S. mission; deputation; commission; embassy.

LE-

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LE'GERDEMAIN, S. slight of hand; the power of deceiving the eye by the quickness in which a person moves his hands.

LE'GGED, Adj. having legs; supported by legs.

LE'GIBLE, Adj. such as may be read; apparent; discoverable.

LE'GIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be read.

LE'GISLATIVE, Adj. giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, S. a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, S. the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, S. the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulness of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, Adj. born in marriage.

To LEGI'TIMATE, V. A. to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. To authorize, or make lawful.

LEGITIMA'TION, S. lawfulness of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LEI'SURE, S. freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

LEI'SURELY, Adj. deliberately; slowly; gradually.

LE'MON, S. the fruit of the lemon tree.

LEMONA'DE, S. a liquor made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

To LEND, V. A. to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored.

LE'NDER, S. one who lends to another.

LENGTH, S. the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain space, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction. Reach, extent, or degree.

To LENGTHEN, V. A. to make longer.

LENGTHWISE, Adv. according to the length; with the end foremost.

LET

LE'NITY, S. mildness; a tenderness of disposition, exercised in overlooking small faults, and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

LENT, S. a time set apart for abstinence by the church, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring.

LE'NTEN, Adj. such as is used in Lent; abstinent, or sparing.

LE'NTIL, S. a plant, called likewise vetches.

LE'OPARD, S. a large wild beast, resembling a cat.

LE'PER, S. a person infected with a leprosy.

LE'PROSY, S. a foul disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scabs or scales, which cover the whole body, or some part of it.

LE'PROUS, Adj. infected with a leprosy.

LESS, Adj. that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

To LE'SSEN, V. A. to diminish the bulk, quantity, or quality of any thing.

LE'SSON, S. any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a scholar.

To LE'SSON, V. A. to teach or instruct.

LEST, Conj. for fear that; in order to prevent.

To LET, V. A. to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *To let blood*, to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. *To let off*, to discharge, like a gun. *To obstruct*; to hinder, or oppose.

LET, S. an obstacle, hindrance, or obstruction.

LETHA'RGIC, Adj. sleepy: of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICNESS, S. sleepiness; drowsiness.

LE'THARGY, S. a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness, or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily waked.

LE'TTER, S. a character either in printing or writing, of which syllables are composed; a writing whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another at a distance.

L I A

To **LE'TTER**, V. A. to mark or stamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, Adj. learned; conversant in and improved by reading; marked with letters.

LE'TTER-FOUNDER, S. one who casts the letters or types used in printing.

LE'TTUCE, S. a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LEVA'NT, S. the east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean that are east of Italy.

LEVEE', S. an assembly of persons meeting together in a great man's house, to pay him compliments at his rising.

LE'VEL, Adj. even, or not having one part higher than another; in the same line with any thing else; equal in perfection or dignity.

To **LE'VEL**, V. A. to make even; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another; to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the same direction or even with a mark.

LE'VEL, S. a plane, or surface without any inequalities. The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LE'VELLER, S. one that makes any thing even.

LE'VERET, S. a young hare, in the first year.

LEVITY, S. lightness, or want of weight; inconstancy, or changeableness; unsteadiness; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

To **LE'VY**, V. A. to raise or bring together, applied to armies. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine.

LE'VEY, S. the act of raising men or money.

LEWD, Adj. lustful, or being lost to all sense of modesty.

LEW'DLY, Adv. lustfully.

LEWDNESS, S. lust, or indulging actions and inclinations inconsistent with modesty.

LI'ABLE, Adj. obnoxious; subject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, S. one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood.

L I C

LI'BEL, S. a malicious aspersions, in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one that is dead.

To **LI'BEL**, V. A. to spread any defamatory report, by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, S. one who publishes or writes libels.

LI'BELLOUS, Adj. containing some report which may blacken a person's character.

LI'BERAL, Adj. becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful.

LIBERA'LITY, S. bounty; a generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely.

LI'BERALLY, Adv. giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

LI'BERTINE, S. one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTINE, Adj. licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTINISM, S. an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTY, S. a privilege; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution, or relaxation of restraint; a leave or permission.

LIBRA'RIAN, S. one who has the care of a library; one who transcribes or copies books.

LI'BRARY, S. a large collection of books, either public or private.

LI'CENCE, S. contempt of lawful and necessary restraint; a grant or permission; a liberty or consent; a power or authority given a person to do some lawful act.

To **LI'CENSE**, V. A. to set at liberty; to permit a person to do something, which he could not without such grant.

LI'CENSER, S. one who grants permission or liberty to do a thing.

LICE'NTIOUS, Adj. not restrained by law, morality, or religion.

LICE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law, or morality.

LICE'N-

L I F

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, S. boundless liberty; contempt or neglect of just restraint.

To **LICK**, V. A. to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue.

LICK, S. the act of smearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing.

LIC'KERISH, Adj. eager; greedy; nice; or tempting the appetite.

LIC'KERISHNESS, S. gluttony; greediness after dainties; niceness of palate.

LID, S. a cover which shuts down close upon, or into a vessel.

LIE, S. a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

LIE, S. a deliberate and wilful falsehood.

To **LIE**, V. N. to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falsehood.

To **LIE**, V. N. to rest horizontally or with a great inclination upon any thing else; to rest or lean upon; to repose or be in a bed.

LIEGE, S. sovereign; a superior lord.

LIE'GEMAN, S. a subject.

LIE'ER, S. one that rests or lies down; one that remains concealed.

LIEUTE'NANCY, S. the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTE'NANT, S. a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In war, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his stead, when absent or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, or **LIEUTE'NANCY**, S. the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, S. that state wherein the soul and body are united; the present state, opposed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves.

LIFE-BLOOD, S. the blood necessary to life.

LIFE-GIVING, Adj. having the power to give life.

LIFELESS, Adj. deprived of life; dead.

LIFE-TIME, S. the continuance or duration of life.

L I G

To **LIFT**, V. A. to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raise or elevate; to raise in esteem, fortune, or dignity.

LIFTER, S. one that raises any thing.

LIGHT, S. rays proceeding from a luminous body; that sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies whereby they are fitted to excite those sensations in us. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, improvement, or the discovery of something before unknown. Any thing used to give light in the night-time.

LIGHT, Adj. easily raised, or of small weight; not burdensome, easy to be endured. Nimble. Slight or trifling.

To **LIGHT**, V. A. to kindle, inflame, or set on fire; to give light to.

To **LIGHT**, V. N. to fall upon or meet with by chance. To dismount, or descend from a horse or carriage.

To **LIGHTEN**, V. N. to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the explosion of combustible particles in the air, attended with thunder.

To **LIGHTEN**, V. A. to illuminate; to make things visible; to disperse any gloom or obscurity. To make less heavy, applied to burdens.

LIGHTER, S. a large heavy boat in which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, S. one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHT-FINGERED, Adj. nimble at conveyance; pilfering, or thievish.

LIGHT-FO'OTED, Adj. nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LIGHT-HEADED, Adj. unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy.

LIGHT-HEARTED, Adj. gay; merry; cheerful.

LIGHT-HOUSE, S. an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLY, Adv. without pressing hard; easily; without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully. Nimblely.

LIGHT

L I M

LIGHT-MINDED, Adj. unsettled; unsteady; full of levity.

LIGHTNESS, S. want of weight; agility or nimbleness; inconstancy; unchastity or levity.

LIGHTNING, S. a flash of light which accompanies thunder.

LIGHTS, S. the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed.

LIGHTSOME, Adj. gay; airy.

LIGHTSOMENESS, S. cheerfulness; levity.

LIKE, Adj. resembling or having a resemblance; equal; of the same quality or quantity.

LIKE, Adv. in the same manner; in the same manner as.

To LIKE, V. A. to approve of; to chuse with preference; to view with approbation, love, or fondness.

LIKELIHOOD, or **LIKELINESS**, S. probability or appearance of truth.

LIKELY, Adj. such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance; probable.

LIKELY, Adv. probably.

To LIKEN, V. A. to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare.

LIKENESS, S. resemblance; one that resembles another.

LIKEWISE, Adv. in like manner; also; too; moreover, or besides.

LIKING, S. a state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes, or is approved of.

LILY, S. a flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, S. a white flower of one leaf, called likewise the *May lily*.

LILYLIVERED, Adj. white livered; cowardly.

LIMB, S. a member; a joint of any animal.

LMBER, Adj. flexible; easily bent.

LMBERNESS, S. the quality of being easily bent.

LIME, S. matter from which mortar is made.

To LIME, V. A. to smear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar.

L I N

LIME-KILN, S. a kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LIME-STONE, S. the stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, S. a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslacked lime, and racking it off when settled.

LIMIT, S. a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

To LIMIT, V. A. to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe.

LIMITATION, S. restriction; restraint.

LIM'NER, S. a painter; or one who draws portraits from the life.

To LIMP, V. N. to halt; to walk lamely.

LIMPET, S. a kind of shell fish.

LIMPID, Adj. clear; pure; transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, S. the quality of being transparent, applied to streams.

LIMPINGLY, Adv. in a lame or halting manner.

LNCH-PIN, S. an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LINE, S. a slender string; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the string that sustains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other.

To LINE, V. A. to cover on the inside.

LINEAGE, S. race; progeny; family.

LINEAL, Adj. descending directly as the son from the father. Allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, Adv. in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

LINEAMENT, S. feature; or any mark either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

LINEAR, Adj. composed of lines; having the form of lines.

LNEN, S. cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN, Adj. made of linen; resembling linen in whiteness.

C c **LNEN.**

LIQ

LINEN-DRAPER, S. a person who sells linens.

LING, S. a kind of sea fish, usually dried and salted.

To **LINGER**, V. N. to remain long in a state of languor or pain.

LINGERINGLY, Adv. in a tedious or delaying manner.

LINGUIST, S. a person skilled in languages.

LINIMENT, S. an ointment; or any medicine that may be spread or smeared over a sore.

LINING, S. the inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, S. a single ring of a chain. A torch made of pitch and hards.

To **LINK**, V. A. to connect or join together as the links of a chain. To unite in concord or friendship; to connect, generally used with *together*.

LINK-BOY, S. a boy that carries a torch or link, to light persons in the night.

LINNET, S. a small singing bird about the size of a sparrow.

LINSEED, S. the seed of flax.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, Adj. made of linen and wool mixed together.

LINSTOCK, S. a staff of wood with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, S. linen scraped by a knife into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.

LION, S. the fiercest and most magnanimous of wild beasts.

LIONESS, S. a she-lion.

LION-HEARTED, Adj. of undaunted courage, like a lion.

LIP, S. the edge or outward part of the mouth which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below.

LIPPED, Adj. having lips.

LIPQUID, Adj. fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch.

LIPQUID, S. a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immersed in it.

LIPQUIDNESS, S. the quality of having its parts easily put into motion, and adhering to any thing immersed.

LIPQUORICE, S. a sweet root, used in medicine: its flowers are red, like those of the hyacinth.

LIT

LIPQUOR, S. any thing liquid.

To **LISP**, V. A. to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth.

LISP, S. the act of speaking with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISPER, S. one who speaks lisping.

LIST, S. a roll, or catalogue. Inclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats are fought.

To **LIST**, V. N. to chuse or desire; to be disposed or inclined to.

To **LIST**, V. A. to enlist or register; to retain and enrol as soldiers or sailors; to hearken to.

To **LISTEN**, V. N. to hearken or give attention to.

LISTNER, S. one who hearkens or attends to what another says.

LISTLESS, Adj. without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.

LISTLESSLY, Adv. without thought or attention.

LISTLESSNESS, S. want of inclination or attention.

LITANY, S. a general supplication used in public worship to appease the wrath of the Deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants.

LITERAL, Adj. following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations.

LITERALLY, Adv. with close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.

LITERATURE, S. learning acquired by reading.

To **LITIGATE**, V. A. to contest in law.

LITIGATION, S. a suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, Adj. quarrelsome; wrangling; fond of going to law.

LITIGIOUSLY, Adv. in a quarrelsome manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, S. a wrangling disposition; a fondness for debate, or law-suits.

LITTER, S. a carriage borne by horses, containing a bed; the straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of

L I V

of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

To **LITTER**, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to swine. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

LITTLE, Adj. small in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LITTLE, Adv. in a small degree or quantity; not much.

LITTLENESS, S. smallness of bulk or size; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

LITURGY, S. a form of prayers used in public worship.

To **LIVE**, V. A. to be in a state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate together.

LIVE, Adj. quick; having life, opposed to dead; active.

LIVELIHOOD, S. support of life; maintenance; sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

LIVELINESS, S. appearance of life. Vivacity; activity; sprightliness.

LIVELONG, Adj. tedious; lasting; durable.

LIVELILY, or **LIVELY**, Adv. in a brisk, vigorous, and active manner.

LIVELY, Adj. brisk; vigorous; gay; airy; nearly representing life.

LIVER, S. one who is alive, or continued in life; one who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness, or misery.

LIVER-COLOUR, S. a dark red colour.

LIVER-GROWN, Adj. having a great over-grown liver.

LIVERY, S. cloaths given to servants; any particular dress. To stand at livery, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a public stable, where they are supplied with food.

LIVERYMAN, S. in London, a citizen, who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVID, Adj. discoloured with a blow; black and blue.

L O C

LIVIDITY, S. discolouration, caused by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LIVING, S. support; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LIVING, Adj. in a state of motion or vegetation; alive; or enjoying life.

LIZARD, S. a small creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, resembling a crocodile.

L L D. an abbreviation, signifying doctor of the civil law.

LO! Interject. look! see! behold!

LOAD, S. a burthen; a freight, or lading; as much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind.

To **LOAD**, V. A. to put goods on board a ship; or burthen on a man, or a beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms.

LOADSTONE, S. it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the north.

LOAF, S. a mass of bread baked.

LOAM, S. the common earth, consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it.

LO'AMY, Adj. marley, or clayey.

LOAN, S. any thing lent; the interest, premium, or consideration for money lent.

To **LOATH**, V. A. to look on with great disgust or abhorrence.

LO'ATHINGLY, Adv. in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHSOME, Adj. abhorred; detested; causing satiety, disgust, or nausea.

LO'BBY, S. a porch or opening before a room.

LO'BSTER, S. a shellfish, which when caught, is blackish, but when boiled is red.

LO'CAL, Adj. having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOF

LOCA'LITY, S. existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LO'CALLY, Adv. with respect to place.

LOCK, S. an instrument with springs and bolts, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c. The part of a gun by which fire is struck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together. In a river, a place where the waters are confined by floodgates, to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream, in order to render it navigable. An hospital, where none but persons affected with the venereal disease are admitted.

To **LOCK**, V. A. to shut or fasten a door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock.

LOCKE, (JOHN) was born at Wrington, seven miles from Bristol, in 1632. He is so well known by his metaphysical writings, that it would be superfluous to say more of him here.

LOCKER, S. any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CUST, S. an animal somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in herds which are headed by a particular one of the species.

To **LODGE**, V. A. to supply with a house to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or to admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house.

LODGE, S. a small house in a park or forest; any small house or habitation.

LO'DGER, S. one who lives in an apartment hired in the house of another; one that resides any where.

LO'DGING, S. rooms hired in the house of another.

LOFT, S. the highest floor in a house.

LOFTILY, Adv. on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; sublimely.

LOFTINESS, S. height or distance from the ground upwards; elevation; sublimity; pride or haughtiness.

LOFTY, Adj. high; at a distance

LON

from the ground; situated on high; sublime; elevated; proud; haughty.

LOG, S. a shapeless bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish, inactive person.

LO'GGERHEAD, S. a person that is stupid, and of slow apprehension; a blockhead.

LOGGERHEAD, Adj. dull; stupid; slow of understanding.

LO'GIC, S. a particular method of reasoning.

LO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to, or taught in logic.

LO'GICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, S. a professor of logic; a person versed or skilled in logic.

LO'G-LINE, S. in Navigation, a small line, fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's way is reckoned.

LO'GWOOD, S. a wood, long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black.

LOIN, S. the back of an animal as carved by a butcher.

To **LOITER**, V. N. to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

LOITERER, S. one who passes his time in idleness; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

To **LOLL**, V. N. to lean in any idle or lazy manner against any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beast.

LO'NELINESS, S. want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, Adj. without any inhabitants or buildings; solitary.

LO'NESOME, Adj. unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; dismal.

LONG, Adv. with some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great distance.

LONG, Adj. to a great length of space. For some time, or a great while, applied to time.

To **LONG**, V. N. to desire earnestly, to wish for with a continued and ardent desire.

LONG

LOO

LO'NG-BOAT, S. the largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONG'E'VITY, S. length of life.

LONG'INGLY, Adv. with incessant wishes, and ardent desires.

LO'NGISH, Adj. somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE, S. in Geography, the distance of a place from some of the first meridians. In Navigation, the distance of a ship or place, either east or west from each other.

LONGITU'DINAL, Adj. measured by the length; lengthwise.

LO'NG-SUFFERING, S. patience under offences; clemency.

LO'NGWAYS, or **LO'NGWISE**, Adv. in the direction of the length; lengthwise.

LO'NGWINDED, Adj. long-breathed; tedious.

LO'OBILY, Adv. awkward; clumsily; clownish.

LO'OBY, S. a clumsy clown.

To **LOOK**, V. N. to direct the eye towards any object; to seem, or carry an air, mien, or appearance.

LOOK, S. air of the face, or cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

LO'OKING-GLASS, S. a glass which represents the form of a person by reflection.

LOOM, S. a frame in which manufactures are woven.

LOOP, S. a thread or twist, &c. doubled in such a manner, that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

LO'OPED, Adj. full of holes resembling loops.

LO'OPHOLE, S. a hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

To **LOOSE**, V. A. to unbind or untie any thing fastened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation; to let go.

LOOSE, Adj. unbound; untied; not restrained, tight, or confined.

LOOSE, S. liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence, used with give.

LO'OSELY, Adv. in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or

LOT

connection. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue.

To **LO'OLEN**, V. N. to undo any thing that is tied; to be made less compact or coherent.

LOO'SENESS, S. the state of things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct, not restrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In Physic, a habit of body wherein a person is obliged to go often to stool.

To **LOP**, V. A. to cut off.

LO'PPER, S. one that cuts branches from trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS, Adj. full of talk; talking to excess; speaking, or vocal; blabbing.

LOQUA'CITY, S. the quality of talking to excess.

LORD, S. a person invested with sovereign power over others; master.

To **LORD**, V. N. to exercise unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant.

LO'RDLINESS, S. dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

LO'RDLY, Adj. becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent, in a bad sense.

LO'RDSHIP, S. dominion; power; seigniory; domain; a title of honour given to a baron; a complimentary address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

To **LOSE**, V. N. to suffer the want of any thing a person was possessed of before.

LO'SER, S. one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, or gaming.

LOSS, S. a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained; throwing away.

LOT, S. condition, circumstance, or state, assigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods.

LOTH, Adj. unwilling; disliking.

LOU

LOTTERY, S. a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two opposite wheels, and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes.

LOUD, Adj. noisy ; clamorous ; turbulent.

LOUDLY, Adv. with a great noise ; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOUDNESS, S. that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To **LOVE**, V. A. to regard with great desire and affection ; to be pleased with ; to be fond of.

LOVE, S. the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable.

LOVELINESS, S. qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LOVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite love.

LOVELY, Adj. fitted to excite love.

LOVER, S. one who has an ardent affection for one of another sex ; a friend.

LOVESICK, Adj. languishing with love.

LOVE-SUIT, S. courtship ; or the addresses of a person to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection.

LOVING, Part. kind ; affectionate ; expressing kindness or affection.

LOVING-KINDNESS, S. tenderness ; favour.

LOVINGLY, Adv. in a manner that shews great love, kindness, and affection.

To **LOUNGE**, V. A. to loiter, or go about without engaging in any employ ; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOUNGER, S. an idler.

LOUSE, S. a small insect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals.

To **LOUSE**, V. A. to hunt for

LOY

lice ; to cleanse from lice.

LOUSILY, Adv. in a poultry, mean, base, and scurvy manner.

LOUSINESS, S. the quality of abounding in lice.

LOUSY, Adj. swarming, or overrun with lice.

LOW, Adj. being nearer to the earth than something else. Measuring little. Mean, or not above the vulgar. Cheap. Depressed or dejected. Mean, groveling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable.

LOW, Adv. not high. Cheap or of low price. Mean or base.

To **LOW**, V. N. to bellow, or make a noise, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows.

To **LOWER**, V. A. to bring lower ; to strike a flag by way of submission ; to lessen the value or price of a thing ; to make weaker, by the addition of some weaker liquor.

LOWERMOST, Adj. below all others in place, circumstances, or rank.

LOWLAND, S. a vale ; or plain ; opposed to an eminence.

LOWLY, Adv. in an humble manner.

LOWLINESS, S. a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself ; meanness.

LOWLY, Adj. humble ; thinking modestly of one's self.

LOWLY, Adv. in an humble or meek manner.

LOWNESS, S. near the ground ; of short measure. Meanness ; want of rank or dignity, or of loftiness or sublimity. Dejection or depression.

To **LOWR**, V. N. to appear dark, gloomy, or stormy. To frown or look sullen ; to appear angry.

LOWRINGLY, Adv. with cloudiness, or gloominess. With an appearance or air of anger.

LOW-SPIRITED, Adj. dejected ; depressed ; without vigour or vivacity.

LOYAL, Adj. obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince.

LOYALIST, S. one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king : a term given to those who adhered to king Charles I. in the great rebellion.

LOYALLY,

L U M

LOY'ALLY, Adv. with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LOY'ALTY, S. firm and inviolable adherence to a prince.

LU'BBER, S. a sturdy drone.

LU'BBERLY, Adj. lazy.

LU'BBERLY, Adv. in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

To **LU'BRICATE**, V. A. to make smooth or slippery.

LUBRICITY, S. slipperiness or smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part.

LU'BRICOUS, Adj. slippery; smooth.

LU'CID, Adj. shining; bright, glittering.

LUCK, S. fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

LU'CKILY, Adv. in a fortunate manner.

LU'CKINESS, S. casual happiness.

LU'CKLESS, Adj. unfortunate, or unhappy.

LU'CKY, Adj. fortunate.

LU'CRATIVE, Adj. gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LUCRE, S. gain; profit; increase of money.

LUDICROUS, Adj. burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness.

LUDICROUSLY, Adv. in a burlesque manner.

To **LUG**, V. A. to hale or drag; to pull with great violence.

LUGGAGE, S. any thing cumbersome or unwieldy to carry.

LU'KEWARM, Adj. moderately or mildly warm. Indifferent; not ardent, or zealous.

LU'KEWARMLY, Adv. with moderate warmth. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, S. being moderately warm, applied to things. Indifference, or want of ardour.

To **LULL**, V. A. to compose, quiet, or pacify.

LU'LLABY, S. a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.

LUMBER, S. any thing useless and cumbersome.

To **LUMBER**, V. A. to heap

L U R

together in a confused manner like useless goods.

LU'MINARY, S. any body which gives light.

LU'MINOUS, Adj. shining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, S. a small shapeless mass; the whole; all the parts taken together; the gross.

LU'MP-FISH, S. a fish so named on account of its form.

LU'MPING, Adj. large; heavy; great.

LU'MPISH, Adj. heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things.

LU'MPISHLY, Adv. in a heavy stupid manner.

LU'MPISHNESS, S. stupid or inactive heaviness.

LU'NACY, S. a kind of frenzy usually most violent at full moon.

LU'NAR, or **LU'NARY**, Adj. relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

LU'NATIC, Adj. mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, S. a person that is sometimes of sound memory, and at other times mad.

LUNCH, or **LU'NCHEON**, S. as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat: usually applied to food eaten between meals.

To **LUNGE**, V. A. in Fencing, to make a push.

LUNGE, S. in Fencing, a push.

LUNGS, S. the lights, or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no singular.

LURCH, S. in Gaming, the act of winning, so as that the opposite party shall have gained but little, or not above a certain number. To be *left in the lurch*, is to be deserted in distress.

To **LURCH**, V. N. to shift; or play tricks. Actively, to win a game with great advantage.

LUR'CHER, S. one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, S. any enticement; any thing which promises advantage.

To **LURE**, V. N. to entice or attract

L X U

attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

To **LURK**, V. A. to lie in wait ; to lie hidden, or close.

LURKING-PLACE, S. a hiding or secret place.

LU'SCIOUS, Adj. nauseating with sweetness. Cloying. Pleasing ; delightful.

LU'SCIOUSLY, Adv. cloyingly.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, S. the quality of cloying.

LUST, S. carnal or lewd desire.

To **LUST**, V. N. to have an unchaste desire for ; to desire violently.

LU'STFUL, Adj. lewd ; having strong and unchaste desires.

LU'STILY, Adv. in a stout or vigorous manner.

LU'STINESS, S. sturdiness ; great strength and vigour of body.

LUSTRE, S. splendour ; glittering brightness ; a scone made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights.

LU'STRING, S. a shining glossy silk, invented by the French.

LU'STY, Adj. stout ; vigorous ; healthy ; strong in body.

LUTE, S. in Music, a stringed instrument.

LU'THERAN, S. a person who professes the principles and doctrine of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, Adj. belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM, S. the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of sacraments to two, viz. Baptism, and the Lord's Supper.

To **LU'XATE**, V. A. to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, S. putting out of joint ; the slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is destroyed.

LUXU'RANCE, or **LUXU'RANCY**, S. abundance, applied to plenty. Over-growth, or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RANT, Adj. superfluously plenteous ; growing to excess.

LUXU'RIOUS, Adj. indulging in high foods or liquors ; administering

M A D

to luxury ; lustful. Luxuriant ; growing or shooting to excess.

LUXU'RIOUSLY, Adv. voluptuously.

LU'XURY, S. a disposition of mind addicted to pleasure, riot, and superfluities ; lust or lewdness.

LYE, S. and V. See *Lie*.

LY'ING, S. a falsehood ; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.

LY'ING, Part. speaking falsehoods wilfully.

LYRE, S. a harp.

LY'RIC, Adj. something set for, or sung to, the harp.

LY'RIC, S. a species of poetry, consisting of songs that are set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs.

LY'RIST, S. a musician, who plays upon the lyre or harp.

M

M, A liquid consonant, the twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

MACE, S. an ensign of authority borne before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of spice.

MA'CE-BEARER, S. one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

To **MA'CHINATE**, V. A. to plot, contrive, or devise.

MACHINA'TION, S. a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance against a person.

MACHINE, S. a contrivance or piece of workmanship consisting of several parts, composed with art, and made use of to produce motion so as to save either time or force ; an engine.

MACHI'NERY, S. any workmanship consisting of a variety of parts.

MAC'KEREL, S. a well known salt water fish.

MAD, Adj. disordered in the mind, or deprived of the use of reason.

MA'DAM, S. a term of compliment used to women of every degree.

MAD

M A G

MA'D-BRAIN, or **MA'D-BRAINED**, Adj. disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, S. a madman; a wild, thoughtless, or hot-brained person.

To **MA'DDEN**, V. N. to become wild, furious, or mad.

MA'DDER, S. a plant used in dying red.

MA'D-HOUSE, S. a house where mad people are confined.

MA'DLY, Adv. in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MA'DMAN, S. a person deprived of the use of reason.

MA'DNESS, S. the state of a person out of his senses; fury, wildness, or rage.

MA'DRIGAL, S. a little amorous poem or song.

MAGAZINE, S. a store-house, or place wherein military stores are laid up; a miscellaneous pamphlet, or collection of various pieces, generally published monthly.

MAGCOT, S. a small kind of a worm, of a whitish colour, found in nuts, &c. which turns into a fly.

MAGGOTTINESS, S. the state of having or abounding in maggots.

MAGGOTTY, Adj. full of maggots. Figuratively, whimsical; capricious.

MAG'IC, S. a correspondence with bad spirits; sorcery.

MAG'IC, Adj. acting by the cooperation of evil spirits; acting by irresistible influence.

MAG'ICAL, Adj. acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or evil spirits.

MAG'ICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MAG'ICIAN, S. a conjurer; one supposed to be skilled in magic.

MAGISTE'RIAL, Adj. such as becomes a master; also lofty, arrogant, proud, or imperious.

MAGISTE'RIALLY, Adv. in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

MA'GISTRACY, S. the office or dignity of a person who is charged with authority or government over others.

M A J

MA'GISTRATE, S. a person publicly invested with authority or government of others.

MA'GNA-CHARTA, S. the great charter of the liberties and laws of England.

MAGNANI'MITY, S. a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendor.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, Adj. courageous; generous; brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, Adv. with greatness of mind, and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

MA'GNET, S. the load-stone.

MAGNE'TIC, or **MAGNE'TICAL**, Adj. having the qualities or properties of attracting bodies like the load-stone.

MA'GNETISM, S. the attractive power or property of the load-stone; the power of attraction.

MAGNI'FICENCE, S. grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, cloaths, or furniture.

MAGNI'FICENT, Adj. grand in appearance; striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp, or splendor; fond of splendor, or an appearance of riches.

MAGNIFIER, S. one that praises or extols a person.

To **MA'GNIFY**, V. A. to make great; to extol with praise; to exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem.

MA'GNITUDE, S. greatness; bulk; size.

MA'GPYE, S. a bird parti-coloured with black and white, sometimes taught to talk.

MAID, or **MAIDEN**, S. a virgin; a woman servant. A fish, a species of skate.

MAIDENHEAD, S. the state or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity.

MAIDENLY, Adj. like a maid; modestly; gently; timorously.

MAID-SERVANT, S. a woman or female servant.

MAJE'STIC, or **MAJE'STICAL**, Adj. august; noble; great; stately; pompous; sublime; elevated, or lofty.

MAJE'S-

M A J

MAJE'STICALLY, Adv. with dignity or grandeur ; with loftiness of stile or sentiments.

MA'JESTY, S. greatness ; dignity ; power or sovereignty ; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, S. a coat of steel net-work, worn formerly for defence ; any armour ; a bag or postman's bundle of letters.

To **MAIM**, V. A. to cut off any member ; to hurt or wound.

MAIN, Adj. principal or chief ; vast ; gross, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, S. the gross, bulk, or greatest part.

MA'INLAND, S. the continent.

MA'INLY, Adv. chiefly or principally ; greatly or powerfully.

MA'INMAST, S. the chief or middle mast of a ship.

MA'INSAIL, S. the sail of the mainmast.

To **MAINTAIN**, V. A. to preserve or keep ; to defend or hold out ; to vindicate or justify ; to support or keep up an expence ; to supply with the conveniences of life ; to assert positively.

MAINTAINABLE, Adj. defensible ; justifiable.

MAINTAINER, S. one that supplies another with the conveniences of life ; one that defends a place or post against an enemy ; one that asserts and supports any doctrine by arguments.

MA'INTENANCE, S. a livelihood ; a sufficiency to supply with the conveniences or necessities of life ; support, protection, or defence.

MA'INYARD, S. the yard of the mainmast.

MA'JOR, S. greater in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, S. in the Army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field officer. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs ; the eldest of two.

MA'JOR-DOMO, S. one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house ; a steward ; a master of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, S. a ge-

M A L

neral officer of the second rank.

To **MAKE**, V. A. to create ; to form from materials ; to compose ; to do, perform, practise, or use ; to cause to have any quality, or bring into any state.

MAKE, S. form ; particular shape, nature.

MA'KE-BATE, S. a person who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, S. the CREATOR ; one who produces any thing.

MA'LADY, S. a disease ; a disorder in the body ; sickness.

MA'LAPERT, Adj. saucy ; quick in making replies, but impudent or saucy.

MALAPERTLY, Adv. saucily.

MALE, Adj. belonging to the sex, opposed to female.

MALE, S. the he of any species.

MALE, in composition, implies ill.

MALE - ADMINISTRATION, S. bad conduct, or management of affairs.

MALE'CONTENT, S. one dissatisfied with the measures of government ; a fomentor of sedition in a state.

MALEDI'CTION, S. a curse ; execration ; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to fall upon a person.

MALE-PRA'CTICE, S. any bad practice or habit ; any practice contrary to settled rules or customs.

MALE'VOLENCE, S. ill will.

MALE'VOLENT, Adj. ill disposed towards another.

MALE'VOLENTLY, Adv. after a manner which shews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LICE, S. deliberate mischief ; a long continued desire of revenge or hurting others.

MAL'ICIOUS, Adj. a propensity towards revenge, or injuring others.

MAL'ICIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which shews an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

MAL'ICIOUSNESS, S. being obstinately bent for some time to do a person a mischief.

MAL'IGN, S. ill disposed towards any.

M A N

any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief.

To **MAL'IGN**, V. A. to regard with envy or malice; to do a mischief.

MAL'IGNANCY, S. malice; un-favourableness.

MAL'IGNANT, Adj. envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful.

MAL'IGNANT, S. a person maliciously disposed.

MAL'IGNITY, S. a disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In Physics, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MA'LLARD, S. the male of the species of wild duck.

MA'LLET, S. a wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS, S. a plant so called.

MA'LMSEY, S. a luscious wine; black.

MALT, S. barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MA'LT-MAN, or **MA'LTSTER**, S. one who makes or deals in malt.

MAMMA, S. a mother.

MA'MMOCK, S. an offal or fragment of meat.

To **MA'MMOCK**, V. A. to tear; to pull into pieces in a slovenly manner.

MA'MMON, S. the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MAN, S. a human being; a male, opposed to a woman. A person full grown, opposed to a boy. A rational creature, opposed to a beast.

To **MAN**, V. A. to furnish, supply or guard with men.

MAN, S. an island lying between Great Britain and Ireland.

To **MA'NACLE**, V. A. to chain the hands; to shackle.

MA'NACLES, S. chains for the hands; shackles.

To **MA'NAGE**, V. A. to conduct or carry on. To superintend or transact affairs.

MA'NAGEMENT, S. conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing; prudence.

MA'NAGER, S. one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing.

M A N

MA'NCHE, S. a small loaf of fine bread.

MA'NDATE, S. a command; a commission, charge, or precept.

MA'NDATORY, Adj. containing a command, precept, or direction.

MANE, S. the long hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

MA'NFUL, Adj. bold; stout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, Adv. in a bold, stout, or daring manner.

MANGE, S. the itch or scab in cattle.

MA'NGER, S. a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained in a stable.

MA'NGINESS, S. the quality of having the mange.

To **MANGLE**, V. A. to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece meal; to butcher.

MA'NGY, Adj. infested with the mange. Scabby, applied to beasts.

MAN-HA'TER, S. one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, S. the state or condition of a man; human nature.

MA'NIFEST, Adj. plain; open; publicly known.

To **MA'NIFEST**, V. A. to make appear; to make public; to shew plainly; to discover.

MANIFESTA'TION, S. a discovery; clear and undoubted evidence.

MA'NIFESTLY, Adv. clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTO, S. a public protestation, or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, Adj. of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MA'NIFOLDLY, Adv. in many respects.

MA'NKIND, S. the human race or species.

MA'NLIKE, Adj. strong; vigorous; resembling a man full-grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MA'NLINESS, S. bravery; stoutness; dignity.

MA'NLY, Adj. becoming a man; stout; brave, with undaunted courage and resolution.

MA'NNA,

M A N

MA'NNA, S. a kind of honey-like juice or gum, of a whitish, yellowish, or brownish colour, in the form of flakes, from two trees, which are varieties of the ash.

MA'NNER, S. form or method; custom, practice, habit, or fashion.

MA'NNERLINESS, S. civility or complaisance.

MA'NNERLY, Adj. civilly; with complaisance and good breeding.

MA'NNISH, Adj. having the appearance of or becoming a man. Figuratively, bold; masculine.

MA'NOR, S. an ancient lordship or royalty.

MA'NSION, S. a place of residence; an abode or house.

MA'NSLAUGHTER, S. the killing a person without malice prepense, as in a battle that arises from a sudden quarrel, &c.

MANSLA'YER, S. one that kills another.

MA'NTELET, S. a short kind of cloak worn by women.

MAN-TU'GER, S. a large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, S. a kind of cloak, or loose cloth or silk thrown over the rest of the dress, used by nurses and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MANTLE, V. A. to cloke; to cover; to disguise.

MA'NTLE-TREE, S. in Carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projected out from the wall, to hold china, &c.

MA'NTUA, S. a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MAKER, S. a person who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, Adj. performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MA'NUAL, S. a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, S. a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods; a commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, S. any sort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, V. A. to

M A R

produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, S. one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

MANU'MISSION, S. the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANU'MIT, V. A. to deliver from slavery; to set free.

MANU'RABLE, Adj. capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

To MANURE, V. A. to cultivate, or improve ground by husbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANU'RE, S. any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'RER, S. a person who enriches and improves land by manual labour; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, S. a written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, Adj. consisting of a great number; numerous; several.

MANY-CO'LOURED, Adj. having various and different colours.

MANY-HEA'DED, Adj. having several or a great number of heads.

MANY-TIMES, an adverbial phrase for often or frequently.

MAP, S. a geographical picture of the globe, or a part thereof.

To MAR, V. A. to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MARA'UDING, Adj. ranging about for plunder.

MARBLE, S. a kind of stone found in great masses, and dug out of quarries.

MARBLE, Adj. made of marble variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MARBLE, V. A. to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in resemblance of marble.

MA'RBLED, Adj. something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MARCH, S. the name of the third month of the year, from January.

To MARCH, V. N. to journey

M A R

applied to an army. To walk in a grave, solemn, and deliberate manner.

MARCH, S. a motion, walk, or journey of soldiers; a grave and solemn walk; a tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army.

MARCHIONESS, S. the wife of a marquis.

MARE, S. the female of a horse.

MA'RESCHAL, S. a chief commander of an army.

MA'RGENT, or **MA'RGIN**, S. the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which surrounds the page.

MARGINAL, Adj. placed or written on the blank space or border of a book.

MA'RGRAVEE, S. a title of sovereignty in Germany.

MA'RIGOLD, S. a yellow flower.

MARINE, Adj. belonging to the sea.

MARINE, S. sea affairs or forces; a soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in descents on land.

MARINER, S. a seaman or sailor; one hired to do all common business on board a ship.

MARJORAM, S. a fragrant plant; of which there are several species.

MARITIME, Adj. performed at, or belonging to the sea; bordering on the sea; naval.

MARK, S. a token by which a thing is known.

To **MARK**, V. A. to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others.

MARKER, S. one that makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing.

MARKET, S. a public time or place wherein things are bought or sold; purchase or sale.

To **MARKET**, V. N. to deal at market either in buying or selling.

MARKET-CROSS, S. a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MARKET-DAY, S. a day on

M A R

which things are publicly bought and sold in a market.

MARKET-MAN, S. a man that goes to the market to buy or sell.

MARKET-PLACE, S. a place where a market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, or **MARKET-RATE**, S. the price at which any thing is commonly sold, in or out of a market.

MARKET-TOWN, S. a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MARKETABLE, Adj. such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MARKSMAN, S. a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, S. a kind of clay.

To **MARL**, V. A. to manure or improve grounds with marl.

MA'RLY, Adj. abounding in marl; having the qualities of marl.

MA'RMALADE, or **MA'RMALLET**, S. a kind of conserve or sweetmeat made of quinces cut and boiled with sugar.

MA'RMOSSET, S. a small monkey.

MA'RQUIS, S. a title of honour next to a duke.

MA'RQUISATE, S. the seignior or province of a marquis.

MARRER, S. one who spoils, damages, or hurts any thing or person.

MARRIAGE, S. the act or ceremony by which a man and woman are lawfully united.

MARRIAGEABLE, Adj. fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MARROW, S. fat substance contained in the hollow of a bone. Figuratively, the quintessence, or best part of any thing.

MARROW-BONE, S. any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MARROWFAT, S. a large, mellow kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, Adj. without marrow.

To **MARRY**, V. A. to join a man and woman together, so that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to dispose of in marriage; to take for a husband or wife.

M A S

MARSH, S. a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MA'RSHMALLOW, S. a kind of mallow growing in wet ground.

MA'RSHALSEA, S. a prison in the borough of Southwark; so called from its belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHY, Adj. boggy; wet; produced in marshes.

MART, S. a place of public traffic or trade.

MA'RTEN, S. a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses.

MARTIAL, Adj. warlike; brave; given to war.

MARTINGAL, S. a broad leather thong or strap fastened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his fore-legs, and is fastened at the other end to the noseband of the bridle, to hinder a horse from rearing.

MARTINMAS, S. the feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

MARTYR, S. a person who dies in attesting the truth of any doctrine.

To MARTYR, V. A. to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion.

MARTYRDOM, S. the act of putting to death, or enduring death in attestation of the truth of an opinion, or fact.

MA'RVEL, S. a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

To MA'RVEL, V. N. to wonder or be astonished.

MA'RVELLOUS, Adj. strange; surpassing credit.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, Adv. in a strange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MA'SCULINE, Adj. male; resembling a man; bold.

MA'SCULINELY, Adv. like a man; boldly.

MASH, S. any thing mingled or confused together. A mixture for a horse.

To MASH, V. A. to beat or bruise into a confused mass.

MASK, S. a cover worn over the

M A S

face to disguise it. Figuratively, a pretext, pretence, or subterfuge.

To MASK, V. A. to disguise or cover with a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence.

MA'SKED, Adj. covered or concealed.

MA'SKER, S. a person who exhibits in a mask.

MA'SON, S. one who builds in stone.

MASQUERA'DE, S. a diversion or public assembly, wherein the company is masked and disguised; a disguise.

To MASQUERA'DE, V. N. to go in disguise; to assemble in masks and other disguises.

MASS, S. a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vast body; an assemblage of several things, forming one confused and distinct body; a gross body; the general.

MA'SACRE, S. the crime of killing persons not in a condition to defend themselves; murder.

To MA'SACRE, V. A. to butcher; to destroy great multitudes.

MA'SSY, Adj. weighty; bulky; solid.

MAST, S. the beam or post standing upright in a ship or vessel, to which a sail is fixed.

MA'STED, Adj. carrying a mast.

MA'STER, S. a person who has servants under him; an owner or proprietor; a possessor; the commander of a trading vessel; a teacher or instructor; a young gentleman; a title of dignity at the universities, and in the courts of law.

To MA'STER, V. A. to rule, govern, or keep in subjection.

MA'STER-KEY, S. a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STERLY, Adj. artful; shewing great skill; imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STER-PIECE, S. a capital performance; a chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, S. dominion; rule; power.

MA'STER-STRING, S. the principal string.

MA'STER-

M A T

MA'STER-STROKE, S. a stroke or performance that shews great skill.

MA'STERY, S. dominion; rule; superiority, or pre-eminence; skill.

MASTICA'TION, S. the act of chewing.

MA'STICH, S. a kind of gum gathered from trees, in Scio, of the same name.

MA'STIF, S. a large sized dog, generally used as a guard in houses and yards.

MAT, S. a kind of a manufacture or texture made of sedges, flags, or rushes woven together.

To MAT, V. A. to cover with mats; to twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MATCH, S. a small piece of deal dipt in brimstone: any mutual contest. One equal to contest or fight with another; one that suits or tallies with another. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, V. A. to equal. Neuterly, to be married; to tally.

MATCHLESS, Adj. without an equal; not admitting comparison.

MATCHLESSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be equalled.

MATCH-MAKER, S. one who is instrumental to a person's marriage.

MATE, S. a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female; the male or female of animals.

MATE'RIAL, Adj. consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.

MATE'RIALS, S. the substance of which any thing is made: generally applied to things composed of different substances.

MATE'RIALLY, Adv. essentially or importantly.

MAT'ERNAL, Adj. motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMATICAL, Adj. according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICIAN, S. a person skilled in the mathematics.

M A Y

MATHEMA'TICS, S. the science so called.

MA'TIN, S. the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers used at morning worship.

MATRASS, S. a kind of hard bed put under a foster.

MATRIMO'NIAL, Adj. suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MA'TRIMONY, S. marriage; the state of a married person.

MA'TRON, S. an elderly lady, or old woman.

MA'TRONLY, Adv. after the manner of a matron; elderly.

MATROSS, S. in the train of artillery, a soldier next below a gunner.

MA'TTER, S. body, opposed to spirit; the materials of which any thing is composed; a subject or thing treated of. The thing or object which is under particular relation; a purulent running, or corruption in a fore.

MATURA'TION, S. the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe.

MAT'URATIVE, Adj. ripening or conducing to ripeness.

MATU'RE, Adj. ripe; perfected by time. Fit for execution; arrived at years of discretion.

MATU'RELY, Adv. ripely; completely.

MATU'RITY, S. ripeness or perfection.

MAUND, S. a hand basket.

To MAU'NDER, V. N. to grumble; to murmur with discontent.

MAU'NDERER, S. one that murmurs through discontent.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY, S. [derived from *mande*, a hand-basket, from which the king was formerly accustomed to give alms to the poor] the Thursday before Good-Friday.

MAW, S. the stomach of beasts; the craw or first stomach of birds.

MA'WKISH, Adj. apt to produce satiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, S. producing satiety and loathing.

MA'XIM, S. an axiom; a general and established principle; a leading truth.

MAY, to be possible; to have power.

ME A

power. At the beginning of a sentence, it implies a wish that a person should have something in his power. *May* you live happily and long. *May be*, implies perhaps, or it is possible.

MAY, S. the fifth month in the year, reckoning from January.

MAY-GAME, S. a diversion or sport; the object of ridicule.

MAY-POLE, S. a long, erect pole, round which persons dance on the first of May.

MAYOR, S. the chief magistrate of a city or town.

MAYORALTY, S. the office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, S. the wife of a mayor.

MAZE, S. a labyrinth, or place whose passages are so winding and intricate, that it is not easy to get out of them.

MAZY, Adj. having winding and intricate passages; perplexed; confused.

M. A. an abbreviature for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B. an abbreviature for *medicinae baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physick.

M. D. an abbreviature for *medicinis doctor*, or doctor of physick.

MEAD, S. a drink made of honey and water, called likewise *metheglin*.

MEAD, or ME'ADOW, S. ground somewhat watery, not plowed, and covered with grass.

ME'AGER, S. lean; wanting flesh.

ME'AGERNESS, S. leanness; want of flesh.

MEAL, S. the act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flour of wheat corn, finely ground or sifted.

ME'ALMAN, S. one that deals in flour or meal.

ME'ALY, Adj. having the taste or other qualities of meal.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED, Adj. soft-mouthed; unable to address a person through bashfulness.

MEAN, Adj. of low birth or rank; contemptible.

MEAN, S. mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing used to effect an end.

M E D

To MEAN, V. N. to intend; to design; to hint at.

ME'ANING, S. purpose, or intention.

ME'ANLY, Adv. in a poor or base manner.

ME'ANNESS, S. want of dignity, birth, or fortune; sordidness.

ME'AN-TIME, or ME'AN-WHILE, Adv. in the space or interval happening between two periods of time.

ME'ASLED, Adj. infected with the measles.

ME'ASLES, S. a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, of the nature of flea bites.

ME'ASLY, Adv. scabbed with the measles.

ME'ASURE, S. that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

To ME'ASURE, V. A. to adjust or proportion; to allot or distribute.

ME'ASUREMENT, S. the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing, by means of some standard or rule.

MEASURER, S. one that distributes things in proper quantities by means of some standard or rule.

MEAT, S. flesh to be eaten; food in general.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHANICAL, Adj. mean; servile; of mean employ; constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, S. a manufacturer; or person engaged in handicraft employments.

MECHA'NICS, S. a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

MECHANICALLY, Adv. according to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANISM, S. action according to mechanic laws.

ME'DAL, S. an ancient coin; a piece of metal stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person.

MEDA'LLIC, Adj. belonging to medals.

ME'DALLIST,

M E D

MEDALLIST, S. a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

To **MEDDLE**, V. N. to have to do; to concern one's self about; to interpose or interfere officiously.

MEDDLER, S. one who interposes, or buſies himſelf with things that do not concern him.

To **MEDIATE**, V. N. to interpoſe as an equal friend between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation.

MEDIA'TION, S. interpoſition or intervention; interceſſion or entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, S. one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an interceſſor in favour of another.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or **MEDIA-TORY**, Adj. belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, S. a female or woman who acts between, or endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

MED'ICAL, Adj. phyſical; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

MED'ICALLY, Adv. after the manner of medicine; according to the art or operation of phyſic.

MED'ICINAL, Adj. having the power of healing; belonging to phyſic.

MED'ICINALLY, Adv. phyſically.

MED'ICINE, S. phyſic; any drug given to cure a diſorder; the art of healing.

MEDIO'CRITY, S. a middle rate or ſtate; moderation.

To **MED'ITATE**, V. A. to plan, ſcheme, or contrive in the mind; to think on or revolve in the mind.

MEDITATION, S. deep thought, or cloſe and intent application of the mind to any ſubject.

MEDIUM, S. any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree.

MEDLER, S. the fruit of the medler-tree, which is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

M E L

ME'DLEY, or **ME'DLY**, S. a mixture; a confuſed maſs; a collection of different pieces injudiciously joined together in the ſame book.

MEEK, Adj. not eaſily provoked to anger by affronts; bearing inſults without reſentment.

MEE'KLY, Adv. in a mild or gentle manner; in ſuch a manner as to bear affronts without any reſentment or anger.

MEE'KNESS, S. a temper of mind not eaſily provoked to reſentment.

MEET, Adj. proper; qualified; adapted to any uſe.

To **MEET**, V. A. to light on; to cloſe or touch; to find; to aſſemble in the ſame place from different parts.

MEE'TING, S. an aſſembly; a congreſs; the congregation in a place of worſhip belonging to the diſſenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEE'TLY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner.

MELANCHO'LIC, Adv. diſordered or afflicted with melancholy.

MELANCHOLY, S. a gloomy, penſive temper.

MELANCHOLY, Adj. gloomy; penſive; dejected.

ME'LLOW, Adj. ſoft with ripeneſs; ſoft in ſound. Fat, applied to ground.

To **ME'LLOW**, V. A. to ripen; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age; to ſoften; to bring to maturity or perfection.

ME'LLOWNESS, S. maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, Adj. ſounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; muſical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, S. harmoniouſneſs; ſweetneſs of ſound.

ME'LODY, S. an agreeableneſs of ſound that raiſes pleaſure in the mind.

MELON, S. a plant which produces a fruit reſembling the cucumber, but more bulky, and rich in taſte.

M E N

To **MELT**, V. A. to dissolve any solid substance and make it liquid. Figuratively, to soften to love or tendernefs.

MELTER, S. one that dissolves metals or other solid substances.

MELTINGLY, Adv. in a tender or affectionate manner.

MEMBER, S. a limb or joint of an animal body ; a single person belonging to a society or community.

MEMO'IR, S. an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner.

MEMORABLE, Adj. worthy of being remembered.

MEMORABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, S. a note to assist the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, S. a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action ; a hint to assist the memory ; the representation of a transaction, given by way of remonstrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

MEMORIALIST, S. one who makes remonstrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance.

MEMORY, S. the act of recollecting things past.

To **MENA'CE**, V. A. to threaten.

MENA'CE, S. a threat, or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

MENA'CER, S. one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENA'GERIE, or **MENA'GERY**, S. a place where wild beasts or animals are kept.

To **MEND**, V. A. to repair, correct, or alter for the better. To grow better, to be changed for the better.

MENDER, S. one that repairs, alters, or corrects.

MENDICANT, S. a beggar ; one of a religious society that subsists by alms acquired by begging.

MENIAL, Adj. belonging to the retinue or number of servants ; of a low or base employ.

MENTAL, Adj. existing in the

M E R

mind ; belonging to the mind ; internal.

ME'NTALLY, Adv. in the mind ; in thought and meditation.

ME'NTION, S. a hint ; an expression in writing or speaking ; a recital of any thing.

To **ME'NTION**, V. A. to express in words or writing.

ME'RCANTILE, Adj. belonging to trade ; belonging to a merchant ; commercial.

ME'RCENARY, Adj. acting only for hire, or from a sordid prospect of gain ; hired ; sold for money.

ME'RCENARY, S. a hireling ; one retained or serving for pay.

ME'RCER, S. one who sells silks and stuffs.

ME'RCERY, S. the trade of selling silks or stuffs.

ME'RGHANDISE, S. traffic, commerce, or trade ; wares ; any thing bought or sold.

To **ME'RGHANDISE**, V. N. to trade or traffic.

ME'RGHANT, S. one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

ME'RCIFUL, Adj. willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender ; unwilling to punish.

ME'RCIFULLY, Adv. with pity.

ME'RCIFULNESS, S. the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

ME'RCILESS, Adj. without pity or compassion ; cruel ; severe.

MERCU'RIAL, Adj. active ; sprightly ; volatile.

MERCURY, S. the planet so called. In Chemistry, quick-silver. In Botany, a plant. Figuratively, sprightliness, applied to the mind.

MERCY, S. the act of pitying, and pardoning offenders ; pardon.

MERE, Adj. entire ; only ; exclusive of all other persons or things ; simple.

MERELY, Adv. simply ; only ; barely.

MERIDIAN, S. noon, or mid-day. In Geography, a line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIONAL, Adj. southern

M E T

situated towards the south ; looking towards the south.

MERIDIONA'LLY, Adv. with a southern aspect.

MER'IT, S. desert ; excellence.

To MER'IT, V. A. to deserve ; to have a right to claim somewhat on account of one's excellencies.

MERITORIOUS, Adj. deserving reward ; of great desert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MER'MAID, S. a sea-monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fish's tail.

MER'RILY, Adv. in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

To ME'RRIMAKE, V. A. to feast ; to be jovial or merry.

MERRIMENT, S. mirth ; gaiety ; sport.

MERRY, Adj. full of mirth, joy, and laughter.

MERRY-ANDREW, S. a buffoon, or person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures, and comical expressions.

MESH, S. the space or interstice between the threads of a net.

To MESH, V. A. to catch in a net ; to ensnare.

ME'SHY, Adj. made of net work.

MESS, S. a dish ; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

To MESS, V. A. to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, S. an errand ; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.

ME'SSENGER, S. one who is sent on an errand ; a person paid by the government to carry dispatches relating to affairs of state.

MESSIAH, S. the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour.

ME'SSMATE, S. one who eats at the same table with another.

ME'SSUAGE, S. in Law, a dwelling-house, with lands adjoining.

METAL, S. a firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, fusible by fire.

METALLIC, or METALLICAL, Adj. made of metal.

METALLINE, Adj. impregnated with or containing metal.

M E Z

METALLIST, S. a worker in metals.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, Adj. to change the form or shape of any thing ; to change into a different shape or animal.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, S. change of shape.

METAPHY'SIC, or METAPHY'SICAL, Adj. versed in metaphysics ; abstracted.

METAPHY'SICS, S. the science which treats of being in the abstract, or without being confined to any species.

To METE, V. A. to measure ; to reduce to measure.

ME'TEOR, S. a moveable body, appearing in the atmosphere.

ME'TER, S. a measurer.

METHINKS, V. Imperf. I think, imagine, or suppose.

METHOD, S. the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations in such an order, as is most convenient and proper to attain some end ; the manner in which a thing is done.

METHO'DICAL, Adj. ranged or placed in proper and just order ; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHO'DICALLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

METHO'UGHT, V. Imp. I thought or imagined ; it appeared or seemed to me.

METRO'POLIS, S. the mother city ; or chief city of any country.

METROPO'LITAN, S. a bishop of a mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city.

METTLE, S. spirit ; sprightliness ; courage.

ME'TTLED, Adj. sprightly ; courageous ; full of spirits or fire.

METTLESOME, Adj. sprightly ; lively ; gay ; courageous ; full of spirits ; fiery.

To MEW, V. A. to inclose in a cage ; to shut up ; to confine, or imprison.

MEWS, S. a prince's or nobleman's stables.

MEZZOTINTO, S. a kind of graving

M I G

graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling painting.

MICHAELMAS, S. the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MICROSCOPE, S. an instrument, by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large.

MID, Adj. middle; equally between or distant from two extremes.

MID-DAY, S. noon.

MIDDLE, Adj. in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes.

MIDDLE, S. the centre, or part equally distant from two extremes.

MIDDLE-AGED, Adj. of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

MIDDLEMOST, Adj. most near to the middle or center.

MIDDLING, Adj. of the middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities.

MIDLAND, Adj. remote, or at a distance from the sea-coasts.

MIDNIGHT, S. the depth of night; twelve at night.

MIDSHIPMAN, S. a sort of under officer on board a ship.

MIDSTREAM, S. the middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, S. the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MIDWAY, S. that part of a way which is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

MIDWAY, Adv. in the middle of the way.

MIDWIFE, S. a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MIDWIFERY, S. the trade of a midwife.

MIEN, S. air; look; manner.

MIGHT, S. power; strength; force.

MIGHTILY, Adv. with great power; violently; vigorously; in a great degree.

MIGHTINESS, S. possessing or exercising power; a title given to princes, but peculiarly applied to the states of Holland.

M I L

MIGHTY, Adj. strong; or powerful in any act.

MIGRATION, S. the act of changing places or abode.

MILD, Adj. kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger; gentle; free from sharpness or acidity.

MILDEW, S. a disease that happens to plants; spots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampness of the air.

To MILDEW, V. A. to spot or infect with mildew.

MILDLY, Adv. with tenderness and gentleness.

MILDNESS, S. gentleness, or tenderness.

MILE, S. a common measure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

MILE-STONE, S. a stone set up on the road marked with the number of miles from any chief town.

MILITARY, Adj. professing the life of a soldier; belonging to the army; warlike.

MILITIA, S. the standing force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence.

MILK, S. a white juice, liquor, or humor, prepared by the Deity in the breasts of women, and dug out of beasts, for the nourishment of their young.

To MILK, V. A. to draw milk from the teats of a beast, or the breasts of a woman, with the hand.

MILKEN, Adj. consisting of milk.

MILKER, S. one that draws milk from animals.

MILKINESS, S. the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.

MILK-MAID, S. a woman employed in milking cattle.

MILK-PAIL, S. a vessel into which cattle are milked.

MILK-POTTAGE, S. a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILK-SOP, S. a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.

MILK-WHITE, Adj. white as milk,

MILK

M I M

MILK-WOMAN, S. a woman who sells milk.

MILKY, Adj. made of or resembling milk; yielding milk.

MILKY-WAY, S. the broad white path encompassing the whole heavens, consisting of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, from the confusion of whose light its whiteness is supposed to be produced.

MILL, S. an engine or machine, in which corn or any other substance is ground.

To **MILL**, V. A. to grind or divide into small particles in a mill.

MILL-COG, S. the teeth on the edges of the wheels belonging to a mill.

MILLDAM, S. the mound, or bank by which water is kept up to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLER, S. one who looks after a mill.

MILLER's-THUMB, S. a small fish found in brooks.

MILLET, S. a very small grain, much used in puddings.

MILLINER, S. one who sells ribbands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MILLINERY, Adj. belonging to or sold by a milliner.

MILLION, S. ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MILL-STONE, S. the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILTON, (JOHN) a celebrated English poet. His *Paradise Lost*, which is deservedly esteemed the glory of the English nation, may be resembled to the sun, which has likewise its spots. The beauties of this piece for sublimity of thought, fertility of invention, chasteness of language, and beautifulness of images, has at present no parallel; but at the same time it must be owned it bears the stamp of human frailty, and has likewise some glaring errors; but had the author's political life and principles been as unexceptionable as this performance, who would not have wished to have lived, as well as to write like him.

MIMIC, S. a person who imitates

M I N

the actions or manner of another so as to excite laughter.

To **MIMIC**, V. A. to imitate the actions of another so as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MIMICRY, S. the quality or art of mimicking.

To **MINCE**, V. A. to cut into very small bits or pieces.

MIND, S. the rational soul; the understanding.

To **MIND**, V. A. to take notice of, or observe.

MIND'ED, Adj. disposed; inclined; affected.

MINDFUL, Adj. attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

MINDFULLY, Adv. attentively.

MINE, Pronoun possessive, belonging to me.

MINE, S. a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To **MINE**, V. N. to dig mines. To sap; to ruin by mines.

MINER, S. one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals; one who is employed in digging cavities under ground, to be filled with gunpowder and fire-works, in order to blow up any thing over them.

MINERAL, S. any body dug out of the earth.

MINERAL, Adj. consisting of bodies dug out of the earth.

MINERALIST, S. one skilled or employed in extracting ores, or minerals.

To **MINGLE**, V. A. to mix, join, unite, or compound.

MINGLER, S. one who mixes different things together.

MINIATURE, S. the representation of a thing in a very small size.

MINION, S. a favourite or darling.

MINISTER, S. any person employed as an agent, or to do and transact affairs for another; one employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs; a person who performs

M I R

forms the public service in divine worship.

To **MI'NISTER**, V. A. to serve or attend on God, the public, or a private person.

MI'NISTERY, S. office ; service ; the discharge of any office, or performance of the orders and employment of another.

MI'NISTRY, S. office ; service ; agency ; business ; persons employed in state affairs.

MI'NNOW, S. a small fresh water fish.

MI'NOR, S. one not arrived at full age.

MINC'RITY, S. the state of a person who is under age.

MINSTER, S. a monastery ; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL, S. a musician ; one that plays upon musical instruments.

MINT, S. a plant ; a place where money is coined.

To **MINT**, V. A. to coin or stamp money.

MI'NTAGE, S. that which is coined or stamped ; the duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER, S. a coiner, or stamper of money.

MI'NTMASTER, S. a person who has the management and care of the coinage.

MI'NUET, S. a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons.

MINUTE, Adj. small, either in bulk or consequence ; little ; slender.

MI'NUTE, S. the sixtieth part of an hour. The heads or effect of a person's discourse taken in writing.

To **MI'NUTE**, V. A. to set down in short hints.

MI'NUTE-BOOK, S. a book of short hints.

MINU'TELY, Adv. with great exactness.

MINU'TENESS, S. excessive smallness.

MINX, S. a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MIRACLE, S. a sensible effect, either in itself or its circumstances supernatural.

M I S

MIRACULOUSLY, Adv. in a manner beyond the course of common providence.

MIRE, S. mud ; dirt moistened with rain or water.

To **MIRE**, V. A. to daub with mud ; to whelm in the mud.

MIRROIR, **MI'RROR**, **MIRROUR**, S. a looking glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflexion.

MIRTH, S. merriment ; gaiety ; laughter.

MIRTHFUL, Adj. full of joy, gaiety, and cheerfulness.

MIRY, Adj. daubed with mud.

MISAPPLICATION, S. an improper application.

To **MISA'PLY**, V. A. to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

To **MISAPPREHEND**, V. A. to mistake a person's meaning.

MISAPPREHENSION, S. a mistake.

To **MISBECOME**, V. A. to disgrace ; to be unsuitable.

MISBEGOTTEN, Adj. unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To **MISBEHAVE**, V. N. to act ill.

MISBEHAVED, Adj. ill bred ; uncivil.

MISBEHAVIOUR, S. ill conduct ; want of civility or breeding.

MISBELIEF, S. an erroneous or wrong belief.

To **MISBELIEVE**, V. N. to distrust.

MISBELIEVER, S. one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To **MISCALL**, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

To **MISCALLULATE**, V. A. to reckon wrong.

MISCA'RRAGE, S. want of success ; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To **MISCA'RRY**, V. A. to fail ; to be brought to bed before due time.

MISCELLANEOUS, Adj. mingled ; consisting of different kinds.

MISCELLANY, S. a book containing a collection of different pieces.

M I S

To MISCA'ST, V. A. to add up or compute wrong.

MISCHA'NCE, S. ill-luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MISCHIEF, S. any thing done to harm or injure another.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, S. one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, Adj. hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, Adv. maliciously; spitefully; hurtfully.

To MISCONCEIVE, V. A. to have a wrong idea of.

MISCONCEPTION, S. a false idea or notion.

MISCO'NDUCT, S. ill behaviour; bad management.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, S. the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.

To MISCO'NSTRUE, V. A. to interpret wrong.

To MISCO'UNT, V. A. to reckon wrong.

MISCREANT, S. a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDE'ED, S. a vile action.

To MISDEME'AN, V. A. to behave ill.

MISDEME'ANOR, or MISDEME'ANOUR, S. a slight offence; something less than a crime.

To MISEMPLO'Y, V. A. to apply to a wrong use.

MISER, S. one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to increase or avoid spending them.

MISERABLE, Adj. unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; stingy; or saving to excess.

MISERABLY, Adv. wretchedly; meanly; covetously, or like a miser.

MISERY, S. a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity.

MISFORTUNE, S. want of success; calamity; ill-luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.

To MISGIVE, V. A. to suspect; to preface something ill; to suspect something amiss.

To MISGOVERN, V. A. to govern ill.

M I S

MISGOVERNMENT, S. ill administration of affairs; ill management; irregularity, or immodest behaviour.

MISHA'P, S. any evil that happens unexpectedly.

To MISINFO'RM, V. A. to deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, S. a false intelligence, or account.

To MISINTE'RPRET, V. A. to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTE'RPRETATION, S. explaining in a bad sense.

To MISJUDGE, V. A. to form false opinions.

To MISLAY, V. A. to lay in a wrong place.

To MISLE'AD, V. A. to guide in a wrong way.

To MISMA'NAGE, V. A. to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMANAGEMENT, S. defect of conduct or behaviour.

To MISNAME, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

To MISPE'LL, V. A. to spell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, V. A. to spend ill, consume to no purpose, or throw away.

To MISPLA'CE, V. A. to put in a wrong place.

To MISREPRESENT, V. A. to represent to disadvantage; to represent falsely.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, S. the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

MISRU'LE, S. tumult; confusion.

MISS, S. a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady.

To MISS, V. A. to mistake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to omit; to perceive the want of.

MISS, S. loss; want; failure; mistake, or error.

MISSAL, S. the ma's book.

MISSION, S. persons sent on any account: usually applied to those that are sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts.

MISSIONARY, S. one sent to propagate

MIX

propagate religion in foreign parts.

MIST, S. a meteor, consisting of a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished.

To **MIST**, V. A. to cloud ; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

To **MISTA'KE**, V. A. to conceive a wrong idea of.

MISTA'KE, S. the act of forming a wrong idea.

To be **MISTA'KEN**, V. N. to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MIST'ERY, S. in law, an art, trade, or occupation.

MISTRESS, S. a woman who manages a house, and keeps servants ; a woman teacher.

MISTRU'ST, S. suspicion ; want of confidence.

To **MISTRU'ST**, V. A. to suspect ; to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, Adj. suspicious ; diffident.

MI'STY, Adj. cloudy ; overcast, applied to the sky ; obscure ; dark.

To **MISUNDERSTA'ND**, V. A. to take any person's meaning wrong ; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, S. a difference or disagreement between parties.

MITE, S. a very small insect which breeds in cheese.

To **MI'TIGATE**, V. A. to abate or lessen.

MITIGA'TION, S. the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

MITRE, S. a round cap, worn by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions.

MITTENS, S. gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MI'TTIMUS, S. a writ, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler, or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To **MIX**, V. A. to unite different bodies into one mass ; to compose of different things.

MIXTURE, S. the act of joining or adding different things together.

MOD

MI'ZZEN, S. a mast in the stern or back part of a ship.

To **MOAN**, V. A. to shew sorrow by a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MOAN, S. lamentation.

MOAT, S. a canal or collection of water which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

MOB, S. the croud ; the vulgar ; a tumultuous rout or multitude.

To **MOCK**, V. A. to deride, scoff, or laugh at.

MOCK, S. a sneer ; an act of contempt.

MOCK, Adj. counterfeit ; false ; not real or genuine.

MO'CKER, S. one that ridicules the action of another.

MO'CKERY, S. derision ; scorn ; ridicule.

MO'CKINGLY, Adv. with insult, ridicule.

MO'DEL, S. a copy to be imitated ; a mould ; a standard by which any thing is measured.

To **MO'DEL**, V. A. to plan ; to shape ; to form, mould, or delineate.

MO'DELLER, S. one that plans, schemes, or contrives.

MO'DERATE, Adj. temperate, or between two extremes.

To **MO'DERATE**, V. A. to keep within due bounds and limits.

MO'DERATELY, Adv. temperately ; mildly.

MODERA'TION, S. calmness, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERA'TOR, S. a person or thing which calms or keeps from flying into excesses ; a person who presides at a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency.

MO'DERN, S. late ; not long done or existing.

MO'DERNS, S. those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To **MODERNIZE**, V. A. to form any thing according to the taste of the present age.

MO'DEST, Adj. humble in opinion of one's own excellencies.

MO'DESTLY, Adv. in an humble, chaste, reserved, and moderate manner.

MO'DESTY

M O N

MO'DESTY, S. a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities.

MO'DICUM, S. a small portion or pittance.

MO'DISH, Adj. agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MO'DISHLY, Adv. fashionably.

MO'DISHNESS, S. a strict observance of the fashion.

MO'HAIR, S. thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOIDORE, S. a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27 shillings sterling.

MO'ETY, S. half; one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

MOIST, Adj. wet in a small degree.

To **MOIST**, or **MOISTEN**, V. A. to make wet in a small degree.

MOISTURE, S. a small quantity of water or liquid; dampness.

MO'LE, S. a little animal or beast, which casts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturalists, proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, about the size of a pin's head; a mound, dyke, or port.

MO'LEHILL, S. an hillock thrown up by a mole.

To **MOLE'ST**, V. A. to disturb, trouble, or vex.

MOLESTATION, S. disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLE'STER, S. one who disturbs.

To **MO'LLIFY**, V. A. to make soft. To appease.

MO'LOSSES, or **MO'LASSES**, S. dregs of sugar; the refuse syrup in boiling sugar.

MO'MENT, S. consequence, importance or weight; force, or acting power; an indivisible particle of time.

MO'MENTARY, Adj. done in, or lasting, a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, Adj. of weight, consequence, or importance.

MO'NARCH, S. a king; a governor invested with absolute authority.

MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. belonging to a single ruler or king.

M O N

MO'NARCHY, S. the government of a single person; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, S. a house for persons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or **MONA'STICAL**, Adj. belonging to a monk.

MO'NDAY, S. the second day of the week.

MO'NEY, S. a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority.

MO'NEY-SCRIVENER, S. one who raises money for others, and deals in conveyancing.

MONGER, S. a dealer or seller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish.

MONGREL, Adj. of a mixed breed.

MONK, S. a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

MO'NKEY, S. an ape, or animal bearing a great resemblance to a man.

MO'NKHOOD, S. the condition, state, or profession of a monk.

MO'NKISH, Adj. taught or professed by monks.

MONO'POLIST, S. one who by engrossing, or patent, has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To **MONO'POLIZE**, V. A. to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity.

MONO'POLY, S. the exclusive and sole privilege of making and selling any thing.

MONOSY'LLABLE, S. a word of only one syllable.

MON'STER, S. a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species; something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

MO'NSTROUS, Adj. deviating from the stated order of nature; irregular or enormous.

MO'NSTROUSLY, Adv. in a manner that is terrible, shocking, prodigious, or out of the common order of nature.

M O R

MONSTROUSNESS, S. the quality which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular, or enormous.

MONTH, S. a space of time measured by the revolutions of the sun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year.

MONTHLY, Adj. continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, Adv. once in a month.

MONUMENT, S. any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

MOON, S. a satellite or secondary planet attendant on the earth, which she moves round, as a centre, performing her revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, in which time she likewise moves round her own axis.

MOONLIGHT, S. the light afforded by the moon.

MOONSHINE, S. the light or lustre of the moon.

MOOR, S. a marsh, fen, or tract of land covered over, or made very moist with water. A negro, or black.

To **MOOR**, V. A. to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means.

MOORCOCK, S. a fowl that is found on moors.

MOORHEN, S. a water fowl.

MOORISH, Adj. fenny; marshy; overflowed.

MOORY, Adj. marshy; fenny; watery.

MOP, S. an instrument used by servants in washing floors.

To **MOP**, V. A. to rub or clean with a mop.

To **MOPE**, V. N. to be stupid, drowsy, inactive, or dull.

MORAL, Adj. relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous.

MORAL, S. a doctrine, truth, or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

MORALIST, S. one who teaches or writes on the duties of life.

MORALITY, S. the science or doctrine of morals.

To **MORALIZE**, V. A. to speak

M O R

or write on such subjects as may regulate our actions, conduct, or lives.

MORALIZER, S. one who explains things in such a manner as to convey some useful truth for the regulation of our lives.

MORALLY, Adv. according to the rules of virtue.

MORALS, S. conduct; practice of the duties of civil and social life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORA'SS, S. a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MORE, Adj. greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, Adv. to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time.

MOREO'VER, Conj. besides, or beyond what has been mentioned.

MORNING, S. the first part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon.

MORNING-GOWN, S. a loose gown, used before a person is dressed for appearing publicly.

MORNING-STAR, S. the planet Venus, so named when she appears in the morning.

MORO'SE, Adj. sour of temper; not easily pleased, and soon disgusted.

MORO'SELY, Adv. in a sour, peevish manner.

MORO'SENESS, S. sourness; peevishness.

MORPHEW, S. a scurf on the face.

MORROW, S. the day after the present day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expression, implying on the day after the present.

MORSEL, S. a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth.

MORTAL, Adj. subject to death; destructive or causing death.

MORTAL, S. a man or human being.

MORTALITY, S. the state of a being subject to death. Figuratively, death. Human nature.

MORTALLY, Adv. irrecoverably; so as to be doomed to death; extremely; excessively.

MORTAR, S. a strong vessel made of metal or stone, in which things are pounded with a pestle. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide,

M O T

wide, out of which bombs or carcases are thrown. A preparation of lime and sand used in building.

MO'RTGAGE, S. a pledge or pawn of lands and tenements for money borrowed.

To **MO'RTGAGE**, V. A. to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor as a security.

MORTGAGEE, S. the person who receives lands or tenements as a pawn or security for money lent.

MO'RTGAGER, S. a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTIFICA'TION, S. a disease wherein the natural juices lose their proper motion, ferment, and destroy the texture of the parts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

To **MO'RTIFY**, V. A. to rob of all the vital qualities. To subdue inordinate passions; to keep the body low by labour and abstinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reason, and to atone for former sins; to humble, deject, or vex.

MOSS, S. a plant growing on the barks of trees, &c.

MO'SSY, Adj. covered or overgrown with moss.

MOST, Adj. consisting of the greatest number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, Adv. in the greatest degree.

MO'STLY, Adv. for the greatest part; generally.

MOTH, S. a small winged insect which eats cloaths or hangings.

MO'THER, S. a woman that has borne a child, whether male or female.

MO'THER, Adj. native; that which a person receives at his birth.

MO'THER OF PEARL, S. a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MO'THERHOOD, S. the office, condition, state, or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, Adj. having no mother; robbed of a mother by death.

MO'THERLY, Adj. belonging to, or becoming a mother.

M O U

MO'THERLY, Adv. after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERY, Adj. full of dregs, applied to liquors.

MO'THY, Adj. full of moths; eaten by moths.

MO'TION, S. the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of posture, or action; thought or tendency of mind; a proposal.

MO'TIONLESS, Adj. without motion.

MO'TIVE, S. that which determines the choice, or incites to action.

MO'TLEY, Adj. of various colours.

MO'TTO, S. a sentence added to a device, or any writing.

To **MOVE**, V. A. to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To affect; to stir up or excite tenderness or any passion; to go from one place to another; to change places; to walk; to go forward.

MO'VEABLE, Adj. capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another.

MO'VEABLY, Adv. so as it may be moved.

MO'VEMENT, S. the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves: generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MO'VER, S. the person or thing that gives motion; something in motion; a proposer.

MO'VING, Part. in motion.

MO'VINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOULD, S. a kind of concretion on the top of such things as are damp. The matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped. Cast, form, or disposition. A rich kind of earth so called.

MOU'LDER, S. one that shapes, or fashions.

To **MOU'LDER**, V. N. to turn to dust; to crumble.

MOU'LDINESS, S. the state of being mouldy.

MOU'LDY, Adj. covered with mould.

M U C

To MOULT, V. N. to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOUND, S. a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth.

MOUNT, S. a mountain, or small hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, V. N. to ascend, or rise upwards.

MO'UNTAIN, S. a part of the earth, rising to a considerable height above its surface.

MOUNTAINE'ER, S. one who lives on a mountain; a savage rustic, or free-booter.

MOU'NTAINOUS, Adj. hilly, or full of mountains.

MOU'NTEBANK, S. a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or stage.

To MOURN, V. N. to grieve or be sorrowful.

MOU'RNER, S. one that shews grief or sorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, Adj. causing sorrow; feeling sorrow.

MOURNFULLY, Adv. in a sorrowful manner.

MOU'RNING, S. sorrow; grief; a dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c. by death.

MOU'RNINGLY, Adv. in a sorrowful manner.

MOUSE, S. a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, the prey of cats.

MOUTH, S. that part of the face which consists of the lip, gums, and the inside of the cheeks, at which the food is received.

To MOUTH, V. A. to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to speech.

MOU'THFUL, S. as much as the mouth can contain.

To MOW, V. A. to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.

MO'WER, S. one who cuts with a scythe.

MUCH, Adj. large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

M U L

MUCH, Adv. in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCK, S. dung used for improving lands.

To MUCK, V. A. to dung.

MU'CKWORM, Adj. a worm that lives in dung. Figuratively, a miser.

MU'CKY, Adj. nasty, or filthy.

MUD, S. the slime, or moist earth at the bottom of water.

MU'DDILY, Adj. with foulness, or disturbed mud and sediment.

MU'DDINESS, S. foulness caused by mud; dregs or sediment.

MU'DDY, Adj. soiled or daubed with mud. Impure; dark; gross.

MUFF, S. a kind of covering made of hair or feathers, used to keep the hands warm in the winter.

To MUFFLE, V. A. to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting. Figuratively, to hide, conceal, or involve.

MUG, S. a vessel to drink in, applied to those which are made of earthen ware, china, or silver.

MU'GWORT, S. a plant, used in the disorders incident to the fair sex.

MU'GGY, Adj. moist; dampish; mouldy. Gloomy, applied to weather.

MULCT, S. a fine, or sum of money which a person is sentenced to pay for some crime.

To MULCT, V. A. to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money for the commission of a crime.

MULE, S. an animal generated by an ass and mare, or by a horse and a she-ass.

MULETE'ER, S. one that drives mules.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, Adj. capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICATION, S. the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind.

To MULTIPLY, V. A. to increase in number by the addition or production of more of the same kind; to propagate.

MU'LTITUDE, S. a crowd, or throng

M U S

throng of several persons assembled together.

MUM, S. a strong pleasant liquor brewed from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To **MUMBLE**, V. N. to mutter ; to chew in an awkward manner.

MU'MPER, S. a beggar.

MUMPS, S. fullness ; silent anger or discontent.

MU'NGREL, Adj. generated between animals of different species ; base born ; degenerate.

MUNIFICENCE, S. doing acts of liberality.

MUNIFICENT, Adj. liberal ; generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, Adv. liberally ; generously.

MU'RDER, S. the act of wilfully and feloniously killing a person.

To **MU'RDER**, V. A. to kill a man wilfully.

MU'RDENER, S. one who kills another wilfully.

MU'RDEROUS, Adj. guilty of murder ; cruel ; bloody.

MURMUR, S. a low rough noise ; a complaint not openly expressed.

To **MURMUR**, V. N. to grumble, or to utter discontent.

MU'RRAIN, S. the plague, or a disease which kills vast numbers of cattle.

MUSCLE, S. a fleshy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, and is the organ or instrument of motion.

MUSCULAR, Adj. belonging to the muscles.

MUSCULOUS, Adj. full of muscles ; having large and swelling muscles ; brawny.

To **MUSE**, V. N. to study, or revolve in the mind.

MUSEFUL, Adj. full of thought.

MUSEUM, S. a place set apart as a repository for curiosities.

MUSIC, S. the art of singing, and playing upon all sorts of musical instruments.

MUSICAL, Adj. harmonious ; sounding so as to raise an agreeable sensation ; belonging to music.

MUSICALLY, Adv. harmoniously ; sweetly sounding.

MUSICIAN, S. one skilled in

M U T

harmony ; or one that plays on any musical instrument.

MU'SKET, S. a firelock or fusée.

MUSK-ME'LON, S. a fragrant melon.

MUSK-PEAR, S. a fragrant pear.

MU'SKY, Adj. fragrant ; sweet-scented.

MU'SLIN, S. a fine sort of cloth made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MU'STARD, S. a kind of sauce made of the flour of mustard seed mixed with water, &c.

To **MU'STER**, V. A. to review an army ; to collect or bring together.

MU'STER, S. the act of reviewing an army ; a register of forces that are reviewed or mustered ; a collection.

MU'STER-BOOK, S. a book in which the name of every soldier is registered.

MU'STER-MASTER, S. one that takes an account of every regiment.

MU'STER-ROLL, S. a register or list of forces.

MU'STY, Adj. mouldy, ill-scented.

MUTABILITY, S. inconstancy or fickleness.

MU'TABLE, Adj. inconstant, fickle, or unfettled.

MUTE, Adj. silent ; unable to say any thing.

To **MU'TILATE**, V. A. to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILATION, S. the loss of any essential part or limb.

MUTINE'ER, S. a person that causes, or joins in, an insurrection.

MU'TINOUS, Adj. seditious ; resisting lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, Adv. in a seditious manner.

To **MU'TINY**, V. N. to rise against persons in authority ; to cause sedition.

MU'TINY, S. the act of resisting lawful authority ; sedition.

To **MU'TTER**, V. A. See *Murmur*.

MU'TTON, S. the flesh of sheep.

N A P

MUTUAL, Adj. reciprocal ; acting by turns.

MUTUALLY, Adv. in return ; reciprocally.

MYRRH, S. a gum, whose taste is bitter and acrid, its smell strong.

MYRTLE, S. a low fragrant shrub with small leaves.

MYSTERIOUS, Adj. not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding ; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, Adv. in an obscure, or perplexed manner.

MYSTERY, S. some doctrine hidden or concealed ; a trade or calling : in the last sense it should be written *mystery*.

N.

N, A liquid consonant, and semi vowel ; the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet.

N. B. [a contraction for *nota bene*] take notice ; observe.

NAG, S. a small or young horse.

NAIL, S. a kind of horny substance growing upon the ends of the fingers and toes ; a piece of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together.

To NAIL, V. A. to fasten any thing with nails.

NAILER, S. a nail maker.

NAKED, Adj. without cloaths, or covering.

NAKEDLY, Adv. without cloaths.

NAKEDNESS, S. the state of a person without cloaths, or covering.

NAME, S. a word made use of to express some idea.

To NAME, V. A. to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others.

NAMELESS, Adj. having no name.

NAMELY, Adv. particularly ; specially ; to mention by name.

NAMESAKE, S. one that has the same name with another.

NAP, S. a slumber, or short sleep ; the soft or downy part of woollen cloth.

N A T

NAPE, S. the joint of the neck behind.

NA/PKIN, S. linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands.

To NAR/RATE, V. A. to tell or relate.

NARRA/TION, S. an account, relation, history, or description of any action, or series of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, Adj. relating ; giving an account of a fact.

NA'RRATIVE, S. a relation ; an account.

NA'RROW, Adj. having but small breadth ; containing but a small distance from one extreme to another. Niggardly, or covetous.

NA'RROWLY, Adv. contractedly ; closely or attentively ; in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNESS, S. want of extent or generosity. Meanness, poverty, or want of capacity.

NA'STY, Adj. nauseous ; filthy.

NA'STILY, Adv. in a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner.

NA'STINESS, S. being dirty and filthy.

NA'TION, S. a number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government ; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, Adj. public, general ; bigotted to one's country.

NA'TIONALLY, Adv. as a nation ; general.

NA'TIVE, Adj. belonging to a person's birth ; original, or that from which a thing is made originally or at first.

NA'TIVE, S. one born in any place ; an original inhabitant ; offspring.

NATI'VITY, S. birth ; time, place, or manner of birth.

NA'TURAL, Adj. produced or effected by nature. Unaffected ; according to truth and reality.

NATURAL, S. a person who has not the use of reason.

NATURALIST, S. a person who studies the works of nature, and is versed in their properties, excellencies, and history.

To NATURALIZE, V. A. to adopt into a community, or invest with

NEA

with the privileges of native subjects.

NA'TURALLY, Adv. without instruction, or being taught; without affectation.

NA'TURE, S. the established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, or the laws which God has impressed on matter.

NA'VAL, Adj. consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, S. the middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves.

NA'VEL, S. a point in the middle of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nourished by, their mothers.

NA'VELWORT, S. a plant which grows on old walls, and resembles houseleek.

NAUGHT, Adj. bad; worthless.

NAU'GHTILY, Adv. wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS, S. depravity.

NA'VIGABLE, Adj. capable of being passed by ships or boats.

To NA'VIGATE, V. N. to sail; to pass in a vessel.

NAVIGA'TION, S. the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another.

NAVIGA'TOR, S. a sailor, or person who works a ship.

To NAU'SEATE, V. A. to loath; to reject with disgust.

NAU'SEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAU'SEOUSNESS, S. the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

NA'VY, S. a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to ships of war.

NAY, Adj. a word used to imply denial or refusal.

NEAR, Prep. close to.

NEAR, Adv. and Adj. not far off. Advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear.

NE'ARLY, Adv. at no great distance.

NE'ARNESS, S. being at a small distance, or almost close to. Alliance of blood or affection.

NEG

NEAT, Adj. elegant; cleanly.

NE'ATLY, Adj. in a cleanly manner.

NE'ATNESS, S. spruceness; elegance.

NE'CESSARIES, S. things necessary for the support of life.

NE'CESSARILY, Adv. indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NE'CESSARY, Adj. that without which a thing cannot exist.

To NECE'SSITATE, V. A. to compel by irresistible force.

NECE'SSITOUS, Adj. oppressed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITY, S. irresistible power; a state of poverty; inevitable consequence.

NECK, S. that part of the body which supports the head.

NE'CK-CLOATH, S. a piece of linen worn by a man round his neck.

NE'CKLACE, S. a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NEED, S. distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

To NEED, V. A. to want; to require; to be in want of.

NEE'DFUL, Adj. necessary; indispensably requisite.

NEE'DINESS, S. the want of such things as seem essential to the support of life.

NEEDLE, S. a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing.

NEE'DLE-WORK, S. any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEE'DLESS, Adj. unnecessary; not wanted.

NEE'DLESSLY, Adv. without obligation or necessity.

NEE'DY, Adj. wanting the necessities of life.

NE'GATIVE, Adj. denying.

NE'GATIVE, S. a proposition by which something is denied.

NE'GATIVELY, Adv. with denial; in the form of a denial.

To NEGLE'CT, V. A. to omit by carelessness.

NEGLE'CT, S. heedlessness; omission of what ought to be done.

NEGLE'CTFUL, Adj. heedless.

NEG-

NET

NEGLECTFULLY, Adv. in a cold and indifferent manner.

NEG'LIGENCE, S. want of care or caution.

NEG'LIGENT, Adj. careless ; heedless.

NEG'LIGENTLY, Adv. in a careless, or heedless manner.

TO NEGOTIATE, V. N. to carry on the trade of a merchant ; to traffic ; to pass a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIA'TION, S. a treaty of business ; a treaty with a foreign state.

NEGOTIATING, Part. employed in treating with others.

NEG'RO, S. a black.

TO NEIGH, V. N. to make a noise like a horse or mare.

NEIGHBOUR, S. one who lives near to another.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, S. a place situated near another ; the state of being near to each other ; those that live near one another.

NEIGHBOURLY, Adv. in the manner of a neighbour ; in a social and civil manner.

NEITHER, Conj. not either.

NEITHER, Pron. not either ; not one nor the other.

NE'PHEW, S. a brother or sister's son.

NERVE, S. a round, white, long body, like a cord, containing a juice called the animal spirits, by means of which the impression of objects is conveyed instantaneously to the brain.

NE'RVELESS, Adj. faint ; without strength ; weak.

NERVOUS, Adj. strong ; vigorous ; having its seat in the nerves.

NEST, S. a bed formed by a bird or fowl for laying, hatching, and feeding her young.

TO NESTLE, V. N. to lie close and snug like birds in a nest.

NET, S. a texture woven or knit with large meshes, used as a snare for birds, fishes, &c.

NE'THER, Adj. lower, opposed to upper ; situated in a lower place.

NE'THERMOST, Adj. lowest ; below any other thing it is compared with.

NEW

NE'TTING, S. a piece of network.

NETTLE, S. a stinging herb.

TO NETTLE, V. A. to sting, irritate, or provoke.

NETWORK, S. the work with which a net is made.

NE'VER, Adv. at no time, either past, present, or to come ; in no degree.

NE'VERTHELESS, Adj. notwithstanding.

NEU'TER, Adj. not engaged in or taking part with either side.

NEU'TRAL, Adj. not engaged on either side.

NEU'TRAL, S. one who does not engage on either side.

NEUTRA'LITY, S. a state of indifference.

NEU'TRALLY, Adv. in an indifferent manner ; on neither side.

NEW, Adj. lately made or had ; not used ; modern ; having the effect of novelty.

NEWF'ANGLED, Adj. with a vain and affected love of novelty.

NE'WLY, Adv. lately ; not long ago.

NE'WNESS, S. freshness ; being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NEWS, S. papers which give account of the transactions of the present times, both at home and abroad.

NEWSMONGER, S. one who makes it his business to hear and tell news.

NE'WTON, [Sir Isaac] descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, was born in the county of Lincoln, in 1642. His genius for mathematics was so great, that he understood the elements of Euclid, as soon as he read them, and could, by barely casting his eyes on the contents of the theorems, make himself a perfect master of them. In 1687, he published his *Principia*, or *mathematical principles*, a book which seemed to be the production of a genius or celestial intelligence, rather than of a man. He died on the 20th of March, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was interred with great solemnity in Westminster-abbey.

NEXT

N I N

NEXT, Adj. nearest. Immediately succeeding.

NEXT, Adv. at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

To **NIBBLE**, V. A. to bite by a little at a time; to eat slowly. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with.

NICE, Adj. accurate in judgment; delicate; squeamish.

NICENESS, S. minutely exact, or scrupulous.

NICETY, S. minute accuracy of thought or performance. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

To **NICK**, V. A. to hit; to touch luckily; to disappoint by some trick.

NICKNAME, S. a name given a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

To **NICKNAME**, V. A. to call by some reproachful name.

NIE'CE, S. the daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, S. a person who gives or spends little.

NIGGARD, Adj. spending or giving with great reluctance.

NIGGARDLY, Adv. avaricious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDLY, Adv. in a sparing or grudging manner.

NIGH, Prep. not far from.

NIGH, Adv. at no great distance; a place not far off.

NIGHT, S. the time when the sun is below our horizon, and darkness is upon the face of the earth.

NIGHTINGALE, S. a small bird that sings in the night, and is remarkable for its melody.

NIGHTLY, Adv. in the night; by night; every night.

NIGHTLY, Adj. happening by night.

NIGHTMAN, S. one who cleanses streets.

NIGHT-WALKER, S. a prostitute, so called from her appearing and walking in the streets by night.

NIMBLE, Adj. moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

NIMBLENESS, S. acting or moving with quickness, or expedition.

NIMBLY, Adj. in a quick, swift, or active manner.

NINE, S. a number consisting of

N O D

one more than eight, or one less than ten.

NI'NEFOLD, S. nine times.

NI'NE-PINS, S. a play so called.

NI'NETEEN, Adj. a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

NI'NETEENTH, Adj. next in order to the eighteenth.

NI'NETY, S. nine times ten.

NI'NTH, Adj. next in rank, order, or number beyond the eighth.

NI'NETIETH, Adj. the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY, S. a fool or simpleton.

To **NIP**, V. A. to pinch off with the nails; to blast; to pinch.

NIP, S. a pinch; a blast.

NIP'PERS, S. an instrument used to cut the nails with.

NIP'PLE, S. the teat which infants, &c. take into their mouths when sucking.

NITRE, S. salt-petre.

NITROUS, Adj. impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

NO, Adv. a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent.

NO, Adj. not any; none. "*No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child, *nor* beast."

NOBILITY, S. the chief persons of a kingdom, who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; grandeur; greatness.

NOBLE, Adj. belonging to the peerage; illustrious; magnificent; stately; pompous; or becoming a nobleman.

NOBLE, or **NOBLEMAN**, S. a peer, or one of high rank.

NO'BLENESS, S. the quality which denotes any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar.

NO'BLY, Adv. of an ancient family; in a grand, magnificent, and splendid manner.

NO'BODY, S. not any one; no one.

NOCTURNAL, Adj. nightly; in the night.

To **NOD**, V. A. to bend the head downwards.

NOD,

N O R

NOD, S. a motion made with the head as a sign of assent.

NO'DDY, S. a fool.

NOISE, S. any kind of sound.

NOI'SOME, Adj. offensive ; disgusting.

NOI'SOMENESS, S. occasioning disgust.

NOI'SY, Adj. loud ; clamorous.

NO'MINAL, Adj. not real ; merely titular.

To **NO'MINATE**, V. A. to mention by name ; to entitle, or appoint by name.

NOMINA'TION, S. mentioning by name ; the power of appointing by name.

NON'AGE, S. minority, or that space of life which precedes the age prescribed by the law for a person to act for himself.

NONCONFO'RMIST, S. refusal to join in the established worship.

NONE, Adj. not one or any.

NON-EXI'STENCE, S. a thing which has no existence.

NO'NPLUS, S. a state of embarrassment and perplexity.

To **NO'NPLUS**, V. A. to confound or perplex.

NO'NSENSE, S. unmeaning language ; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, Adj. having no meaning.

NOODLE, S. a fool or simpleton.

NOOK, S. a corner.

NOON, **NOON DAY**, or **NOON**

TIDE, S. the middle hour of the day ; the time when the sun is at its greatest height, or in the meridian.

NOOSE, S. a slip, or running knot.

To **NOOSE**, V. A. to tie or catch in a noose.

NORTH, S. one of the four cardinal points in the horizon.

NORTH, Adj. situated towards the north.

NO'RTH-EAST, S. the point between the North and East.

NO'RTHERLY, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTHERN, Adj. in the north.

NO'RTH-STAR, S. the pole-star.

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NORTHWARD, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTH-WEST, S. the point in the middle between the North and West.

NO'RTH WIND, S. the wind that blows from the north.

NOSE, S. that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain.

NO'SEGAY, S. a bunch of flowers.

NO'STRIL, S. the hollow or cavity of the nose through which we breathe, &c.

NOT, Adv. a particle used in denoting denial and refusal.

NO'TABLE, Adj. remarkable ; worthy of notice.

NO'TABLENESS, S. the quality of deserving notice for diligence and industry.

NO'TABLY, Adv. in a remarkable manner.

NO'TARY, S. a person or scrivener who takes notes of any particulars which concern the public, and frames short draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c.

NOTA'TION, S. to describe any thing by figures and letters.

NOTCH, S. a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To **NOTCH**, V. A. to cut into small hollows.

NOTE, S. a mark or token. A single sound, applied to music. A short hint or minute. A writing under a person's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a sum of money.

To **NOTE**, V. A. to observe ; to remark ; to take notice of ; to set down ; to mention.

NO'TED, Adv. remarkable ; celebrated ; universally known.

NO'THING, S. that which has no existence.

NO'TICE, S. information or intelligence, either given or received.

NOTIFICA'TION, S. the act of making known.

To **NO'TIFY**, V. A. to give information of.

NO'TION

NUM

NO'TION, S. an idea ; a sentiment, or opinion.

NO'TIONAL, Adj. imaginary ; existing only in the mind or idea.

NOTO'RIOUS, Adj. publicly known ; evident or apparent.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a public, evident, or open manner.

NOT'WITHSTANDING, Conj. Although. Nevertheless ; however.

NO'VEL, S. a romance.

NO'VELIST, S. one who writes tales, called *novels*.

NO'VELTY, S. newness.

NOVE'MBER, S. the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the first.

NOUGHT, S. not any thing ; nothing.

NO'VICE, S. one just entered into the rudiments or elements of any art or science.

To **NOUR'ISH**, V. A. to increase or support by food. To train up or educate.

NOUR'ISHER, S. the thing or food which increases growth, and supports strength.

NOURISHMENT, S. support of strength or growth.

NOW, Adv. at this time ; at the present time ; a little while ago.

NOW, S. the present moment.

NOW-A-DAYS, Adv. in the present age.

NO'WHERE, Adv. not in any place.

NO'WISE, Adv. not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS, Adj. hurtful ; destructive ; unwholesome.

NO'XIOUSLY, Adv. hurtfully.

NU'DITY, S. nakedness.

NU'ISANCE, S. something which is both pernicious and offensive.

NULL, Adj. void ; of no force or efficacy.

NUMB, Adj. deprived of feeling and the power of motion.

To **NUMB**, V. A. to deprive of the power of motion.

To **NU'MBER**, V. A. to count or reckon.

NUT

NU'MBER, S. any particular collection of units ; many ; more than one.

NU'MBERER, S. one who counts.

NU'MBERLESS, Adj. not to be counted.

NU'MBNESS, S. being deprived of the sense of feeling.

NUME'RATION, S. the art of numbering.

NU'MEROUS, Adj. containing or consisting of many.

NUMSKULL, S. a person of slow capacity ; a dunce, or blockhead.

NUN, S. a female belonging to a religious house, and by her vow debarred from any converse with the male sex.

NU'NCIO, S. a messenger ; an envoy or ambassador from the Pope.

NU'NNERY, S. a house for the reception of religious females.

NUP'TIAL, Adj. belonging to marriage.

NUP'TIALS, S. marriage.

NURSE, S. a woman who brings up the child of another, or has the care of a sick person.

To **NURSE**, V. A. to bring up the child of another person ; to take care of a sick person.

NURSERY, S. the place where young children are taken care of, and brought up.

NUT, S. the fruit of a tree, consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell.

NUTBROWN, Adj. brown as a nut.

NU'TCRACKER, S. an instrument used in cracking the shells of nuts.

NU'TMEG, S. a well known spice.

NU'TRIMENT, S. that which feeds or nourishes.

NUTRIME'NTAL, Adj. affording nourishment.

NUTRITION, S. the supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS, or **NUTRI'TIVE**, Adj. having the power to nourish.

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O.

O, The fourteenth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth vowel.

OAF, S. a changeling; a person of weak understanding; a fool.

OAFISH, Adj. stupid; silly; of a weak understanding.

OAK, S. a tree so named.

OAKEN, Adj. made of oak.

OAKUM, S. ropes untwisted.

OAR, S. a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats and other vessels are rowed or moved along the water.

OA'T-CAKE, S. a cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN, Adj. made of oats, or of the stalk of oats.

OATH, S. a solemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witness of the truth of what we say.

OA'TMEAL, S. flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, S. a kind of bearded grain, of which a coarse bread is made in some countries, and used likewise for food for horses.

OBDU'RACY, S. obstinately; hard-heartedness.

OBDU'RATE, Adj. immoveably cruel.

OBDU'RATELY, Adv. stubborn, inflexible.

OBE'DIENCE, S. the performance of the commands of a superior.

OBE'DIENT, Adj. performing the commands of a superior.

OBE'DIENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superior.

To OBE'Y, V. A. to perform the commands of a superior.

OBJECT, S. something presented to the mind by the senses or imagination.

To OBJECT, V. A. to oppose.

OBJECTION, S. an argument produced in opposition to something already asserted: a fault found.

OBLATION, S. any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

O B S

To OBLIGATE, V. A. to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

OBLIGATION, S. the binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; a favour which binds a man to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, Adj. binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omission of something.

To OBLIGE, V. A. to bind, enforce, or compel to something; to please, or gratify.

OBLIGING, Part. and Adj. civil; courteous.

OBLIGINGLY, Adv. in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLIQUE, Adj. aslant; not in a straight line.

OBLIQUELY, Adv. in an indirect manner.

To OBLITERATE, V. A. to wear out, destroy, or efface.

OBLIVION, S. forgetfulness.

OBLONG, Adj. longer than broad.

OBNO'XIOUS, Adj. liable to be punished; liable to be exposed.

OBSCENE, Adj. immodest; smutty; raising unchaste ideas.

OBSCENELY, Adv. in an immodest, unchaste, or smutty manner.

OBSCENESS, or **OBSCENITY**, S. impurity or immodesty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURE, Adj. dark; gloomy.

To OBSCURE, V. A. to darken to make less visible.

OBSCURELY, Adv. out of sight in a station neither conspicuous or famous.

OBSCURENESS, or **OBSCURITY**, S. a state of darkness; privacy; a state wherein a person lives unobserved, or unknown.

OBSEQUIES, S. the funeral or burial rites performed by way of respect to a person at his interment.

OBSEQUIOUS, Adj. obedient, complaisant in order to please or gratify.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, S. compliance with the humours of another, in order to gain his esteem.

OBSE'RVABLE, Adj. remarkable; deserving notice.

OBSE'RVANCE

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OBSERVANCE, S. respect ; obedience ; attention ; regard.

OBSERVANT, Part. attentive ; careful ; watchful ; obedient.

OBSERVATION, S. notice of things and persons ; a remark ; an animadversion.

OBSERVATORY, S. a place built for making astronomical observations, or observing the heavenly bodies.

To **OBSERVE**, V. A. to watch ; to look at ; to regard ; to be attentive.

OBSERVER, S. one that remarks, looks on, or beholds.

OBSERVINGLY, Adv. with attention, heed, or care.

OBSOLETE, Adj. not in use ; worn out.

OBSTACLE, S. something which opposes.

OBSTINACY, S. refusing to act or assent, notwithstanding the most reasonable and cogent motives.

OBSTINATE, Adj. immoveably resolved.

OBSTINATELY, Adv. inflexibly resolute.

OBSTREPEROUS, Adj. making a loud noise from a turbulent or obstinate disposition.

To **OBSTRUCT**, V. A. to block up any passage. To oppose, or retard by opposing.

OBSTRUCTION, S. hindrance, difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.

To **OBTAIN**, V. A. to gain, acquire, or procure. To be established ; to prevail or succeed.

To **OBVIATE**, V. A. to prevent ; to set aside.

O'BVIOUS, Adj. open ; exposed. Easily discovered, or plain.

O'BVIOUSLY, Adv. evidently ; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, S. being evident, apparent, or easily discovered.

OCCA'SION, S. a proper time or reason for doing any thing.

To **OCCA'SION**, V. A. to cause without design ; to cause or produce.

OCCA'SIONAL, Adj. casual ; incidental.

OCCA'SIONALLY, Adv. casually ; incidentally.

ODO

OCCU'LT, Adj. secret ; hidden ; unknown ; undiscoverable.

OCCUPA'TION, S. an employment, business, trade, or calling.

OCCUPI'ER, S. a possessor.

To **OCCUPY**, V. A. to possess ; to use, employ, or expend.

To **OCCUR**, V. N. to present to the memory or understanding ; to happen or fall out.

OCCU'RRENCE, S. an incident or common event.

O'CEAN, S. the vast collection of salt and navigable water which encompasses the whole globe of the earth.

O'CHRE, S. an earth composed of fine soft clayey particles, and of different colours.

OCTA'VO, S. a book, whose leaves are one eighth of a sheet of paper.

OCTO'BER, S. the tenth month in order from January.

O'CULAR, Adj. depending on the eye ; known or discovered by the eye.

O'CULARLY, Adv. visible to the eye.

O'CULIST, S. one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

ODD, Adj. not to be divided into even numbers ; strange ; whimsical ; uncommon.

O'DDLY, Adv. in a strange, singular, or unaccountable manner.

ODDS, S. the excess of two compared with each other ; a quarrel, debate, dispute, or difference.

ODE, S. a lyric poem, written to be sung to music.

O'DIOUS, Adj. deserving hatred.

O'DIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause hate.

O'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

O'DIUM, S. the quality of rendering a person culpable, or exposing to hate.

ODORI'FEROUS, Adj. affecting the organ of smelling with a sweet scent.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, S. fragrance.

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O'DOROUS, Adj. fragrant.

O'DOUR, S. a scent or smell, whether good or bad ; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

OECONO'MIST, S. one who manages a family ; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and discretion.

OECONO'MY, S. the act of prudently managing a family or house ; thriftiness ; good husbandry.

OF, Prep. relating to ; concerning.

OFF, Adv. away from. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF'AL, S. waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table.

OFFENCE, S. any thing which may cause disgust, injury, or displeasure.

To OFFE'ND, V. A. to cause displeasure. To transgress any law.

OFFE'NDER, S. one who has done any thing contrary to a law, or has displeased another.

OFFE'NSIVE, Adj. causing anger, displeasure, or pain. Acting against, opposed to defensive.

OFFE'NSIVELY, Adv. so as to displease ; or to act against.

OFFE'NSIVENESS, S. causing displeasure, uneasiness, injury, or disgust.

To OFFER, V. A. to present to a person. To sacrifice, when applied to the Deity. To bid a price or value. To make an attempt.

OFFER, S. a proposal ; the price bid ; attempt or endeavour.

OFFERING, S. any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

OFFICE, S. any public charge or employment. A place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, S. a man employed by the public ; a commander in an army ; one that has the power of apprehending criminals, and arresting debtors.

To OFFICIATE, V. N. to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship ; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, Adj. intermeddling with the affairs of another ; forward, in a bad sense.

OFFICIOUSLY, Adv. intermed-

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dling in affairs, without being asked.
OFFICIOUSNESS, S. too great a readiness to intermeddle.

O'FFSPRING, S. children ; descendants ; a production of any kind.

OFT, Adv. frequently ; several times.

O'FTEN, Adj. many times ; frequently.

To OGLE, V. A. to view with side or stolen glances.

O'GLER, S. one that views another by stolen glances.

OIL, S. a fat juice drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

OILINESS, S. greasiness ; resembling oil.

OIL-MAN, S. one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

OIL-SHOP, S. a shop where oil, pickles, and other commodities, are vended.

OILY, Adj. fat ; greasy ; resembling oil.

To OIL, V. A. to smear with oil.

OINTMENT, S. a medicine, made of oily, or greasy substances.

OLD, Adj. advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life.

OLDFA'SHIONED, Adj. made in an ancient form.

OLIVE, S. a tree producing an oblong fruit.

O'MEN, S. any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MINOUS, Adj. foreshewing some future ill.

O'MINOUSLY, Adv. betokening some future ill.

OMI'SSION, S. forbearing to do something that ought to be done ; a neglect.

To OMIT, V. A. to leave out, or not to mention. To neglect doing what ought to be done.

OMNI'POTENCE, or **OMNI'POTENCY**, S. infinite power.

OMNI'POTENT, Adj. infinitely powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, S. a presence which is every where.

OMNIPRE'SENT, Adj. present every where.

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OMNI'SCIENCE, or **OMNI'SCIENCY**, S. infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, Adj. knowing every thing.

ON, Prep. upon ; supported by ; or covered with. The period at which any thing happens, or is done on that day.

ON, Adv. forward ; in succession or progress.

ONCE, Adv. only one time ; a single time.

ONE, Adj. single ; any thing expressed by an unit ; any.

ONE, S. followed with *by one*, implies singly, or a single person. A single thing ; a person.

ONE'EYED, Adj. having only a single eye.

O'NION, S. a well known root used in food.

ONLY, Adj. single ; without any other of the same kind or species.

ONLY, Adv. simply ; singly ; barely.

O'NSET, S. the first attack, or assault.

O'NWARD, Adv. forward ; in a forward state ; somewhat farther.

OOZE, S. soft mud ; mire at the bottom of water.

To **OOZE**, V. A. to flow gently.

OOZY, Adj. miry ; muddy ; slimy.

To **OPE**, or **O'PEN**, V. A. to unlock ; to uncloise ; to lay open.

O'PEN, Adj. unclosed ; not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain ; apparent ; public ; without art, disguise, or reserve.

O'PENER, S. one that opens.

OPEN-HA'NDED, Adj. generous, liberal, or charitable.

OPEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. generous ; candid.

O'PENING, S. a breach or hole.

O'PENLY, Adv. in sight ; plainly ; without reserve, or artifice.

OPEN-MOU'THED, Adj. clamorous ; unable to keep a secret.

O'PENNESS, S. plainness ; freedom from disguise, subterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, S. an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music.

O P P

To **O'PERATE**, V. A. to act ; to produce an effect.

OPERA'TION, S. agency ; influence ; action ; the power of producing an effect. The motions or employment of an army.

OPERA'TOR, S. one that performs any cure by instruments or manual operations.

O'PIATE, S. a medicine that causes sleep.

OPINIATIVE, Adj. obstinate in a notion.

OPI'NION, S. a persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

OPI'NIONATIVE, Adj. fond of one's own notions.

O'PIUM, S. juice of the white poppy, which occasions sleep, and often terminates in death.

OPPO'NENT, S. one that opposes or resists another.

OPPORTU'NE, Adj. seasonable ; fit for putting in practice.

OPPORTU'NELY, Adv. in a manner proper for performing successfully.

OPPORTU'NITY, S. the proper season for doing a thing, or rendering it successful.

To **OPPO'SE**, V. A. to act against ; to endeavour to hinder or resist ; to raise objections in disputations.

OPPO'SER, S. an antagonist or rival ; one that raises objections in a dispute.

O'PPPOSITE, Adj. contrary to, inconsistent with, or repugnant.

OPPOSITION, S. resistance, or an endeavour to frustrate the views of another. Competition, or rivalry.

To **OPPRE'SS**, V. A. to crush or overcome by hardship ; to overpower or subdue.

OPPRE'SSION, S. crushing, or overcoming by cruelty, or arbitrary exertion of power.

OPPRE'SSIVE, Adj. subduing or overcoming by acts of cruelty, tyranny, or severity.

OPPRE'SSOR, S. one that harasses or afflicts another by unreasonable burthens and severity.

ORD

OPPRO'BRIOUS, Adj. reproachful; scurrilous; causing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a reproachful or scurrilous manner.

O'PTIC, S. any instrument of sight; the eye or organ of sight.

OPTICIAN, S. one that makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

O'PTION, S. choice.

O'PULENCE, or **O'PULENCY**, S. wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, Adj. rich; wealthy.

O'PULENTLY, Adv. richly; plentifully.

OR, Conj. a particle used to signify distribution or opposition.

O'RACLE, S. an answer supposed to be given to a votary by the ancient deities, when asked about the success of a future event; one so famed for wisdom, that his decisions will not admit of dispute.

O'RANGE, S. the fruit of a tree.

ORATION, S. a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

ORATOR, S. a public speaker; a person who can express his sentiments eloquently.

ORATORICAL, Adj. becoming or belonging to an orator.

ORATORY, S. the art or exercise of eloquence.

ORE, S. any round or spherical body; a celestial body, or planet.

ORBI'CULAR, Adj. spherical, or of a round shape.

O'RBIT, S. the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

O'RCHARD, S. a garden or inclosure of fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRA, or **O'RCHESTRE**, S. the place where the musicians sit in a theatre.

To ORDAIN, V. A. to appoint or decree by public authority; to commission to act as a clergyman.

ORDER, S. the established manner of performing a thing; a command; a rule; regular government; a class or division of the members of a state; a religious society; the office of a clergyman.

To O'ORDER, V. A. to regulate or conduct; to direct or command.

ORP

O'ORDERLINESS, S. being disposed regularly.

O'ORDERLY, Adj. in a manner that is consistent with rule.

O'RDINANCE, S. a law, rule, or precept.

O'RDINARILY, Adv. according to established or settled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, Adj. established; usual; common; mean; of low rank or value.

O'RDINARY, S. a place of eating where a person pays a settled price for eating; one who officiates as a chaplain at prisons. "The ordinary of Newgate."

O'RDNANCE, S. cannon, or great guns.

OR'DURE, S. dung; excrements; filth.

ORE, S. metals unrefined.

O'RGAN, S. any thing formed and designed for some certain use, action, or operation. A musical instrument.

O'RGANIST, S. one who plays on the organ.

O'RGAN-LOFT, S. the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

ORIE'NTAL, Adj. eastern.

O'RIFICE, S. any opening, or hole made by an instrument with a point.

O'RIGIN, or **OR'IGINAL**, S. that which gives beginning or existence; a first copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated: in this sense *original* only is used.

OR'IGINAL, Adj. primitive; primary; first; pristine.

OR'IGINALLY, Adv. in its first state.

O'RNAMENT, S. an embellishment, or any thing used purely to show, or to set off a thing.

ORNAME'NTAL, Adj. serving to set off a thing.

ORNAME'NTALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

ORNAME'NTED, Adj. embellished, adorned, or set off.

O'RPHAN, S. a child who is lost either one or both its parents.

O'RRER

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O'RRERY, S. an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

O'RRIS, S. a plant or flower; a kind of gold or silver lace.

O'RTHODOX, Adj. found in opinion or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'RTHODOXLY, Adj. with a soundness of opinion or doctrine.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, Adj. rightly spelled.

ORTHOGRAPHY, S. the art or practice of spelling.

O'RTOLAN, S. a small bird, accounted very delicious food.

O'SIER, S. a tree of the willow kind, used in making baskets.

OSTENTA'TION, S. mere outward shew or appearance.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of shewing one's wealth or abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, Adv. shewing or displaying with vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, S. displaying with vanity or ambition.

O'STRICH, S. a very large bird, with short wings and a long neck, falsely said to digest iron.

O'THER, Pron. different, opposed to this. Not one's self, but some body else. The contrary. Something besides, or more; the next.

O'THERWISE, Adv. in a different manner; by other means or causes; in other respects.

O'TTER, S. an amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

O'TWAY, (THOMAS) an English dramatic poet, was born at Trotton in Sussex, March 3, 1651. His comedy has been censured for too much libertinism; but in tragedy he has generally observed the decorum of the stage, and has closely followed nature in his language, and therefore shines in the passionate parts more than any of our English poets. After suffering many eclipses of fortune (chiefly owing to his own bad conduct) this excellent poet died of want at a public house on Tower-hill in 1685, and 33d year of his age.

O'VAL, Adj. oblong.

O'VAL, S. a roundish figure, whose length is greater than its

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breadth, and resembles an egg.

O'VEN, S. an arched cavity heated with faggots, and used in baking.

O'VER, Prep. superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Across, or from one side to the other.

O'VER, Adv. above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past.

To O'VERABOUND, V. A. to abound more than enough.

To O'VERACT, V. A. to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To O'VERAWE, V. A. to keep in awe.

To O'VERBALANCE, V. A. to weigh down or preponderate.

To O'VERBEAR, V. A. to bear down.

To O'VERBID, V. A. to offer more for a thing than it is worth, or than another does.

O'VERBOARD, Adv. off, or out of a ship.

To O'VERCAST, V. A. to cloud, or darken.

To O'VERCHARGE, V. A. to load or crowd to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To O'VERCOME, V. A. to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity.

To O'VERDO, V. A. to do any thing to excess.

To O'VERFLOW, V. N. to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess. To deluge, drown, or cover with water.

O'VERFLOWING, S. the act of exceeding limits, applied to water.

O'VERFLOWINGLY, Adj. in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

To O'VERGROW, V. A. to rise higher above. To grow beyond the usual standard, or natural size.

O'VERGROWTH, S. excessive growth.

O'VERHEAD, Adv. aloft; above; in the ceiling; over a person's head.

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To O'VERHEAR, V. A. to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

To O'VERJOY, V. A. to transport; to affect with too much joy.

O'VERJOY, S. excess of joy.

To O'VERLAY, V. A. to smother with too much weight or too close covering.

To O'VERLEAP, V. A. to leap over, or across.

To O'VERLOAD, V. A. to burden with too great a load.

To O'VERLOOK, V. A. to superintend; to review; to neglect; to slight.

O'VERMATCH, S. one of superior power.

O'VER-MUCH, Adj. too much; more than enough.

O'VER-MUCH, Adv. in too great a degree.

O'VERPLUS, S. that which remains above what is sufficient.

To O'VERPOWER, V. A. to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

To O'VER-RATE, V. A. to rate or value too high.

To O'VER-REACH, V. A. to deceive or impose upon by superior cunning.

To O'VER-RULE, V. A. to influence, or force to a compliance by superior authority; to govern with excess of authority.

To O'VER-RUN, V. A. to wander through a country by force of arms.

To O'VERSEE, V. A. to superintend; to pass by without taking notice; to omit.

O'VERSEEN, Part. mistaken or deceived.

OVERSEER, S. one who is employed to see that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of a parish.

To O'VERSETE, V. A. to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards.

To O'VERSHADE, V. A. to make dark.

To O'VERSHOOT, V. A. to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, S. a mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

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To O'VERSLEEP, V. A. to sleep too long.

O'VERSPENT, Adj. wearied or fatigued by too much labour.

To O'VERSTRAIN, V. A. to stretch too far.

O'VERT, Adj. open; public; apparent.

O'VERTLY, Adv. openly.

To O'VERTAKE, V. A. to catch in pursuit; to come up to something going before.

To O'VERTHROW, V. A. to turn upside down; to throw down, or demolish; to destroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, S. ruin; destruction; degradation; a defeat.

O'VERTURE, S. a proposal; a piece of music.

To O'VERTURN, V. A. to throw down; to ruin; to subvert.

To O'VERWHELM, V. A. to crush under something violent or heavy.

O'VERWISE, Adj. affectedly wise; conceited.

O'VER-ZEALOUS, Adj. zealous too much.

OUGHT, S. any thing.

OUNCE, S. a weight, the twelfth part of a pound in troy-weight. In Averdupoise weight, the sixteenth part of a pound.

OUR, Pron. Possessive, pertaining or belonging to us.

OURSELVES, we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.

OUT, Adv. not in a place, generally opposed to *in*.

OUT OF, Prep. not in. Beyond. From, applied to the thing or materials of which any thing is made. From or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character.

To OUTBID, V. A. to bid or offer more than another.

To OUTBRAVE, V. A. to bear down or disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or shew.

OUTCAST, Part. thrown away as a refuse; banished.

OUTCAST, S. one rejected or expelled,

OUTCRY,

O U T

OUTCRY, S. any loud noise or clamour.

To **OUTDO'**, V. A. to excel or surpass another.

OUTER, Adj. that which is without.

OUTERLY, Adv. towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, Adj. at the greatest distance from the middle.

To **OUTFACE**, V. A. to brave, or bear down by impudence.

To **OUTGO'**, V. A. to surpass or excel.

To **OUTGROW**, V. A. to surpass in growth.

OUTLANDISH, Adj. belonging to a foreign country.

OUTLAW, S. one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To **OUTLAW**, V. A. to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OUTLET, S. a passage by which any thing may go out.

OUTLINE, S. the line with which any figure is bounded.

To **OUTLIVE**, V. A. to live longer; to survive.

OUTLIVER, V. A. he or she that lives longer than another.

To **OUTNUMBER**, V. A. to exceed in number.

OUTPART, S. a part remote from the center or main body.

OUTRAGE, S. an open violence; a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRAGIOUS, Adj. violent; furious; exceeding reason or decency.

OUTRAGIOUSLY, Adv. in a violent, furious, or boisterous manner.

OUTRAGIOUSNESS, S. fury; violence.

To **OUTREACH**, V. A. to trick or cozen.

OUTRIGHT, Adv. immediately, or without delay.

To **OUTRUN**, V. A. to leave behind in running.

To **OUTSAIL**, V. A. to leave behind in sailing.

To **OUTSHINE**, V. A. to excel in lustre.

OUTSIDE, S. the surface or that part which is exposed to sight.

P A C

To **OUTSTIP**, V. A. to go faster than another.

OUTWARD, Adj. on the surface; exposed to the sight. Tending to the out parts.

OUTWARD, S. external form or appearance.

OUTWARD, or **OUTWARDS**, Adv. to foreign parts. "*Outward* bound."

OUTWARDLY, Adv. externally. In appearance only.

To **OUTWIT**, V. A. to cheat or deceive with superior cunning.

OUTWORK, S. that part of a fortification which is nearest the enemy.

To **OWE**, V. A. to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to derive from a cause.

OWING, Part. following as a consequence; due as a debt or duty.

OWL, S. a bird with a round head, large eyes, remarkable for hiding itself all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.

OWLET, S. a young owl.

OWN, S. this word is generally added to *my, thy, his, our, your, their*, and implies property.

To **OWN**, V. A. to acknowledge; to possess, claim, or hold by right. To confess.

OWNER, S. one to whom any thing belongs.

OX, S. the general name for black cattle; properly a castrated bull.

OYSTER, S. a well known shell fish.

OYSTERWENCH, or **OYSTERWOMAN**, S. a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

P.

P. A consonant; the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet.

PACE, S. a step or single motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking.

PA' CER, S. a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

PACIFIC,

P A I

PACIFIC, Adj. mild ; making peace ; gentle.

PA'CIFIER, S. one who appeases or reconciles.

To **PA'CIFY**, V. A. to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

PACK, S. a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together.

To **PA'CK**, V. A. to bind up or put together for carriage.

PA'CKCLOTH, S. a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, S. one that binds up goods for carriage.

PA'CKET, S. a small pack, bundle, or mail of letters. A vessel that carries a mail.

PA'CKHORSE, S. a horse employed in carrying burdens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, S. a saddle on which burthens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, S. strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

PAD, S. an easy paced horse. A robber that infests the road on foot. A kind of bolster made use of by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To **PA'DDLE**, V. N. to row ; to beat the water as with oars ; to play with or in the water.

PA'DDLE, S. a short oar used by a single rower in a boat.

PA'DDOCK, S. a small inclosure for deer.

PA'DLOCK, S. a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

PA'GAN, Adj. idolatrous ; heathenish.

PA'GAN, S. an idolator.

PA'GANISM, S. the religion of idolators or heathens.

PAGE, S. one side of the leaf of a book.

PA'GEANT, S. a statue in a public show. Any show or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANTRY, S. pomp ; show. Ostentatious and gaudy splendor.

PAIL, S. a wooden vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PAIN, S. a sensation of uneasiness,

P A L

PA'INFUL, Adj. afflictive ; difficult, or requiring great labour.

PA'INFULLY, Adv. with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PA'INFULNESS, S. the exciting an uneasy sensation.

To **PAINT**, V. A. to represent in colours. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, S. colours made use of in representing likenesses.

PA'INTER, S. one who represents things in colours.

PA'INTING, S. the art of representing things in colours.

PAIR, S. two things suiting one another. "A pair of gloves." A man and wife.

To **PAIR**, V. N. to unite in couples. To suit, or resemble.

PA'LACE, S. a house in which a king or some great person resides. A splendid house.

PA'LATE, S. the flesh that composes the upper part of the roof of the mouth. The organ of taste.

PALE, Adj. of a white colour ; of a faint lustre ; dim.

PALE, S. a narrow piece of wood to inclose grounds.

PALE-FACED, Adj. having the face whitish or without any colour.

PA'LENESS, S. want of colour. Want of lustre.

PALISA'DE, **PALISA'DO**, S. pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

PALL, S. a covering of black velvet, thrown over a coffin, when carried to the place of interment.

To **PALL**, V. N. to damp, or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PA'LLET, S. a small or mean bed.

To **PA'LLIATE**, V. A. to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime.

PALLIA'TION, S. the act of covering or extenuating a crime.

PA'LLIATIVE, S. something that extenuates a crime or alleviates pain.

PALM, S. a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand,

P A N

To **PALM**, V. A. to impose on.
To stroak with the hand.

PALPABILITY, S. the quality of being perceivable by the touch.

PALPABLE, Adj. to be perceived by the touch. Plain or easily perceived.

PALPABLY, Adv. to be perceived by the touch. Gross or plain.

To **PALPITATE**, V. A. to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITATION, S. the increased motion of the heart.

PALSY, S. a disease, wherein the body or some of its parts lose their motion, and sometimes their sensation.

PALTRY, Adj. sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

To **PAMPER**, V. A. to fill with food, or feed luxuriously.

PAMPHLET, S. a small book not bound.

PAN, S. an earthen vessel. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder.

PANCAKE, S. a kind of cake made in a frying-pan.

PANADO, S. food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

PANCY, or **PANSY**, S. a flower of the violet kind.

PANDER, S. a pimp, or man that procures prostitutes for another.

PANE, S. a square piece of glass.

PANEGRIC, S. an elogy, or piece written in praise of a person or thing.

PANEGRIST, S. one that writes praises.

PANEL, S. a square piece in a wainscot.

PANG, S. a sudden and vehement pain or torture.

PANIC, S. a groundless terror or fear.

PANNIER, S. a basket, or wicker vessel hung on the side of a horse.

To **PANT**, V. N. to fetch the breath short, when frightened, or out of breath. To wish or long for.

PANT, S. the motion of the heart.

PANTHER, S. a large spotted wild beast, scarce ever tamed.

P A R

PANTILE, S. a gutter tile.

PANTOMIME, S. a farce, which consists entirely in gesture and dumb show.

PANTRY, S. the room in which victuals are kept.

PAP, S. food made for infants of bread boiled in milk or water.

PA'PA, S. a name of fondness used by a child to its father.

PAPAL, Adj. belonging to the pope.

PAPER, S. a substance on which we write or print, made of linen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin sheets by means of a sieve.

PAPIST, S. one that adheres to the communion of the pope and the church of Rome.

PAPPY, Adj. soft; juicy: easily divided.

PARABLE, S. a fable or story made use of to convey some important truth.

PARADE, S. an ostentatious show or display. A place where troops are drawn up in battle array.

PARADISE, S. the garden of bliss in which our first parents were placed.

PARADOX, S. a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at first appears absurd.

PARAGRAPH, S. a distinct part of a discourse.

PARALLEL, Adj. extended in the same direction.

PARALYTIC, Adj. affected with the palsy.

PARAPHRASE, S. a loose interpretation, wherein regard is had only to an author's meaning, not to his words.

To **PARAPHRASE**, V. A. to translate in a free manner, so as only to give the sense of a passage, but not the literal meaning of every word.

PARCEL, S. a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To **PARCH**, V. A. to scorch, or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PARCHMENT,

P A R

PA'RCHMENT, S. sheep skins dressed and fit for writing.

To PA'RDON, V. A. to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty.

PA'RDON, S. the act of forgiving an offender or crime, or of remitting a penalty.

PA'RDONABLE, Adj. to be pardoned or forgiven.

To PA'RE, V. A. to cut off the outward coat or surface.

PA'RENT, S. a father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE, S. extraction; birth.

PARE'NTAL, Adj. becoming, or belonging to, parents.

PA'RING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PA'RISH, S. a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PARK, S. a piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer or beasts of chase.

To PA'RLEY, V. A. to treat by word of mouth.

PA'RLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth.

PA'RLIAMENT, S. the assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal.

PARLIAME'NTARY, Adj. enacted by, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PA'RLOUR, S. a room for reception and entertainment.

PARO'CHIAL, Adj. belonging to a parish.

PA'RODY, S. a kind of writing turning something serious into burlesque.

PA'ROQUET, S. a small kind of parrot.

PA'RRICIDE, S. one who destroys a father.

PA'RROT, S. a parti-coloured bird of the hook-bill species, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PA'RRY, V. N. to put by thrusts in fencing.

PARSIMO'NIUS, Adj. frugal. Sparing to excess.

PA'RSIMONY, S. the act of saving money.

P A R

PA'RSNIP, S. a root, of a light yellow colour.

PARSON, S. a clergyman; a parish priest; or teacher.

PARSONAGE, S. a benefice of a parish priest.

PART, S. something taken from and less than the whole.

PART, Adv. partly; in some measure.

To PART, V. A. to divide. To separate. To keep asunder. To quit each other. To take leave of. To have a share.

To PARTA'KE, V. N. to share. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right.

PARTA'KER, S. a sharer in any thing. An accomplice.

PARTIAL, Adj. inclined to favour one side more than another.

PARTIA'LITY, S. the act of favouring one party more than another.

PARTIALLY, Adv. with unjust or unreasonable favour or dislike.

To PARTICIP'ATE, V. N. to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or share.

PARTICIPA'TION, S. sharing or enjoying something in common with others. Distribution or division in shares.

PA'RTICLE, S. any small part or portion of a greater substance.

PARTI'CLAR, Adj. any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing.

PARTI'CLAR, S. a single instance or point. An individual or single person.

PARTICULA'RITY, S. the quality which distinguishes a person or thing from others.

To PARTI'CLARIZE, V. N. to mention distinctly or minutely.

PARTI'CLARLY, Adv. distinctly; singly.

PARTITION, S. the act of dividing. Separation; division; distinction.

To PARTITION, V. A. to divide into distinct parts.

PA'RTLY, Adv. in part, in some measure or degree.

PARTNER,

P A S

PARTNER, S. one who is joined in trade with another.

PARTNERSHIP, S. joint interest or property.

PARTRIDGE, S. a bird of game.

PARTY, S. a number of persons united in one common design. One of two adversaries. A particular person.

PARTY'COLOURED, Adj. having different colours.

PARTY-MAN, S. a factious person, or one joined in a faction.

PARTY-WALL, S. a wall that separates one house from another.

To **PASS**, V. N. to move from one step to another. To make way through. To be spent or intervene, applied to time. To be current, applied to money. To excel, used as a contraction of *surpass*. To neglect or disregard.

PASS, S. in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road. A permission to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish.

PA'SSABLE, Adj. indifferent, though not perfect.

PA'SSAGE, S. the act or state of a person travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. An occurrence. A single sentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSENGER, S. a person who is travelling in any vehicle either by land or water. A traveller.

PA'SSIBLE, Adj. susceptible of impressions from external objects.

PA'SSING-BELL, S. the bell which rings at the departure of a person.

PA'SSION, S. anger. Zeal, or ardour. Love, Eager desire or fondness.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, S. a flower so called from an imaginary resemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other instruments of the passion of our blessed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSION-WEEK, S. the week immediately preceding Easter.

PA'SSIONATE, Adj. moved by, or expressive of passion. Easily moved to anger.

* P A T

PA'SSIVE, Adj. suffering; unresisting.

PA'SSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to make no resistance.

PA'SSIVENESS, S. the bearing or suffering without resistance.

PA'SSOVER, S. a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians.

PA'SSPORT, S. a permission to pass.

PAST, Prep. beyond, applied to time or place.

PASTE, S. flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

To **PASTE**, V. A. to fasten with paste.

PA'STEBOARD, S. a thick paper.

PA'STIME, S. a sport, diversion, or amusement.

PA'STOR, or **PA'STOUR**, S. a shepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, Adj. rural; resembling shepherds.

PA'STORAL, S. a poem treating of rural matters.

PA'STRY, S. the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paste.

PA'STRY-COOK, S. a person whose trade is to make and sell pies or tarts.

PA'STURAGE, S. lands grazed by cattle.

PA'STURE, S. ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed.

PA'STY, S. a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

To **PAT**, V. A. to strike slightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

To **PATCH**, V. A. to cover by sewing on a piece. To mend in a clumsy manner.

PATCH, S. a piece sewed on to cover a hole. A small piece of black silk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament.

PA'TCH-WORK, S. work made of different colours.

PATE, S. the head.

PA'TENT, S. a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others.

P A U

PATENTEE, S. the person who has a letter patent.

PATERNAL, Adj. having the relation or affection of a father. Received by descent from one's father.

PATH, S. a road usually travelled on foot. A track worn by frequent walking.

PATHE'TIC, Adj. affecting the passions.

PATHE'TICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to affect the passions.

PA'THWAY, S. a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PA'TIENCE, S. the virtue of bearing injuries or affronts without revenge, misery without complaint, and pain without outcry.

PA'TIENT, Adj. enduring pain without complaint, or injuries and affronts without revenge.

PA'TIENT, S. a person who is under the care of a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

PATRIMONIAL, Adj. possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, S. inheritance.

To PATRO'L, V. A. to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, S. one who countenances, supports, or protects.

To PA'TRONIZE, V. A. to encourage, protect, or support.

PAT'TEN, S. a wooden shoe with an iron ring at its bottom, worn by women to keep them out of the dirt and wet.

PAT'TERN, S. an original proposed to be imitated or copied.

To PAVE, V. A. to lay or floor with brick or stone.

PA'VEMENT, S. a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor.

PA'VER, S. one who lays a road with stones.

PAUNCH, S. the belly or region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, V. A. to take out the entrails.

PAUSE, S. a stop or cessation from action or motion. A break or separation between the words of a discourse.

To PAUSE, V. N. to stop or

P E A

cease from action for a time. To deliberate.

PAW, S. the fore-foot of a beast. **To PAW**, V. N. to stroke with the fore-foot.

PAWN, S. something given as a security for money borrowed. A pledge. A common man at chefs.

To PAWN, V. A. to give any thing as a security for money lent.

PA'WNBROKER, S. one that lends money upon goods.

To PAY, V. A. to discharge a debt. To give the worth in money for any thing bought.

PAY, S. wages or money given for service.

PA'YABLE, Adj. due or to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, S. a day on which debts are discharged or wages are paid.

PA'YMASTER, S. one from whom wages or money for goods sold is to be received.

PA'YMENT, S. the act of discharging a debt or promise.

PEA, S. a roundish seed growing in a pod.

PEACE, S. a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other. Reconciliation. Silence.

PEACE-OFFERING, S. among the Jews, a sacrifice offered for atonement.

PE'ACEABLE, Adj. free from war. Not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

PE'ACEABLY, Adv. without war, tumult, or disturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, Adj. quiet. Inclined to peace. Mild. Undisturbed.

PE'ACEFULLY, Adv. without disturbance. In a mild or gentle manner.

PEACE-MAKER, S. one who reconciles persons at variance.

PEACH, S. a roundish fleshy fruit covered with a downy coat, inclosed in a rough or rugged stone.

PE'ACOCK, S. a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, and especially those of its tail.

PEAK, S. the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a sharp end or point.

P E E

PEAL, S. a succession of loud sounds, such as the reports of a cannon, or the ringing of bells.

PEAR, S. a well known fruit.

PEARL, S. a kind of gem found in Indian oysters.

PEARLY, Adj. resembling pearls.

PEASANT, S. one who works at husbandry.

PEAT, S. a kind of turf used for fire.

PECK, S. the fourth part of a bushel.

PECU'LIAR, Adj. belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular.

PECULIA'RITY, S. that which distinguishes one person or thing from another.

PECU'LIARLY, Adv. in a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY, Adv. relating to, consisting of, money.

PEDANT, S. a person vain and ostentatious of his learning.

PEDA'NTIC, or **PEDA'NTICAL**, Adj. vainly ostentatious of learning.

PED'ANTRY, S. vain and awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDESTAL, S. the lower member of a pillar or statue.

PE'DIGREE, S. account of descent.

PE'DLER, S. one who travels the country with small commodities.

PE'DLERY, S. wares sold by pedlars.

To **PE'EL**, V. A. to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To slay.

PEEL, S. the skin or thin rind. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to draw their bread, or to put it into the oven.

To **PEEP**, V. N. to look through a crevice or hole slyly, so as not to be perceived. To look closely and curiously.

PEEP-HOLE, or **PE'EPING-HOLE**, S. a hole through which a person may see without being seen.

PEER, S. one of the same rank, or equal in excellence or endowments. A nobleman.

PET'ERAGE, S. the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.

PETERESS, S. a female of quality.

P E N

PE'ERLESS, Adj. without an equal.

PE'EVISH, Adj. easily offended or made angry.

PE'EVISHLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be easily made angry.

PE'EVISHNESS, S. being easily made angry or uneasy.

PEG, S. a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail.

To **PEG**, V. A. to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.

PELF, S. money or riches.

To **PELT**, V. A. to throw at.

PEN, S. an instrument made of a quill, and used in writing.

To **PEN**, V. A. to coop or shut up in a small inclosure. To write.

PE'NAL, Adj. denouncing or exacting punishment.

PE'NALT, or **PENA'LITY**, S. punishment. A forfeiture.

PE'NCIL, S. a small brush of hairs used by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead.

PE'NDANT, S. a jewel hanging loose from the ear. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDULUM, S. any weight hung so, as it may be easily swung backwards and forwards.

PE'NETRABLE, Adj. such as may be pierced.

PENETRAB'ILITY, S. the quality of being capable to be pierced.

To **PE'NETRATE**, V. A. to pierce or enter beyond the surface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning.

PENETRA'TION, S. piercing or entering into a body. Acuteness, or sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, Adj. piercing, sharp, subtle, or discerning.

PE'NITENCE, S. sorrow for sin.

PE'NITENT, Adj. sorrowful for past sins.

PENITENT, S. one sorrowful for past transgressions.

PENITENTIAL, Adj. expressing sorrow for past sins.

PE'NITENTLY, Adv. with repentance or sorrow for sin.

PE'NKNIFE, S. a knife used in making pens.

PE'NMAN, S. one who professes

PER

the art of writing. An author, or writer.

PE'NNILESS, Adj. without money.

PE'NNY, S. a small coin in value four farthings, or the twelfth part of a shilling.

PE'NNYROAL, S. an herb of a fragrant smell, used in medicine.

PE'NNY-WEIGHT, S. a weight containing 24 grains in troy-weight.

PE'NSION, S. a yearly allowance given to a person by the court.

PE'NSIONARY, Adj. maintained by pensions or a stated allowance.

PE'NSIONER, S. one supported by voluntary allowance from another.

PE'NSIVE, Adj. sorrowful ; mournfully serious and thoughtful.

PE'NSIVELY, Adv. in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PE'NSIVENESS, S. being mournfully thoughtful.

PE'NTHOUSE, S. a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PE'NU'RIOUS, Adj. sparing in expence from a groundless fear of poverty. Scanty.

PE'NU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a niggardly, sparing, and scanty manner.

PE'NURY, S. want of money or necessities.

PE'OPLE, S. a nation or community. The vulgar or commonality.

To PE'OPLE, V. A. to fill with inhabitants.

PE'PPER, S. a warm spice of which there are several species.

To PE'PPER, V. A. to sprinkle with pepper.

PE'PPERMINT, S. a species of mint remarkably hot.

PERADVENTURE, Adv. perhaps, by chance.

PERCE'IVABLE, Adj. that which may be discovered by the senses.

PERCE'IVABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses.

To PERCE'IVE, V. A. to discover by means of the senses. To know or observe.

PERCE'PTIBLY, Adv. so as may be perceived by the senses.

PERCE'PTION, S. the act or

PER

power of perceiving. An idea or notion.

PERCH, S. a fish of prey. A measure containing 5 yards and a half. A stick on which birds support themselves when they roost.

To PERCH, V. N. to sit on a stick like a bird at roost.

PERCHA'NCE, Adv. perhaps ; peradventure.

PERD'ITION, S. destruction ; death. Loss or ruin. In scripture, eternal death or destruction.

PERE'MPTORILY, Adv. absolutely.

PERE'MPTORINESS, S. positiveness.

PERE'MPTORY, Adv. positive.

PERE'NNIAL, Adj. lasting through the year.

PE'RFECT, Adj. free from defect.

To PE'RFECT, V. A. to complete or finish any thing.

PERFE'CTION, S. supreme excellence.

PERFE'CTLY, Adv. in a manner free from defects.

PERE'IDIOUS, Adj. treacherous.

PERFIDIOUSLY, Adv. treacherously.

PERFIDY, S. breach of faith. The act of betraying those who confide in us.

To PERFORATE, V. A. to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, S. the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFO'RCE, Adv. by violence.

To PERFO'RM, V. A. to execute, or accomplish a design or undertaking.

PERFO'RMANCE, S. an action, or something done.

PERFO'RMER, S. one that executes or performs any thing.

PERFU'ME, S. an agreeable odour.

To PERFU'ME, V. A. to make a thing smell agreeably. To scent.

PERFU'MER, S. one who makes and sells artificial odours.

PE'RIL, S. a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death. A danger threatened.

PERILOUS,

PER

PERILOUS, Adj. exposed to a danger or calamity.

PERILOUSLY, Adv. in a dangerous manner.

PERIOD, S. a stated number of years, days or hours. The end or conclusion. The state at which any thing terminates. Duration.

PERIODIC, or **PERIODICAL**, Adj. happening or returning at a stated time.

PERIODICALLY, Adv. at stated times.

To **PERISH**, V. N. to die; to be destroyed.

PERISHABLE, Adj. liable to perish or decay.

To **PERJURE**, V. A. to swear a thing a person knows to be false.

PERJURY, S. the act of swearing falsely.

PERRIWIG, S. an artificial covering of hair for the head.

PERIWINKLE, S. a small shell-fish, a kind of sea snail.

PERMANENTLY, Adv. in a durable manner.

PERMISSION, S. a grant; allowance. Leave to do any thing.

To **PERMIT**, V. A. to allow, grant or suffer.

PERNICIOUS, Adj. mischievous; destructive.

PERNICIOUSLY, Adv. so as to destroy or ruin.

PERPENDICULAR, Adj. strait or upright.

PERPENDICULAR, S. a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, Adv. in the direction of a strait line up and down.

To **PERPETRATE**, V. A. to commit any crime.

PERPETRATION, S. the committing any crime.

PERPETUAL, Adj. never ceasing; continual.

PERPETUALLY, Adv. without intermission or ceasing.

PERPETUITY, S. something which has no end.

To **PERPLEX**, V. A. to disturb with doubts. To make difficult.

PERQUISITE, S. something given to a person as a gratuity.

PER

PERRY, S. cyder made of pears. To **PERSECUTE**, V. A. to pursue with malice. To trouble a person with incessant importunity.

PERSECUTION, S. the act of inflicting penalties or punishments.

PERSECUTOR, S. one that inflicts pains, penalties, or losses on account of his opinions. One that harrasses another with malice.

PERSEVERANCE, S. steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design or opinion, notwithstanding opposition.

PERSIA, S. a vast empire of Asia, lying between lat. 25 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almost the same in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Russia, the Caspian sea, and the country of the Usbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian sea, which is a part of the ocean and the Persian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Arax, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and likewise the Tigris and Euphrates, which separate it from the Turkish empire in Asia.

To **PERSIST**, V. N. to continue firm or resolute in an undertaking or opinion.

PERSON, S. an individual or particular man or woman.

PERSONABLE, Adj. handsome, or of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, S. a man or woman of some rank or eminence.

PERSONAL, Adj. belonging to men or women. Peculiar, proper to; relating to one's private character or action.

PERSONALITY, S. existence or individuality.

PERSONALLY, Adv. in one's own person; particularly.

To **PERSONATE**, V. A. to represent by an assumed character. To act or represent on the stage. To counterfeit.

PERSPECTIVE, S. a spying glass;

P E R

glass; a glass through which things are viewed.

PERSPICUITY, S. easiness to be understood or comprehended.

PERSPICUOUS, Adj. clear; transparent. Easy to be understood.

PERSPIRATION, S. the act of emitting or forcing through the skin.

To **PERSPIRE**, V. N. to emit or force through the pores of the skin.

To **PERSUADE**, V. A. to prevail upon, or bring over to any opinion by arguments.

PERSUADER, S. one that influences by arguments.

PERSUASION, S. the influencing the passions by arguments.

PERSUASIVE, Adj. having the power of persuading.

PERT, Adj. lively or brisk. Saucy or petulant.

PERTLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, saucy, sense or petulant manner.

PERTNESS, S. sprightliness, rudeness.

PERTURBATION, S. disorder and confusion of mind.

To **PERVADE**, V. A. to pass through any aperture. To extend throughout the universe.

PERVERSE, Adj. obstinate in the wrong. Petulant.

PERVERSELY, Adv. spitefully. Crossly.

PERVERSENESS, S. obstinate opposition.

PERVERSION, S. the misapplication of the sense or words of an author.

To **PERVERT**, V. A. to misapply. To turn from right to wrong.

PERVERTER, S. one that changes or wilfully distorts a meaning.

PERVIOUS, Adj. capable of being passed through.

PERVIOUSNESS, S. the quality of permitting passage through.

PERUSAL, S. the act of reading.

To **PERUSE**, V. A. to read. To observe or examine.

PERUSER, S. one that reads or examines.

P H I

PEST, S. a plague.

To **PESTER**, V. A. to disturb, perplex or harass.

PESTHOUSE, S. an hospital for persons affected with the plague.

PESTILENCE, S. a contagious and mortal distemper.

PESTILENT, Adj. mischievous; destructive.

PESTILENTIAL, Adj. partaking of the nature of the plague.

PESTLE, S. an instrument used to pound with in a mortar.

PET, S. a slight fit of anger or resentment.

PETITION, S. an humble address in writing for some place or favour.

PETITIONER, S. one that delivers an humble address in writing for some favour.

PETRE, S. nitre or salt-petre.

To **PETRIFY**, V. A. to change to stone.

PETTICOAT, S. the lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOGGER, S. a person who deals only in trifling causes in the law.

PETTISH, Adj. easily provoked to anger.

PETTISHNESS, S. being soon provoked to anger.

PETTITOES, S. the feet of a sucking pig.

PETTY, Adj. small: inconsiderable; inferior.

PETULANCE, or **PETULANCY**, S. sauciness; peevishness.

PETULANT, Adj. perverse; saucy.

PEW, S. a seat inclosed in a church.

PEWTER, S. dishes and plates made of pewter.

PEWTERER, S. one that deals in things made of pewter.

PHANTOM, S. a spectre or apparition. A fancied vision.

PHASANT, S. a kind of wild cock of exquisite taste.

PHIAL, S. a small bottle.

PHILOSOPHER, S. a person who makes the nature of things or moral duties his studies.

PHILOSOPHICAL, Adj. belonging to philosophy.

P I C

ing to a philosopher; skilled in philosophy.

PHILO'SOPHY, S. a system for explaining natural effects. Reasoning.

PHIZ, or PHYZ, S. the face, visage or countenance.

PHLEBO'TOMY, S. the act of opening a vein or letting blood.

PHLEGM, S. the watery humour of the blood.

PHLE'GMATIC, S. abounding in water or phlegm. Dull, cold.

PHLE'ME, S. a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding.

PHRASE, S. a mode of speech particular to a language. An expression. Stile.

PHRE'NSY, S. madness.

PTHY'SICAL, S. [pronounced *tifical*] coughing, consumptive.

PTHY'SIC, S. a consumption.

PHY'SIC, S. the science or art of healing. Medicines. A purge.

To PHY'SIC, V. A. to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, Adj. medicinal or assisting health.

PHYSICIAN, S. one who prescribes remedies for any disorder.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, S. the art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a person, by the features of his face. The cast of the face.

PIA'ZZA, S. a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

To PICK, V. A. to cull; to choose.

PICKAXE, S. an axe with a sharp point.

PICKED, Adj. sharp pointed.

PICKLE, S. any kind of salt, or four liquor in which things are preserved. A thing kept in four liquor.

To PICKLE, V. A. to preserve in salt or four liquor.

PICKLOCK, S. an instrument by which locks may be opened without a key.

PICKPOCKET, or PICKPURSE, S. one that steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket.

P I E

PICKTOOTH, S. an instrument used to clean teeth.

PICK-THANKS, S. a person who is officious purely to curry favour with another.

PICTURE, S. a resemblance of persons or things in prints or colours.

To PICTURE, V. A. to represent by painting. To represent.

To PIDDLE, V. N. to eat squeamishly.

PIDDLER, S. one that picks a bit here and there.

PIE, S. any crust baked with something in it.

PIEBALD, Adj. of various colours.

PIECE, S. a patch. A fragment; or part of a whole. A picture. A composition or performance of some artist.

To PIECE, V. A. to enlarge by the addition of something. To join or unite.

PIE'CEMEAL, Adv. in pieces.

PI'ED, Adj. variegated or composed of different colours.

PIER, S. the columns which support the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, V. N. to penetrate, or enter. To affect or touch the passions.

PIE'RCER, S. an instrument used in boring holes.

PIE'RCINGLY, Adv. in a sharp and affecting manner.

PI'ETY, S. discharge of our duty to God, or our parents.

PIG, S. the young of a sow.

PI'GEON, S. a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houses.

PI'GGIN, S. a small vessel or hand-pail.

PI'GSNEY, S. a word of fondness to a girl.

PIKE, S. the longest lived freshwater fish. A long lance used by soldiers, before the invention of bayonets.

PI'KESTAFF, S. the wooden staff, or the frame of a pike.

PI'LCHARD, S. A fish like an herring, but smaller.

PILE, S. a strong piece of wood or stake drove in the ground to make a

P I N

foundation firm. A heap. An edifice or building.

To **PILE**, V. A. to fill with something heaped.

To **PILFER**, V. A. to practise petty theft.

PILGRIM, S. one who travels on a religious account.

PILGRIMAGE, S. a journey on a religious account.

PILL, S. a medicine made into a round mass like a pea.

PILLAGE, S. plunder. The act of plundering.

PILLAR, S. a column. A supporter.

PILLION, S. a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman.

PILLORY, S. a frame in which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.

To **PILLORY**, V. A. to expose in a pillory.

PILLOW, S. a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

PILLOWBIER, S. the cover of a pillow.

PILOT, S. one who steers or conducts a ship.

To **PILOT**, V. A. to steer or conduct a ship.

PIMP, S. one who provides a prostitute for another.

To **PIMP**, V. A. to provide a harlot for another.

PIMPLE, S. a small red pustule.

PIN, S. a short piece of wire used by women in fastening their cloaths.

To **PIN**, V. A. to fasten with pins.

PINCERS, S. an instrument with which nails are drawn, or any thing is held fast.

To **PINCH**, V. A. to squeeze between the fingers or teeth.

PINCH, S. a painful squeeze. A gripe.

PINCUSHION, S. a small bag stuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

To **PINE**, V. A. to languish with desire. To waste with grief.

PINE-APPLE, S. a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour.

P I R

PINFOLD, S. a place in which sheep are kept.

PIN-MONEY, S. money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PIN-HOLE, S. a small hole made by a pin.

PINION, S. the joint at the extremity of a wing. Fetters for the hands.

To **PINION**, V. A. to shackle. To bind to.

PINK, S. a small fragrant flower, of the gilliflower kind.

To **PINK**, V. A. to pierce with small holes like eyelet holes.

PINNACE, S. a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PINNACLE, S. a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building.

PINNER, S. the lappet of a head-dress.

PINT, S. in liquid measure, half a quart.

PIONEER, S. a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PIONY, S. a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose.

PIOUS, Adj. religious.

PIOUSLY, Adv. with great devotion.

PIP, S. a defluxion, or horny pelticle which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls.

PIPE, S. any long hollow body or tub. A tube of clay, through which the smoke of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth.

To **PIPE**, V. N. to play on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIPKIN, S. a small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, S. a species of apple.

PIQUE, S. an offence taken ill-will.

To **PIQUE**, V. A. to offend.

PIQUET, S. a game at cards played by two persons.

PIRACY, S. robbing, or committing acts of violence on the high sea.

PIRATE, S. one that robs at sea.

To **PIRATE**, V. A. to publish a spurious edition of a book.

PIRATICAL, Adj. robbing the sea; like a pirate.

P L A

PISH, Interj. a word used to express contempt.

PI'SMIRE, S. an ant.

To PISS, V. N. to make water or urine.

PISS, S. urine.

PI'STOL, S. a small hand gun.

PIT, S. a hole in the ground.

To PIT, V. A. to sink into hollows.

PITCH, S. a black gummy juice, drawn from the pine-tree. The highest rise. Degree, rate, or size.

To PITCH, V. A. to fix upon. To throw headlong. To smear with pitch. To fall headlong.

PIT'CHER, S. an earthen vessel or water-pot.

PIT'CHFORK, S. a fork by which corn or hay is thrown into waggons.

PIT'CHINESS, S. blackness.

PIT'CHY, Adj. smeared with pitch. Black; dark; dismal.

PIT-COAL, S. a coal dug out of pits.

PI'TEOUS, Adj. sorrowful; exciting pity.

PI'TEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause pity.

PITH, S. the soft part in the midst of wood. Marrow.

PI'THILY, Adv. with force or energy.

PI'THY, Adj. strong or energetic.

PIT'TIABLE, Adj. deserving pity.

PIT'TIFUL, Adj. moving compassion.

PIT'TIFULLY, Adv. in a mournful, compassionate, or contemptible manner.

PI'TILESS, Adj. wanting pity or compassion.

PIT'TANCE, S. a small portion.

PITY, S. the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains of one another. A ground or object of pity.

To PITY, V. A. to sympathise, or feel the misfortunes of another.

PLACE, S. that part of immoveable space which any body possesses. A seat or residence. A passage in a book. An office or public employment.

To PLACE, V. A. to put into

P L A

any place, rank or condition. To fix, or establish.

PLA'CID, Adj. gentle, quiet; kind, mild.

PLA'GIARISM, S. the stealing the thoughts or works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARY, S. one who makes use of the thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLAGUE, S. a mortal and contagious disease.

To PLAGUE, V. A. to inflict with a mortal disease. To vex, torment or tease.

PLA'GUY, S. vexatious or troublesome.

PLAICE, S. a flat fish.

PLAID, S. a striped or variegated cloth, formerly worn by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, Adj. smooth; level. Artless. Open.

PLAIN, Adv. easily discovered. Distinctly.

PLAIN, S. level ground.

PLA'INLY, Adv. levelly; flatly; without ornament, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLA'INNESS, S. being free from ornament, deceit, fraud, or obscurity.

PLAINT, S. a complaint.

PLA'INTIF, S. one that commences a suit against another.

PLA'INTIVE, Adj. expressive of sorrow, or complaint.

PLA'INWORK, S. needle-work without any embroidery.

PLAIT, S. a fold or double.

To PLAIT, V. A. to fold or double.

PLAN, S. a scheme, form, or model.

PLANE, S. an instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards.

To PLANE, V. A. to make level. To smooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, S. a star, which changes its situation in the heavens and round an orbit.

PLA'NETARY, Adj. of the nature of a planet.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, Adj. blasted. Lunatic.

PLANK,

PLA

PLANK, S. a thick, long, and strong board.

To **PLANK**, V. A. to cover with plank.

PLANT, S. a body produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives nurture from it.

To **PLANT**, V. A. to set in the earth in order to grow.

PLANTAIN, S. an herb.

PLANTATION, S. a colony or settlement.

PLANTER, S. one that sets or cultivates any vegetable.

PLASTER, S. a substance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A salve.

To **PLASTER**, V. A. to cover with plaster.

PLASTERER, S. one who professes plastering.

To **PLAT**, V. A. to weave.

PLATE, S. a piece of metal beat into breadth. A small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten.

To **PLATE**, V. A. to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLATFORM, S. a place laid out after a model.

PLATTER, S. a large dish of wooden or earthen ware.

PLAUSIBILITY, S. appearance of right though not so.

PLAUSIBLE, Adj. such as gains approbation from its appearing true or right, when it really is not so.

PLAUSIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear right when not so.

To **PLAY**, V. N. to exercise one's self in sports, pleasures, or pastimes. To toy. To game. To act a part in a drama.

PLAY, S. amusement. A dramatic performance in which characters are introduced and personated. Game.

PLAYBOOK, S. a book containing dramatic compositions.

PLAYDAY, S. a day in which work is abstained from.

PLAYER, S. one that performs any character on the stage.

PLAYFELLOW, S. a companion in any sport or amusement.

PLAYFUL, Adj. fond of sport or diversion.

PLI

PLAYTHING, S. a toy or thing to play with.

PLEA, S. any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

To **PLEAD**, V. N. to argue before a court of justice.

PLEASANT, Adj. grateful to the senses. Good humoured. Gay, or lively.

PLEASANTLY, Adv. in good humour. Lightly, or ludicrously.

PLEASANTRY, S. gaiety. A sprightly expression; lively talk.

To **PLEASE**, V. A. to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content.

PLEASINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLEASURE, S. the delight which arises in the mind from the enjoyment of something agreeable.

PLEBEIAN, S. one of the common or lower people.

PLEBEIAN, Adj. vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, S. any thing given by way of security.

To **PLEDGE**, V. A. to give as a security.

PLEDGET, S. a small mass of lint, used for wounds.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, S. a person invested with discretionary or full power.

PLENTEOUS, Adj. abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLENTIFUL, Adj. copious; Fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, Adj. in a copious, or abundant manner.

PLENTY, S. abundance. A state in which every want may be supplied.

PLEURISY, S. an inflammation of the pleura.

PLIABLE, Adj. easy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLIABILITY, or **PLIANCY**, S. the quality of being easily bent.

PLIANT, Adj. bending. Easy to take form. Compliant or easily persuaded.

PLIERS, S. an instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

P L U

To **PLIGHT**, V. A. to pledge or give as a security.

PLIGHT, S. a condition or state. Good case.

To **PLOD**, V. A. to toil, or labour hard.

PLO'DDER, S. a dull, heavy and laborious man or student.

PLOT, S. a small extent of ground. A conspiracy, or secret design formed against another. A stratagem.

To **PLOT**, V. N. to form schemes against another. To contrive.

PLO'VER, S. a kind of a bird.

PLOUGH, S. an instrument used in husbandry.

To **PLOUGH**, V. N. to turn up the ground by a plough.

PLOUGH-SHARE, S. that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

To **PLUCK**, V. A. to strip off feathers, applied to fowls.

PLUCK, S. a quick, and forcible pull.

PLUG, S. a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To **PLUG**, V. A. to stop with a plug.

PLUM, S. a roundish fruit which includes a stone.

PLU'MAGE, S. feathers.

PLUMB, S. a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, Adj. strait down; perpendicularly to the horizon.

PLUMBER, S. one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'MCAKE, S. a cake that has raisins in it.

PLUME, S. the feather of a bird.

To **PLUME**, V. A. to strip off feathers. To pride one's self in any thing.

PLUMMET, S. a weight of lead hung on a string by which depths are measured.

PLUMP, Adj. sleek; full of flesh. Fat.

PLU'MPNES, S. the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

To **PLUNDER**, V. A. to deprive a person of his property.

PLUNDER, S. spoils gotten from an enemy in war.

PLUNDERER, S. one that takes

P O I

away the property of another.

To **PLUNGE**, V. A. to force suddenly under water or in any liquor.

PLU'RAL, Adj. implying more than one.

PLU'RALITY, S. the state of being or having a great number.

PLUSH, S. a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

To **POACH**, V. A. to steal or kill game.

PO'ACHER, S. one who steals game.

POCK, S. a pustule raised by the small-pox.

PO'CKET, S. a small bag sewed to, or worn on the inside of cloaths.

To **PO'CKET**, V. A. to put in the pocket.

PO'CKET-BOOK, S. a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CKY, Adj. affected with the pox.

POD, S. the capsule or case of seeds.

PO'EM, S. the work or composition of a poet.

PO'ESY, S. the art of writing in verse.

PO'ET, S. an author who invents or composes in verse.

PO'ETESS, S. a woman who composes or writes in verse.

POE'TIC, **POE'TICAL**, Adj. expressed in verse; having the harmony that constitutes a poet or poem.

POE'TICALLY, Adv. having the nature of a poem or poet.

PO'ETRY, S. the art of composing pieces in verse. Pieces in verse.

POI'GNANCY, S. a sharpness. The power of raising a biting sensation in the palate.

POI'GNANT, Adj. sharp, applied to taste. Severe or painful. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, S. the sharp end of any instrument. An indivisible part of space. A quantity that has no parts. A moment, applied to time.

To **POINT**, V. A. to grind to a sharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To show by directing the finger towards.

POINTED,

P O L

POINTED, Part. sharp at the end.

POINTER, S. a dog that discovers game to sportsmen.

POISON, S. any thing which destroys life though taken in small quantities. Venom.

To POISON, V. A. to kill with any poison. To corrupt or taint.

POISONOUS, Adj. destructive, pernicious.

POIZE, S. balance, or the state of a balance in which both scales continue even.

To POIZE, V. A. to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counter-balance.

To POKE, V. A. to feel in the dark. To search for any thing with a long instrument or pole.

PO'KER, S. an iron bar used to stir fires with.

PO'LAND, S. a large kingdom of the North, bounded on the N. by Prussia, Livonia, Courland, Russia, and the Baltic; on the E. by another part of Russia and Little Tartary; on the S. by the river Moldaw, Transylvania, Uppery Hungary, and Wallachia; and on the W. by Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

PO'LAR, Adj. found near the pole. Lying near the pole.

POLE, S. the extremity of the axis of the earth. A long staff.

POLE-AXE, S. an axe fixed to a long pole.

POLE-CAT, S. a kind of wild cat remarkable for stinking.

POLE-STAR, S. a star near the pole by which mariners compute their N. latitude.

PO'LICE, S. the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants.

PO'LCY, S. the art of government, as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs. A stratagem.

To PO'LISH, V. A. to smooth by rubbing. To make perfect, complete, or elegant.

PO'LISHER, S. the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

PO'LITE, Adj. glossy; smooth;

P O M

also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLITELY, Adv. in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLITENESS, S. the quality of behaving with elegant complaisance.

POL'ITIC, Adj. civil. Prudent, artful, cunning. Skilled in the interest of various states.

POLITICAL, Adj. relating to the public administration of affairs; cunning.

POLITI'CIAN, S. one skilled in government, or in the interest of the various states of the world.

PO'LTICS, S. the art of governing and well-regulating states.

PO'LITY, S. a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, S. a list of persons or heads.

To POLL, V. N. to take a list or register of persons, as a voter.

To POLLUTE, V. A. to defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLUTION, S. the state of being defiled.

POMA'TUM, S. an ointment, so called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

POMEGRA'NATE, S. a fruit so called from the grains or seeds with which it abounds.

PO'MFRET, [the reverend Mr. John] was son of the reverend Mr. Pomfret, rector of Luton in Bedfordshire, and he himself was preferred to the living of Malden in the same county. He was liberally educated at an eminent grammar school in the country, from whence he was sent to the university of Cambridge; here he wrote most of his poetical pieces, which consist chiefly of 1. The Choice. 2. Cruelty and Lust, an epistolary essay, founded upon a famous story which happened in the reign of king James II. 3. Several epistles to his friends under affliction; 4. Upon the divine attributes; 5. A prospect of death; 6. Upon the general conflagration, and the ensuing judgment.

PO'MMEL, S. the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To PO'MMEL, V. A. to beat with

POP

with any thing thick and bulky.

POMP, S. splendor attending persons in high life : Grandeur. A splendid and ostentatious procession.

PO'MPON, or **POMPOON**, S. an ornament worn by ladies in the fore part of their hair.

PO'MPOUS, Adj. grand ; showy ; splendid.

POND, S. a small collection of standing water.

To **PO'NDER**, V. A. to weigh in the mind ; to consider.

PO'NDEROUS, Adj. heavy, weighing much.

PO'NIARD, S. a dagger or short sword.

PONTIFF, S. a high priest or pope.

PONTIFICAL, Adj. belonging to the high priest, or the pope.

PO'NY, S. a small horse.

POOL, S. a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water.

FOOP, S. the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, Adj. in want of money or the necessaries of life.

POORLY, Adv. without money, interest, power, or the necessaries of life.

POPE, S. the bishop of Rome, who calls himself the immediate successor of St. Peter.

POPE, [Alexander] descended of a good family by both his parents, born June 8, 1688, in London, where his father was then a considerable merchant. The late lord Orrery observed, "That if we may judge of him by his works, his chief aim was to be esteemed a man of virtue : his letters are written in that style ; his last volumes are all of the moral kind. His prose writings are little less harmonious than his verse ; and his voice, in common conversation, was so naturally musical, that Southern used to call him the little nightingale. His manners were delicate, easy, and engaging ; and he treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honour. Every guest was made happy within his doors, pleasure

POR

" dwelt under his roof, and elegance " presided at his table."

PO'PEDOM, S. the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, S. the mode of worship, in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

PO'PISH, Adj. belonging to the pope or popery.

PO'PLAR, S. a tree.

PO'PPY, S. a plant, with a reddish flower, which grows in the fields among corn.

PO'PULACE, S. the vulgar or lowest rank of people.

PO'PULAR, Adj. beloved by the people. Studious of the favour of the people.

POPULA'RITY, S. the quality of being beloved by the people.

To **PO'PULATE**, V. N. to breed or increase people.

POPULA'TION, S. the state of a country, with respect to the number of its inhabitants.

PO'PULOUS, Adj. abounding in people ; well inhabited.

PO'RCELAIN, S. china or china ware.

PORCH, S. a portico or covered walk.

PORE, S. a passage or aperture in the skin.

To **PORE**, V. N. to look at with great intension.

PO'RINESS, S. the abounding in pores.

PORK, S. swine's flesh.

PO'ROUS, Adj. having pores.

POR'PHYRY, S. a kind of marble.

POR'POISE, or **POR'PUS**, S. the sea hog.

POR'RIDGE, S. broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

POR'RINGER, S. a vessel in which broth is eaten.

PORT, S. a harbour or safe station for ships.

PORTABLE, Adj. that which may be carried.

PORTAL, S. the arch under which a gate opens.

PORTCU'LLIS, S. a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city,

P O R

city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

To PORTE'ND, V. A. to fore-
show or betoken.

PORTE'NT, S. an omen or pro-
digy, foreshowing something ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, Adj. betoken-
ing something ill.

PORTER, S. one that has the
charge of a gate. A kind of liquor
much used in London, so called be-
cause drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PORTERAGE, S. money paid or
due to a porter for carrying.

POR'TION, S. a part; a fortune
given to a child, or paid at, before, or
after marriage.

To PO'RTION, V. A. to endow
with a fortune.

PO'RTLINNESS, S. dignity of
mien or air.

PO'RTLY, Adj. of noble mien or
air.

PORTMA'NTEAU, S. a chest
or kind of bag, in which cloaths are
carried.

PORTRAIT, S. a picture drawn
from the life.

To PORTRAIT, V. A. to draw
from the life.

PORTRAITURE, S. a picture
or resemblance drawn from the
life.

To PORTRAY, V. N. to paint,
or adorn with pictures.

POR'TUGAL, S. the Roman Lu-
sitania, a kingdom in Europe, which
is bounded northwards by Galicia, in
Spain, and divided from it by the river
Minho next the sea, and by some
small rivers and hills further inland
towards the E. The W. and S. sides
are washed by the Atlantic ocean, in-
cluding the little kingdom of Algarve
on the S. And on the W. the river
Guadiana parts the last-mentioned
kingdom from Andalusia; whence
drawing a line northwards, Portugal
confines on Andalusia, Spanish Es-
tradura, and Leon. Its whole ex-
tent from N. to S. is about 300 miles,
that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and
118 in breadth from E. to W. name-
ly, about the middle; which is from
long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where nar-
rowest next Algarve, about 60.

P O S

POS'I'TION, S. situation. A prin-
ciple laid down.

PO'SITIVE, Adj. real; absolute
in opinion. Certain.

PO'SITIVELY, Adv. absolutely;
certainly.

PO'SITIVENESS, S. confidence
in opinion.

To POSSE'SS, V. A. to enjoy as
a master.

POSSE'SSION, S. the having in
one's hands or power. The thing en-
joyed by a person.

POSSE'SSOR, S. an owner, or
proprietor.

PO'SSET, S. milk curdled with
treacle, wine, or any acid.

POSSIBI'LITY, S. the being to
be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, Adj. not inconsistent
with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, Adv. to be done
perhaps.

POST, S. a quick and expeditious
manner of travelling. Place or office.
A piece of timber set up erect.

To POST, V. N. to travel with
speed. To place or fix.

PO'STAGE, S. money paid for
the carriage of letters, or any thing
conveyed by a post.

PO'ST-BOY, S. one that carries
letters.

To PO'STDATE, V. A. to date
later or after the real time.

POSTE'RIOR, Adj. backward.
In the plural used for the hind
parts.

POSTE'RITY, S. those that are
born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, S. a small or narrow
gate or door.

POSTHA'STE, S. hurry, or the
haste of a postboy.

PO'ST-HOUSE, S. an office where
letters are taken in.

POST'ILLION, S. one who sits
on the first pair of six horses belonging
to a coach in order to guide them.

To POSTPO'NE, V. A. to put
off or delay.

PO'SCRIPT, S. a part added
to, or written after the latter.

PO'STURE, S. place, or situa-
tion. State or disposition.

PO'STUREMASTER, S. one who
manages the powder.

POW

who practises uncommon attitudes or contortions of his body.

PO'SY, S. the motto of a ring.
A bunch of flowers.

POT, S. a vessel in which meat is boiled.

To POT, V. A. to preserve in pots: to inclose in pots.

POTABLE, Adj. such as may be drank.

POTASH, S. salt, made by burning vegetables.

POTA'TO, S. a roundish root.

POT'ENT, Adj. powerful: strong.
Having great authority.

POT'TENTATE, S. a prince, or one enjoying sovereign power.

POT'TENTLY, Adv. powerfully.

POT'THER, S. a bustle, tumult, or hurry.

POT'TION, S. a draught of physic.

POT'TAGE, S. broth, or any thing boiled for food.

POT'TER, S. a maker of earthen ware.

POT-VA'LIANT, Adj. made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, S. a small bag or pocket.

PO'VERTY, S. want of money or necessities.

POU'LTHERER, S. one who sells fowls.

POU'LTICE, S. a soft medicine, applied to allay a swelling or inflammation.

POULTRY, S. domestic fowls.

POUND, S. a weight consisting of twelve ounces in Troy, and sixteen ounces in Avoirdupois weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. An inclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined.

To POUND, V. A. to beat to pieces with a pestle. To shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POUNDAGE, S. a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling.

To POUR, V. A. to let liquor out of a vessel into some other place. To rush tumultuously.

To POUT, V. N. to look sullen.

POWDER, S. dust, or any thing beaten into small particles. Gunpowder. A scented dust used for the hair.

PRA

To POWDER, V. A. to reduce to dust or pound small.

POW'DER-ROOM, S. that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERING-TUB, S. a tub in which meat is salted.

POW'ER, S. command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength.

POW'ERFUL, Adj. invested with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

POW'ERFULLY, Adv. in a forcible, efficacious or mighty manner.

POX, S. the venereal disease.

PRA'CTICABLE, Adj. capable of being practised, or performed.

PRA'CTICE, S. the habit of doing any thing. Use or custom.

To PRA'CTISE, V. A. to do frequently. To use or repeat in order to acquire habit or dexterity. To exercise any profession.

PRACTITIONER, S. one engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

PRAGMA'TIC, or PRAGMA'TICAL, Adj. meddling; impertinently busy.

PRAISE, S. an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action. Fame.

To PRAISE, V. A. to commend, celebrate, or display the excellencies or merit of any person or thing.

PRAISEWORTHY, Adj. deserving commendation.

To PRANCE, V. N. to spring and bound in high mettle.

PRANK, S. a mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, V. N. to talk much and to little purpose.

PRATE, S. talking to little purpose.

To PRA'TTLE, V. N. to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRA'TTLE, S. speaking much on trifling subjects to little purpose.

PRAWN, S. a fish resembling a shrimp.

To PRAY, V. N. to ask the Deity for something wanted. To ask as a suppliant.

H h PRA'YER,

P R E

PRAYER, S. a petition, entreaty, or earnest request.

To **PREACH**, V. N. to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject.

PREA'MBLE, S. something done by way of introduction.

PRE'BEND, or **PRE'BENDARY**, S. a person who has a prebend or stipend in a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS, Adj. uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, S. the being uncertain.

PRECAUTION, S. a hint given to prevent something.

To **PRECE'DE**, V. A. to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, or **PRECE'DENCY**, S. going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, Adj. former; going before.

PRECEDENT, S. any thing that is an example or rule for future times.

PRE'CEPT, S. a rule given by a superior. A direction or command.

PRECEPTOR, S. one that instructs, and has the care of youth.

PRECINCT, S. an outward limit, or boundary. A ward.

PRECIOUS, Adj. valuable; of great worth.

PRECIPICE, S. a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

PRECIPITANCE, or **PRECIPITANCY**, S. rash haste, or hurry.

PRECIPITANT, Adj. falling or rushing headlong: rashly hurried. Too hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE**, V. A. to throw down headlong. To hasten unexpectedly, rashly or blindly.

PRECIPITATION, S. the act of throwing down headlong, or from a precipice. A rash, tumultuous, and blind haste or hurry.

PRECISENESS, S. the being too nice or exact.

PRECISION, S. an exact limitation.

PREDECESSOR, S. one that enjoys any place, or was in any state before another.

PREDESTINARIAN, S. one

P R E

that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To **PREDE'STINATE**, V. A. to doom or appoint by an irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, S. a fore-dooming.

To **PREDE'STINATE**, V. A. to decree or foredoom.

To **PREDICT**, V. A. to tell or show beforehand.

PREDICTION, S. a declaration of something future.

To **PREDISPOSE**, V. A. to adapt beforehand to any particular purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, or **PREDOMINANCY**, S. prevalence. Superior influence.

PREDOMINANT, Adj. prevalent, or having a superior influence.

To **PREDOMINATE**, V. A. to prevail: to have a superior influence: to be ascendant.

PRE-EMINENCE, S. a superior state of excellence.

PRE-EMINENT, Adj. having excellence superior to others.

To **PRE-ENGAGE**, V. A. to engage before.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, S. a prior obligation.

To **PRE-ESTABLISH**, V. A. to establish beforehand.

To **PRE-EXIST**, V. N. to exist before.

PRE-EXISTENCE, S. the state of existing before.

PRE-EXISTENT, Adj. existing before.

PREFACE, S. a discourse prefixed to a book.

To **PREFACE**, V. N. to say something by way of introduction.

To **PREFER**, V. A. to regard, esteem, or value more than another. To exalt or raise in dignity.

PREFERABLE, Adj. to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else.

PREFERENCE, S. the esteeming more, or choosing before another.

PREFERMENT, S. advancement to a higher post or station.

To **PREFIX**, V. A. to appoint.

PRE-G-

P R E

PREGNANCY, S. the being with child.

PREGNANT, Adj. big with young.

PREJUDICE, S. a judgement or opinion formed before examination. A mischief, damage, or detriment.

To **PREJUDICE**, V. A. to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion before he can see or examine. To be of disservice or hurt.

PREJUDICIAL, Adj. hindering, injuring, or hurting by preconceived opinions.

PRELACY, S. the order of bishops.

PRELATE, S. a clergyman of the highest order.

PRELIMINARY, Adj. previous or introductory.

PRELIMINARY, S. something by way of introduction.

PRELUDE, S. something introductory or showing what is to follow.

PREMATURE, Adj. formed too soon or too hastily.

To **PREMEDITATE**, V. A. to contrive, or think of beforehand.

To **PREMISE**, V. A. to explain or lay down beforehand.

PREMIUM, S. something given to induce to bind or make a bargain.

To **PREORDAIN**, V. A. to ordain or decree beforehand.

PREPARATION, S. the making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand.

PREPARATIVE, S. that which fits beforehand.

PREPARATORY, Adj. necessary before. Introductory to.

To **PREPARE**, V. A. to fit, qualify, adjust, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose.

To **PREPOSSESS**, V. A. to fill with an opinion before examination. To prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, S. an opinion conceived before examination.

PREPOSTEROUS, Adj. absurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPUCE, S. the skin which covers the glans or head of the yard.

PREROGATIVE, S. an exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRESAGE, S. a token by which

P R E

something future may be known.

To **PRESAGE**, V. A. to forebode. To foretoken or show before.

PRESBYTERIAN, S. a person who rejects episcopacy.

PRESBYTERY, S. a body of elders.

PRESCIENCE, S. the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

To **PRESCRIBE**, V. A. to write a receipt for a person that is sick.

PRECISE, Adj. exact; strict; nice. Formal to excess.

PRECISELY, Adv. exactly; nicely.

PRESCRIPT, S. a direction or model laid down.

PRESCRIPTION, S. a receipt in medicine.

PRESENCE, S. the being in the same place with another, or in the view of a superior. Port, air, or mien.

PRESENT, Adj. in the same place: Face to face. Ready on occasion.

PRESENT, S. a gift.

To **PRESENT**, V. A. to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superior. To offer or exhibit.

PRESENTATION, S. the act of giving: the act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTLY, Adv. without delay; soon.

PRESERVATION, S. the act of keeping safe, or from destruction.

PRESERVATIVE, S. that which keeps safe, or from destruction.

To **PRESERVE**, V. A. to keep from danger or destruction.

To **PRESIDE**, V. N. to be set, or have authority, over.

PRESIDENCY, S. superintendence, authority, or command.

PRESIDENT, S. one having authority or command over others.

To **PRESS**, V. A. to squeeze or crush by weight or force. To force into military service, contracted from *impress*. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd.

PRESS, S. an instrument made to squeeze or press any thing very close.

P R E

A crowd or throng. A wooden case for cloaths.

PRE'SSBED, S. a bedstead so contrived as to be shut up in a case.

PRE'SSGANG, S. a crew which forces men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY, Adv. in an importunate manner.

PRE'SSURE, S. the state of being pressed. Violence, oppression, affliction, or distress.

To PRESUME, V. A. to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination. To form confident and arrogant opinions, or attempts.

PRESUMPTION, S. a supposition or opinion formed before examination. Arrogance.

PRESUMPTIVE, Adj. formed upon previous suppositions. Supposed.

PRESUMPTUOUS, Adj. arrogant: irreverent with respect to divine things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, Adv. in an arrogant, or confident manner.

To PRESUPPOSE, V. A. to suppose before.

PRETENCE, S. a false argument. The showing or alledging what is real.

To PRETEND, V. A. to make an appearance inconsistent with reality. To put in a claim.

PRETENDER, S. one who lays claim to any thing without reason or ability.

PRETENSION, S. a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRETERNA'TURAL, Adj. not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRETEXT, S. a false appearance, excuse, or allegation.

PRE'TTILY, Adj. in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill or neatness.

PRE'TTINESS, S. the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry.

PRETTY, Adj. neat; elegant; handsome.

To PREVA'IL, V. N. to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence. To persuade or induce by intreaty.

P R I

PRE'VALENCE, or **PRE'VALENCY**, S. superiority of influence or power.

To PREVA'RICATE, V. N. to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICATION, S. shuffling, quibbling, or cavilling.

To PREVENT, V. A. to hinder, obviate, or obstruct.

PREVENTION, S. hindering, or prepossessing.

PRE'VIOUS, Adj. going before: prior.

PREY, S. something seized by violence.

PRICE, S. the money at which any thing is valued, bought, or sold.

To PRICK, V. A. to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point. To spur.

PRICK, S. a puncture or hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience, an uneasiness in the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt.

PRICKER, S. a sharp-pointed instrument or awl.

PRICKLE, S. a small sharp point, or thorn of a briar.

PRICKLY, Adj. full of sharp points or thorns.

PRIDE, S. too high an opinion of one's self, abilities or possessions. Loftiness of air.

To PRIDE, V. A. to esteem too highly.

PRIEST, S. one that is intrusted with the cure of souls, and is in dignity above a deacon.

PRIESTHOOD, S. the dignity of a priest.

PRIESTLY, Adj. belonging to, or becoming a priest.

PRIG, S. a conceited, saucy, or pert person.

PRIM, Adj. precise; formal; affectedly nice.

PRIMACY, S. the highest post in the church.

PRIMARILY, Adv. originally in its first intention. In the first place.

PRIMARY, Adj. first; original chief.

PRIMATE, S. the highest among the clergy.

PRIME

P R I

PRIME, S. the first or best part. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection.

PRIME, Adj. early. Principal; chief; first. Excellent: Best.

To **PRIME**, V. A. to put powder into the pan of a gun.

PRIMER, S. a small prayer book, containing the alphabet, catechism, &c. in which children are first taught to read.

PRIMITIVE, Adj. ancient; original. Formal, or affecting the gravity of old times.

PRIMROSE, S. a plant so called from its blowing early in the year.

PRINCE, S. a sovereign or chief ruler. A sovereign next in rank to a king. The son of a king.

PRINCELY, Adj. of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince.

PRINCESS, S. a king's daughter. The wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, Adj. chief; of the first rate: essential.

PRINCIPAL, S. a head; chief. A sum placed out at interest. A president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, S. supreme power. The country which gives title to a prince.

PRINCIPALLY, Adv. above all others: Chiefly.

PRINCIPLE, S. the cause, source, or origin.

To **PRINT**, V. A. to make a mark by pressing one thing on another. To take off any sentence, letter, or the works of any author from types in a press.

PRINT, S. a mark or form made by pressure.

PRINTER, S. a person who composes, or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of press and ink.

PRIOR, Adj. before something in time or order.

PRIOR, S. the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRIOR, [Matthew] celebrated for the easy humour and elegant taste of his poetical writings. As the works of this excellent poet are in every hand, it would be superfluous to make any particular mention of them here.

P R O

PROVORESS, S. a lady who is the superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, S. the state of being before in time or place.

PRIORY, S. a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRISM, S. a glass with two equal and triangular ends, used in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMATIC, Adj. formed like a prism.

PRISON, S. a place in which malefactors and debtors are confined.

PRISONER, S. a person confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arrest.

PRISTINE, Adj. first; original; former.

PRIVACY, S. the state of being secret, concealed, or hid.

PRIVATE, Adj. secret. Without company; alone.

PRIVATEER, S. a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.

PRIVATION, S. the act of destroying something which has had an existence. The act of degrading from an office.

PRIVILEGE, S. a peculiar advantage, immunity or right.

PRIVILY, Adv. in a secret manner.

PRIVITY, S. private communication. Consciousness.

PRIVY, Adj. private. Clandestine; secret; conscious.

PRIVY, S. a place of retirement. A necessary-house.

PRIZE, S. a reward gained by conquest. Plunder.

To **PRIZE**, V. A. to rate, value, or esteem.

PRIZEFIGHTER, S. one that fights publicly for money.

PROBABILITY, S. the appearance of the agreement, or disagreement of two ideas.

PROBABLE, Adj. capable of being, but not certain or demonstrated.

PROBAT, S. the proof of wills in the spiritual court.

PROBE, S. a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

P R O

To **PROBE**, V. A. to search a wound by an instrument.

PRO'BITY, S. approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

PROBLEM, S. a question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, Adj. uncertain. Disputable.

PROCL'DURE, S. a manner of acting or conduct.

To **PROCEED**, V. A. to pass from one thing or place to another. To issue or rise from. To advance, or make a progress.

PROCELD'ING, S. progress from one thing or action to another.

PRO'CESS, S. gradual progress. Course. Course of law.

PROCL'SSION, S. a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity.

To **PROCLAIM**, V. A. to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner.

PROCLAMA'TION, S. the act of publishing any thing by authority.

To **PROCRA'STINATE**, V. A. to defer or put off from day to day. To be dilatory.

PROCRASTINA'TION, S. the act of delaying from time to time.

To **PROCREATE**, V. A. to generate or produce as a parent.

PROCREA'TION, S. the act of generating.

PROCREA'TIVE, Adj. generative or productive.

PRO'CTOR, S. an attorney in a spiritual court.

PRO'CTORSHIP, S. the office of a proctor.

PROCU'RABLE, Adj. that which may be acquired.

PROCURA'TION, S. the act of getting or procuring.

To **PROCU'RE**, V. A. to obtain; to acquire by labour or thought. To obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or bring.

PRO'DIGAL, Adj. profuse, spending to excess. Lavish.

PRO'DIGAL, S. a person who spends to excess.

PRODIGA'LITY, S. spending to excess.

PRODIGIOUS, Adj. something which causes wonder and astonish-

P R O

ment, or being out of the common course of nature.

PRODIGIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to amaze.

PRO'DIGY, S. any thing out of the common course of nature.

To **PROD'UCE**, V. A. to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear, applied to vegetables.

PRODUCE, S. that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRO'DUCT, S. something yielded by lands, vegetables, or money. A work or composition. An effect.

PRODU'CTION, S. the act of making. A composition.

PRODU'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to effect or produce.

PROFANA'TION, S. the applying any thing sacred to common use.

PROFA'NE, Adj. wanting in regard to sacred persons or things. Polluted.

To **PROFA'NE**, V. A. to apply any thing sacred to common use. To be irreverent to sacred persons or things.

PROFA'NENESS, S. want of due reverence to things or persons sacred.

To **PROFE'SS**, V. A. to declare one's self, in the strongest terms, to be of any opinion or religion. To declare openly.

PROFE'SSION, S. a calling or employment. A declaration.

PROFESSOR, S. one who publicly practises or teaches an art.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, S. the station or office of a public teacher of any art.

To **PRO'FFER**, V. A. to propose or offer of one's own accord. To attempt.

PRO'FFER, S. an offer made. An essay or attempt.

PROF'ICIENCE, or **PROFICIENCY**, S. improvement in any thing.

PRO'FIT, S. gain or advantage. Improvement.

To **PRO'FIT**, V. A. to improve. To gain advantage.

PRO'FITABLE, Adj. such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO-

P R O

PROFITABLENESS, S. the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, Adj. lost to virtue and decency.

PROFLIGATE, S. one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.

PROFOUND, Adj. deep; descending below the surface. Not easily understood.

PROFOUNDLY, Adv. with great reach of knowledge or contrivance.

PROFUSE, Adj. lavish: Liberal to excess.

PROFUSENESS, S. hospitality, expence or plenty to excess.

PROFUSION, S. extravagance, or excess in expence; liberality or abundance.

PROGENY, S. a race: Offspring.

PROGNOSTIC, S. the skill of foretelling diseases of their events. A prediction.

To PROGNOSTICATE, V. A. to foretell or foreshow by means of some token.

PROGRESS, S. course. Passage. Motion forward. Improvement. A circuit or journey.

PROGRESSION, S. a regular and gradual advance. Improvement.

PROGRESSIVE, Adj. advancing or increasing gradually.

To PROHIBIT, V. A. to forbid by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHIBITION, S. the act of forbidding by authority.

To PROJECT, V. A. to contrive; to jut out or shoot forward.

PROJECT, S. a scheme or contrivance.

PROJECTION, S. a plan or delineation. A scheme or plan of action.

PROJECTOR, S. one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs.

PROLIFIC, or **PROLIFICAL**, Adj. fruitful. Begetting children. Productive.

PROLIX, Adj. long; tedious by length.

PROLIXITY, S. being tiresome through length.

PROLOGUE, S. an introductory

P R O

discourse, peculiarly applied to a poem spoken before a play.

To PROLONG, V. A. to lengthen out. To put off longer.

PROLUSION, S. an entertainment or diverting performance.

PROMINENT, Adj. standing out beyond the other parts.

PROMINENCY, S. the quality of standing out beyond the other parts.

PROMISCUOUS, Adj. mingled: Confused; without distinction.

PROMISE, S. assurance given of something to be done, or some benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, V. A. to give a person assurance of some benefit to be conferred. To assure by words.

PROMISSORY, Adj. containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid.

To PROMOTE, V. A. to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt.

PROMOTER, S. one that forwards, advances, or encourages.

PROMOTION, S. advancement or preferment.

PROMPT, Adj. quick; ready. Willing. Ready, or performed immediately, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, V. A. to help a person when at a loss in repeating by heart. To incite. To remind.

PROMPTER, S. one who assists a public speaker when at a loss.

PRONE, Adj. bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Inclined, or disposed to.

PRONENESS, S. the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards. Descent.

PRONG, S. a fork with two or more blades.

To PRONOUNCE, V. A. to speak or utter. To utter or deliver in public. To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONUNCIATION, S. the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, S. evidence or argument made to confirm or establish a fact or opinion. Test or trial. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

To PROP, V. A. to support by something placed under or against.

PROP,

P R O

PROP, S. any thing used to keep a thing from falling.

To PRO/PAGATE, V. A. to promote. To have offspring.

PROPAGA'TION, S. continuance of generation or production.

To PROPE'L, V. A. to drive forward.

PROPE'NSE, Adj. inclined or disposed; applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSITY, S. disposition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, Adj. peculiar, belonging to one, so as to distinguish it from others. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; just. Tall or lusty.

PRO'PERLY, Adv. in a fit or suitable manner. In a strict sense.

PRO'PERTY, S. a quality. Right of possession. Possession: The thing possessed in one's own right.

PRO'PHECY, S. a declaration of something future.

To PRO'PHESY, V. N. to foretell something future.

PRO'PHET, S. one that foretels something future.

PRO'PHETESS, S. a woman that foretels future events.

PROPHE'TIC, or **PROPHE'TICAL**, Adj. foreseeing or foretelling future events.

To PROPITIATE, V. A. to appease a person angry or offended. To render favourable.

PROPI'TIA'TION, S. the act of appeasing anger or resentment.

PROPI'TIATORY, Adj. having the power to appease or reconcile.

PROPI'TIOUS, Adj. favourable; kind.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciled.

PROPO'RTION, S. the comparative relation of one thing to another. Equality or degree. Size.

To PROPO'RTION, V. A. to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. adjusted or suited by comparative relation. Fit.

PROPO'SAL, S. a scheme or de-

P R O

sign offered to consideration or acceptance.

To PROPOSE, V. A. to offer for consideration. To lay schemes or intend.

PROPOSITION, S. an offer.

PROPRIETOR, S. a possessor.

PROPRI'ETY, S. an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PROROGA'TION, S. continuation; the deferring to a longer and stated time.

To PRORO'GUE, V. A. to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PROSA'IC, Adj. belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

PROSE, S. language not confined to numbers, limited quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse.

To PRO'SECUTE, V. A. to carry on. In law, to sue.

PROSECUTION, S. a suit against a person in law.

PROSECU'TOR, S. one who sues another for some crime.

PRO'SELYTE, S. one that is persuaded to change his religious sentiments. A convert.

PRO'SPECT, S. a view of something distant or absent. An object of view.

PROSPE'CTIVE, Adj. viewing at a distance.

To PROSPER, V. A. to be successful; to thrive.

PROSPERITY, S. a state wherein things succeed according to our wishes.

To PRO'STITUTE, V. A. to sell to wickedness or expose for vile purposes, generally used of women sold to answer the cravings of lust, either by themselves or others.

PRO'STITUTE, S. a public strumpet.

PROSTITU'TION, S. the life of a public strumpet.

PRO'STRATE, Adj. lying at length, lying on the ground in adoration.

To PRO'STRATE, V. A. to fall down in adoration.

PRO'STRATION, S. the act of falling down in adoration.

To PROTE'CT, V. A. to defend.

PRO

send or cover from any evil.

PROTECTOR, S. a defence or cover from evil.

PROTECTOR, S. a defender or one who guards from danger.

To **PROTEST**, V. N. to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion. To prove, show, or give evidence.

PROTEST, S. a solemn declaration of one's opinion, generally applied to that published by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority.

PROTESTANT, S. a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by those that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, S. a solemn declaration of any fact, resolution, or opinion.

PROTHONOTARY, S. the head register.

To **PROTRACT**, V. A. to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRACTION, S. the act of drawing into length or delaying.

PROUD, Adj. having too high an opinion of one's own excellencies, and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Daring. Ostentatious.

To **PROVE**, V. A. to confirm or show by argument or testimony.

PROVENDER, S. dry food for cattle: Hay and corn.

PROVERB, S. a word, name, and observation commonly received or uttered.

PROVERBIAL, Adj. used as a proverb or common sentence.

To **PROVIDE**, V. A. to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

PROVIDENCE, S. foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand. The care or interposition of the Deity by which all things are preserved.

PROVIDENT, Adj. cautious, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

PROVIDENTIAL, Adj. effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PROVIDENTLY, Adv. with foresight.

PROVINCE, S. a conquered country. An office or business peculiar to a person.

PUB

PROVINCIAL, Adj. belonging to a province.

PROVISION, S. measures taken beforehand. Victuals, food, or provender.

PROVISIONAL, Adj. provided for temporal need.

PROVOCATION, S. an act by which anger is caused.

PROVOCATIVE, S. any thing which excites or impels.

To **PROVOKE**, V. A. to rouse by offence. To make angry or offend.

PROVOST, S. the chief of any body or society.

PROW, S. the head or fore part of a ship.

PROWESS, S. bravery; military courage.

PROXY, S. a person substituted or deputed to act instead of another.

PRUDE, S. a woman affectedly nice and modest.

PRUDENCE, S. the suiting words and actions according to the circumstance of things.

PRUDENT, Adj. the proper ordering actions or words.

PRUDENTLY, Adv. in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRUDERY, S. too great an affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRUDISH, Adj. affectedly grave or nice.

To **PRUNE**, V. A. to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches.

PRUNING-HOOK, or **PRUNING-KNIFE**, S. a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

To **PRY**, V. A. to look curiously, officiously, or impertinently.

PSALM, S. a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSALMIST, S. a writer or composer of odes on holy subjects.

PSALTER, S. a book containing the psalms.

PUBERTY, S. the time of life when the two sexes ripen to their perfect state.

PUBLICAN, S. one who keeps an alehouse.

PUBLIC, Adj. belonging to a state or nation. Open or generally known.

PUBLIC,

P U N

PUBLIC, S. the general body of a state, nation, or mankind. General notice.

PUBLICATION, S. the act of making generally known, or of common use.

TO PUBLISH, V. A. to discover or make generally known. To put forth to sale.

PUDDING, S. a kind of food boiled in a bag, or stuffed in the guts of some animal.

PUFF, S. a quick blast of breath. A small blast of wind. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

TO PUFF, V. A. to swell the cheeks with breath. To commend to excess or without reason.

PUFFER, S. one that extols to excess.

PUFFY, Adj. windy; flatulent.

PUKE, S. a vomit.

TO PUKE, V. A. to vomit.

TO PULL, V. A. to draw towards one with violence.

PULLET, S. a young hen.

PULLEY, S. a little wheel turning round a pivot.

PULP, S. any soft mass. The soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PULPIT, S. the higher desk in a church, from whence the minister delivers his sermons.

PULSE, S. the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries.

PUMP, S. a machine by which water is drawn up from wells. A shoe with a thin turned sole.

TO PUMP, V. A. to work a pump: to throw out or draw up water by a pump.

PUN, S. a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

PUNCH, S. a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and sugar.

PUNCHEON, S. a liquid measure containing eighty-four gallons.

PUNCTILIO, S. a nice point of exactness.

PUNCTILIOUS, Adj. nicely exact.

PUNCTUAL, Adj. exact; nice in the most trifling or minute circumstances.

P U R

PUNCTUALITY, S. scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTURE, S. a hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument.

PUNGENCY, S. causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue.

PUNGENT, Adj. affecting the tongue with sensation of sharpness or acridness.

TO PUNISH, V. A. to chastise: to afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

PUNISHABLE, Adj. worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PUNISHMENT, S. any penalty or pain inflicted on account of the violation of some law.

PUNK, S. a common prostitute.

PUNSTER, S. a low wit who deals in words that have a double meaning.

TO PUP, V. N. to bring forth whelps.

PUPIL, S. a scholar, or one under the care of a tutor.

PUPPET, S. a small image moved by springs, and imitating the gestures of an actor.

PUPPET-SHOW, S. a drama or show performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PUPPY, S. a whelp, or the issue of a female dog.

TO PURCHASE, V. A. to buy for money.

PURCHASE, S. any thing bought or obtained for money.

PURE, Adj. clear, unaltered by any mixtures.

PURENESS, S. the being free from mixture, composition, or guilt.

PURGATION, S. the act of cleansing.

PURGATIVE, Adj. having the power of cleansing the body by stool.

TO PURGE, V. A. to cleanse or clear. To evacuate the body by stool.

PURGE, S. a medicine which cleanses the impurities of the body by stool.

PURIFICATION, S. the act of making pure, or cleansing from foreign mixtures.

PUR

P U S

PURIFIER, S. a cleanser or refiner.

To **PURIFY**, V. A. to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, guilt, barbarousness, or improprieties.

PURITAN, S. a person pretending to extraordinary purity in religious worship.

PURITANICAL, Adj. relating to, or resembling puritans.

PURITANISM, S. the tenets of a puritan.

PURITY, S. cleanness or freedom from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchasteness, or foreign mixtures.

To **PURLOIN**, V. A. to steal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURPLE, Adj. red tinged with blue.

PURPLES, S. spots of a livid red colour, which break out in fevers.

PURPORT, S. the design, effect, or tendency, of a discourse or writing.

PURPOSE, S. intention or design.

To **PURPOSE**, V. A. to intend, design, or resolve.

PURPOSELY, Adv. with intention or design.

PURSE, S. a bag in which money is kept.

PURSEPROUD, Adj. haughty on account of wealth.

PURSUANT, Adj. done in consequence of any thing.

To **PURSU'E**, V. A. to chase or follow, in order to seize. To continue an attempt. To endeavour to attain.

PURSU'ER, S. one who follows with an intention to seize.

PURSU'IT, S. the act of following with an intention to take. A prosecution or continuation of a design.

PUR'SY, Adj. fat and short-breathed.

To **PUSH**, V. A. to thrust or drive by thrusting with any thing. To press forward. To make a thrust, effort, or attack.

PUSH, S. a thrust with one's hand. A sudden emergence.

PUSHING, Adj. enterprising; officious.

Q U A

PUSILLANIMITY, S. want of courage; meanness of spirit.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, Adj. void of courage. Mean spirited or narrow minded.

PUSTULE, S. a small swelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple.

To **PUT**, V. A. to lay down or deposite. To place in any situation or condition.

PUTREFA'CTION, S. the state of growing rotten.

PUTREFA'CTIVE, Adj. making rotten.

To **PUTREFY**, V. A. to make rotten; to grow rotten.

PU'TRID, Adj. rotten, corrupt.

PU'TTY, S. a cement used by glaziers to fasten glass in windows.

To **PU'ZZLE**, V. A. to perplex or confound with difficulties.

PY'GMY, S. a dwarf, or very short person.

PY'RAMID, S. The pyramids of Egypt, the burial place of their kings, are famous both for their height and magnitude.

Q

Q, A consonant, the sixteenth letter of the alphabet.

QUACK, S. an ignorant pretender in physic.

QUACK'ERY, S. the practice of physic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'DRUPED, S. a four-footed beast.

QUA'DRUPLE, Adj. four-fold.

To **QUAFF**, V. A. to swallow in large draughts.

QUA'GMIRE, S. a bog which trembles under one's feet.

QUAIL, S. a bird of game.

QUAINT, Adj. nice, exact to excess.

To **QUAKE**, V. N. to shake or tremble with cold or fear.

QUA'KERS, S. a religious sect founded by George Fox, remarkably simple, and in general just in their dealings.

QUA-

QUA

QUALIFICATION, S. an accomplishment.

To **QUA'LIFY**, V. A. to render fit for any thing or employment.

QUA'LITY, S. a property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character; accomplishment. Rank. Nobility.

QUALM, S. a sudden fit of sickness, or languor.

QUA'LMISH, Adj. seized with qualmishness.

QUA'NDARY, S. a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty.

QUA'NTITY, S. so much of a thing.

To **QUA'RREL**, V. N. to debate, dispute, or fall into variance.

QUA'RREL, S. a state of variance. A contest or fight. A cause of enmity.

QUA'RRELSOME, Adj. inclined to brawls; easily provoked.

QUA'RRY, S. a square. A mine whence stones are dug.

QUART, S. the fourth part of a gallon.

QUA'RTAN, S. an ague happening every other day.

QUA'RTER, S. the fourth part of any thing. Mercy or pardon of life shown by a conqueror.

To **QUA'RTER**, V. A. to divide into four parts. To station or lodge soldiers.

QUA'RTERAGE, S. a quarterly allowance.

QUA'RTER-DAY, S. one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUA'RTERDECK, S. the short upper deck of a ship.

QUA'RTERLY, Adv. once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, S. one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUA'RTERN, S. a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTO, S. the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

To **QUASH**, V. A. to subdue suddenly. To make void or annul.

QUA'VER, S. a note in music.

QUI

QUAY, S. a key or artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUE'AN, S. a worthless woman or strumpet.

QUEEN, S. a woman invested with sovereign command. The wife of a king.

QUEER, Adj. odd; strange; particular.

To **QUELL**, V. A. to subdue or crush; originally to kill.

To **QUENCH**, V. A. to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion.

QUE'RY, S. a question, or enquiry which wants a solution.

QUEST, S. the act of seeking. An examination.

QUE'STION, S. any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated.

To **QUE'STION**, V. A. to ask, or enquire the truth of any thing.

QUICK, Adj. speedy, active, nimble, or sprightly.

QUICK, Adv. in a nimble, speedy, or ready manner.

To **QUICKEN**, V. A. to hasten. To become alive.

QUICK-LIME, S. lime not quenched with water.

QUICKLY, Adv. speedily; nimbly.

QUICKNESS, S. speed. Swift-ness. Activity. Sensibility. Sharpness.

QUICKSAND, S. a moving sand.

QUICKSIGHTED, Adj. seeing soon and far.

QUICKSILVER, S. a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold.

QUIET, Adj. still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife.

QUIET, S. a state wherein a thing is not moved or disturbed.

To **QUIET**, V. A. to calm; to make silent.

QUIETLY, Adv. without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.

QUIETNESS, S. a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.

QUIL, S. the hard strong feather of a wing with which pens are made.

QUILT, S. a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with

R A C

some soft substance between them.

To **QUILT**, V. A. to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUINCE, S. a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.

QUINCY, S. an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINTESENCE, S. an extract of any thing containing all its virtues.

QUIRE, S. a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty-four sheets.

QUIRK, S. a quick stroke or sharp fit.

To **QUIT**, V. A. to clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign or give up.

QUITE, Adv. entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUIT-RENT, S. a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor.

QUITTANCE, S. a discharge from a debt or obligation.

QUIVER, S. a case for arrows.

To **QUIVER**, V. N. to shake, shiver, or shudder with cold or fear.

QUOTATION, S. a passage produced from some author.

To **QUOTE**, V. A. to cite a passage from an author.

QUOTIDIAN, S. a fever that returns every day.

R.

R. The seventeenth letter of the alphabet.

RA'BBIT, S. a small animal that burrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and sir.

RA'BBLE, S. a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RACE, S. a generation. A particular breed.

RA'CEHORSE, S. a horse bred to run against others.

RACK, S. an engine used in torturing. Torture or extreme pain. A wooden grate in which hay is placed.

To **RACK**, V. N. to torment, harass, oppress by exaction.

RA'CKET, S. clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument

R A K

with which a ball is struck.

RA'DIANCE, or **RA'DIANCY**, S. a sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays.

To **RA'DIATE**, V. N. to dart rays, to sparkle.

RA'DIATED, Adj. adorned with rays.

RA'DISH, S. a root.

RAFT, S. a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water.

RAFTER, S. pieces of timber, which compose the roof of a building.

RAG, S. a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Any thing rent or tattered.

RAGAMUFFIN, S. a person clothed in rags.

RAGE, S. violent anger or fury.

To **RAGE**, V. N. to act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RAIL, S. a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

To **RAIL**, V. A. to inclose with rails. To speak to with reproachful terms.

RA'LLERY, S. slight and jocular satire.

RA'PMENT, S. cloaths, or dress.

To **RAIN**, V. N. to fall like rain.

RAIN, S. water descending from the clouds in drops.

RA'NBOW, S. a meteor form'd in a rainy sky opposite to the sun.

RA'N-DEER, S. a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges.

RA'N-WATER, S. water which descends from the clouds.

RA'NY, Adj. showery; wet.

To **RAISE**, V. A. to lift, or heave from the ground. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouse, or stir up.

RA'ISIN, S. the fruit of the vine dried in the sun or in an oven.

RAKE, S. an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly person.

To **RAKE**, V. A. to scrape together or clear with a rake.

RA'KISH, Adj. like a rake; loose or lewd.

R A P

To RALLY, V. A. to reduce disorderd forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or-reproach with good humour; to banter.

RAM, S. a male sheep.

To RAM, V. A. to drive with violence.

To RAMBLE, V. N. to wander; to rove.

RAMBLE, S. a wandering and roving excursion.

RAMMER, S. the stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RAMMISH, Adj. rank, or strong scented.

To RAMP, V. N. to leap with violence. To climb; applied to plants.

RAMPART, S. the wall round fortified places.

RANCRUS, Adj. spiteful in the highest degree.

RANCOUR, S. hatred continued.

RANDOM, S. want of direction, rule, method, or chance.

RANDOM, Adj. done by chance, or without design.

To RANGE, V. A. to place in order or rank.

RANGE, S. a rank or any thing placed in a line.

RANGER, S. one that roves about.

RANK, Adj. strong; growing too fast. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. Strong scented; gross; coarse.

RANK, S. a line of men placed abreast. A row. A class, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.

To RANK, V. A. to place abreast. To dispose in a regular manner.

To RANKLE, V. N. to fester, or breed corruption.

To RANSACK, V. A. to plunder or pillage. To search narrowly.

RANSOME, S. the price paid for the redemption of a prisoner.

To RANSOME, V. A. to free from punishment or captivity by money.

To RAP, V. N. to strike with a smart and quick blow.

RAPACIOUS, Adj. given to plunder; seizing by violence.

RAPACITY, S. the seizing by violence.

R A T

RAPE, S. a violent forcing of a virgin or woman.

RAPID, Adj. quick; swift and violent of motion.

RAPIDITY, S. violent swiftness of motion.

RAPIDNESS, S. the quality of being violently swift.

RAPIER, S. a small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPINE, S. the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.

RAPTURE, S. ecstacy; uncommon heat of imagination.

RARE, S. uncommon, scarce; excellent.

RAREESHOW, S. a shew carried in a box.

To RAREFY, V. A. to make more thin.

RARELY, Adv. not often; seldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RARITY, S. uncommonness. A thing valued for its scarceness or uncommonness.

RA'SCAL, S. a mean fellow. A scoundrel.

RA'SCALLY, Adv. in a mean, base, or worthless manner.

To RASE, V. A. to skim or brush the surface. To destroy or overthrow. To erase or blot out.

RA'SHER, S. a slice; "a rasher of bacon."

RA'SHLY, Adv. in a hasty and thoughtless manner.

RA'SHNESS, S. foolish contempt of danger. Inconsiderate haste.

To RASP, V. A. to rub to powder, or wear away the surface with a rough file.

RA'SPBERRY, S. a kind of berry.

RAT, S. an animal larger than a mouse, that infests houses and ships.

RATE, S. a price fixed to any thing. A tax imposed by a parish.

To RATE, V. A. to value at a certain price. To tax.

RA'THER, Adv. more willingly. Preferably. More properly. Sooner.

RATIFICATION, S. the act of confirming.

To RA'TIFY, V. A. to confirm.

RA'

R E A

RA'TIONAL, Adj. having the use of reason. Agreeable to reason.

RATIONALITY, S. reasonableness.

RA'TSBANE, S. poison for rats.

RATTE'EN, S. a kind of stuff.

To **RA'TTLE**, V. N. to make a thing sound by shaking.

RA'TTLE, S. a quick noise made by shaking.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE, S. a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

To **RA'VAGE**, V. A. to lay waste, sack, spoil, or plunder.

RA'VAGE, S. spoil or plunder.

To **RAVE**, V. A. to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burst into fits of fury like a mad person.

RA'VEN, S. a large black fowl.

RA'VENOUS, Adj. hungry to excess.

To **RA'VISH**, V. A. to violate a person's chastity by force. To take away by violence.

RA'VISHMENT, S. the act of violating chastity by force. Excessive delight. Rapture.

RAW, Adj. not boiled or roasted.

RAW'NESS, S. neither being boiled nor roasted. Inexperience.

RAY, S. a beam of light, or knowledge.

To **RAZE**, or **RASE**, V. A. to overthrow, ruin or demolish. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or **RASOR**, S. an instrument used in shaving.

To **REACH**, V. A. to touch or take hold of with the hand extended. To arrive at, or obtain.

REACH, S. the taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of obtaining. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To **READ**, V. A. to peruse, or utter by the voice any thing written or printed. A lecture. A public reading.

RE'ADER, S. one that peruses any thing written or printed. One whose office it is to read prayers in churches.

REA'DILY, Adv. without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

REA'DINESS, S. the quality of

R E B

doing any thing without delay, or hesitation.

REA'DY, Adj. quick in performance. Fit or prepared. Willing. Without hinderance, or hesitation.

REAL, Adj. true; genuine.

REA'LITY, S. truth, or real existence.

To **RE-'ALIZE**, V. A. to bring into being. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY, Adv. actually. Truly. Indeed.

REALM, S. a kingdom. Kingly government.

REAM, S. a bundle of paper consisting of twenty quires.

To **REA'NIMATE**, V. A. to animate again. To restore to life.

To **REAP**, V. A. to cut corn at harvest.

RE'APER, S. one that cuts corn.

RE'APING-HOOK, S. a crooked instrument used in cutting corn.

REAR, S. the hindermost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet.

To **REAR**, V. A. to raise up. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct.

REA'SON, S. the cause or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts. Right. A just account.

To **REA'SON**, V. N. to debate, discourse, or examine by the rules of reason.

REA'SONABLE, Adj. having the faculty of reason. Just. Moderate.

REA'SONABLENESS, S. agreeableness to reason.

REA'SONABLY, Adv. agreeable to reason.

REA'SONING, S. an argument.

RE'BEL, S. one who opposes the lawful authority of a sovereign.

To **REBE'L**, V. N. to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLION, S. the taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, Adv. engaged in opposing lawful authority.

To **REBO'UND**, V. N. to spring back again from any surface. To reverberate or beat back.

R E C

REBU'FF, S. a quick and sudden resistance or check.

To **REBU'FF**, V. A. to oppose with sudden violence.

To **REBUI'D**, V. A. to build again.

To **REBU'KE**, V. A. to chide ; to find fault with.

REBU'KE, S. any chiding expression. A check.

To **RECA'LL**, V. A. to call back again. To revoke, or restore.

To **RECA'NT**, V. A. to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.

RECANTA'TION, S. the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done.

To **RECAPI'TULATE**, V. A. to repeat again in a concise or summary manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, S. a distinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a discourse.

To **RECE'DE**, V. N. to fall back, retreat, or desist.

RECE'IPT, S. a writing acknowledging the receiving money. A physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients.

To **RECE'IVE**, V. A. to take or obtain any thing as due. To take from another. To admit. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest.

RE'CENT, Adj. not long existent. New, late, fresh.

RECE'PTACLE, S. a vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECE'PTION, S. the art of receiving or entertaining. The state or manner of being received or entertained.

RECE'SS, S. retirement. Departure.

RECIPROCAL, Adj. mutual ; alternate ; returned equally on both sides. Done by each to each.

RECIT'AL, S. time. Repetition. Enumeration.

To **RECITE**, V. A. to relate ; to tell over or enumerate.

To **RE'CKON**, V. A. to count or find out the number of any collection.

R E C

RE'CKONING, S. a computation. An account of time.

To **RECLA'IM**, V. A. to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recall, or cry out against.

To **RECLI'NE**, V. A. to lean back or sidewise.

RECLUSE, Adj. shut up from company. Retired.

To **RECOIL**, V. N. to fall back. To fail or shrink.

To **RECOLLE'CT**, V. A. to revive in, or recover to, the memory.

RECOLLE'CTION, S. the act of recalling to mind.

To **RECOMME'ND**, V. A. to praise a person as worthy of the countenance of another.

RECOMMENDA'TION, S. the act of telling the good qualities of a person to gain him a favourable reception from another.

To **RECOMPE'NSE**, V. A. to repay, or requite ; to return, or give in requital.

RE'COMPENSE, S. the act of making a return, or equivalent.

To **RECONCI'LE**, V. N. to restore to favour.

RECONCI'LEMENT, or **RECONCILA'TION**, S. renewal of friendship.

To **RECO'RD**, V. A. to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it.

RE'CORD, S. a register or authentic memorial.

RECO'RDER, S. the keeper of the rolls in a city.

To **RECO'VER**, V. A. to restore from sickness or disorder. To repay or regain after loss.

RECO'VERABLE, Adj. capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, S. cure. Regaining. The state of a person cured.

To **RECOU'NT**, V. A. to tell in a distinct and minute manner.

RECO'URSE, S. application for attendance for help in protection.

To **RE'CREATE**, V. A. to refresh after labour. To amuse when weary. To delight or gratify.

RECREA'TION, S. refreshing after toil or weariness. Amusement.

R E E

To **RECRIMINATE**, V. N. to accuse another in return.

RECRIMINATION, S. the act of returning one accusation by another.

To **RECRUIT**, V. A. to repair any thing wasted, by new supplies.

RECRUIT, S. the supply of any thing wasted. New soldiers.

RECTIFICATION, S. setting a thing right which is wrong.

To **RECTIFY**, V. A. to make right, or reform.

RECTITUDE, S. uprightness, or freedom from any vice or byas.

RECTOR, S. a parson or minister of a parish.

RECTORY, S. a spiritual living for the maintenance of the minister, to whose charge it is committed.

RED, S. a colour so called.

REDBREAST, S. a small bird so named from the colour of its breast.

To **REDDEN**, V. A. to make red. To grow red, or blush.

REDDISH, S. somewhat red.

To **REDEEM**, V. A. to rescue or relieve by paying a price. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the interest.

REDEEMER, S. one who ransoms or saves from guilt by paying a price or making an atonement. A term applied to our blessed Saviour.

REDEMPTION, S. ransom, or delivery from guilt or punishment.

RED-HOT, Adj. heated so as to appear red.

To **REDOUBLE**, V. A. to repeat often.

To **REDOUND**, V. N. to conduce. To result.

To **REDRESS**, V. A. to set right or amend. To relieve.

REDRESS, S. relief of grievances. Remedy.

To **REDUCE**, V. A. to bring to its former state. To degrade.

REDUCTION, S. the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder.

REED, S. a hollow knotted stalk. A small pipe.

REEL, S. a turning frame, on which yarn is wound from the spindle.

R E F

To **REEL**, V. A. to wind yarn off the spindle on a frame.

To **REEL**, V. N. to stagger, or run from one side to the other in walking.

To **RE-ESTABLISH**, V. A. to establish again.

To **RE-EXAMINE**, V. A. to examine again.

To **REFER**, V. A. to send to for information or judgment. To address or apply to for judgment.

REFERENCE, S. dismissal to another tribunal.

To **REFINE**, V. A. to clear from dross or any impurities.

REFINEMENT, S. the cleansing from dross, foulness, or impurity.

REFINER, S. one that clears from dross.

To **REFIT**, V. A. to repair, or restore after damage.

To **REFLECT**, V. A. to consider attentively. To reproach.

REFLECTION, S. any image represented or reflected in a looking glass. Thought employed on things past. Attentive consideration.

To **REFORM**, V. A. to alter or make a change from worse to better.

REFORMATION, S. the changing from worse to better.

REFORMER, S. one who makes a change from bad to better.

REFRACTORY, Adj. obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command.

To **REFRAIN**, V. A. to hold back or keep from action. To forbear or abstain.

To **REFRESH**, V. A. to relieve after labour, pain, or want. To cool.

REFRESHMENT, S. relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or rest.

REFUGE, S. shelter from danger or distress.

REFUGEE, S. one that flies his country to avoid persecution.

To **REFUND**, V. N. to restore or repay what is received.

REFUSAL, S. the act of denying a thing requested.

To **REFUSE**, V. A. to deny any thing required, or offered.

REFUSE, S. that which is fit

only to be thrown away, and is left on a choice.

REFUTA'TION, S. the exploding or showing an assertion to be false and erroneous.

To **REFU'TE**, V. A. to prove false or erroneous.

To **REGA'IN**, V. A. to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.

RE'GAL, Adj. royal.

To **REGA'LE**, V. A. to feast; to give an entertainment.

To **REGA'RD**, V. A. to look upon as worthy of notice. To respect or have relation to. To look towards.

REGA'RD, S. attention to, as a matter of importance. Respect. Relation. Note or eminence.

REGA'RDLESS, Adj. heedless; negligent; without taking notice.

RE'GENCY, S. those who are intrusted with the government in behalf of another.

To **REGE'NERATE**, V. A. to produce anew.

RE'GENT, S. one invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another.

REG'ICIDE, S. one guilty of murdering his king.

RE'GIMENT, S. a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, Adj. belonging to a regiment.

RE'GION, S. a country. Place or rank.

RE'GISTER, S. an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose. An officer who commits any account or transaction to writing.

To **RE'GISTER**, V. A. to commit to writing, in order to preserve from oblivion. To enrol or set down in a list.

REGRE'SS, S. passage back. The power of passing back again.

REGRE'T, S. sorrow for something past, or something lost.

To **REGRE'T**, V. A. to repent, or grieve at something done or past. To be uneasy at.

RE'GULAR, Adj. conformable, or agreeable to rule or method.

REGULA'RITY, S. the being

conformable to rule, order, or method.

To **RE'GULATE**, V. A. to adjust or direct by rule or method.

REHEA'RSAL, S. the recital, trial, or pronouncing of any thing before the representation of it publicly.

To **REHEA'RSE**, V. A. to repeat, recite, or pronounce.

To **REJE'CT**, V. A. to refuse compliance or consent. To cast off or throw aside.

To **REIGN**, V. A. to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. To be predominant or prevail.

REIGN, S. the time during which a person exercises sovereign authority.

To **REIMBU'RSE**, V. A. to pay again; or repair any loss or expence.

REIN, S. that part of a bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's hand.

To **REIN**, V. A. to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or controll.

REINS, S. the lower and the smallest part of the back.

To **REINSTATE**, V. A. to put again into possession of any post or office.

To **REJOICE**, V. N. to make joyful or glad.

To **REJOIN**, V. A. to reply to an answer.

REJOINDER, S. a reply made to an answer. An answer.

To **REI'TERATE**, V. A. to repeat again and again.

To **RELA'PSE**, V. A. to fall a second time into vice. To fall sick a second time from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, S. a return to any state, especially into sickness from a state of recovery.

To **RELA'TE**, V. A. to tell or recite.

RELA'TION, S. the manner of belonging to any person or thing. Connection of one thing to another. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts.

RELATIVE, Adj. having relation, connection, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

R E M

To **RELAX**, V. A. to slacken any thing strained. To loose.

RELAXATION, S. the act of loosening any thing strained. Abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

To **RELEASE**, V. A. to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELEASE, S. discharge from pain, penalty, or a debt.

To **RELENT**, V. N. to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense. To give, melt, or grow moist.

RELIANCE, S. trust; confidence on another.

RELICT, S. a widow, or woman whose husband is dead.

RELIEF, S. alleviation, or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress.

To **RELIEVE**, V. A. to ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger.

RELIGION, S. any system of faith and worship.

RELIGIOUS, Adj. disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God.

To **RELINQUISH**, V. A. to forsake, leave, desert, quit, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RELISH, S. the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing.

To **RELISH**, V. A. to have a liking to. To have a pleasing taste. To give pleasure.

RELUCTANCE, or **RELUCTANCY**, S. unwillingness to comply.

To **RELUME**, or **RELUMINE**, V. A. to light anew.

To **RELY**, V. A. to put trust or confidence in. To depend upon.

To **REMAIN**, V. N. to leave behind out of a number, quantity, or after any event or time.

REMAINS, S. any thing left. A dead body.

REMAINDER, Adj. remaining or left.

REMAINDER, S. what is left.

To **REMAIND**, V. A. to send or call back.

R E M

REMARK, S. an observation; a note or criticism.

To **REMARK**, V. A. to note, observe, distinguish, or point out.

REMARKABLE, Adj. worthy of observation or notice.

REMEDILESS, Adj. not admitting cure or remedy.

REMEDY, S. a medicine by which any distemper is cured.

To **REMEDY**, V. A. to cure or heal. To remove or repair any mischief.

To **REMEMBER**, V. A. to bear any thing in mind. To recal to the mind.

REMEMBRANCE, S. the act of the mind by which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory.

To **REMIND**, V. A. to revive in the memory.

REMISS, Adj. wanting vigour. Negligent.

REMISSION, S. abatement of severity, or restraint. Forgiveness or pardon.

REMISSLY, Adv. in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.

REMISSNESS, S. want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To **REMIT**, V. A. to forgive a punishment or pardon a fault. To send money to a distant place.

REMITTANCE, S. the paying money at a distant place.

REMNANT, S. any thing which is left or remains.

REMONSTRANCE, S. a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.

To **REMONSTRATE**, V. A. to show reasons against any thing in strong terms.

REMOURSE, S. uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt.

REMOOTE, Adj. distant, applied to time, relation, or place.

REMOATENESS, S. the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMOVAL, S. the act of putting out of any post or place. The state of being removed.

To **REMOVE**, V. A. to take away or put from its place. To change place or abode.

REN-

REP

RENCOUNTER, S. opposition between persons. A casual engagement.

To **REND**, V. A. to tear with violence.

To **RE'NDER**, V. A. to pay or give back. To give on demand. To translate.

RENDEZVOUS, S. a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To **RE'NDEZVOUS**, V. A. to meet at a place appointed.

To **RENE'W**, V. A. to restore to its former state.

RENE'WAL, S. the act of restoring to its former state.

RE'NNET, S. a kind of apple.

To **RE'NOVATE**, V. A. to renew or restore to its first state.

RE'NOVATION, S. the act or state of being renewed.

To **RENOU'NCE**, V. A. to disown. To give up any claim to.

RENO'WN, S. praise widely spread.

RENT, S. a hole made by tearing cloth or any thing woven. An annual payment for the hire of any thing. A sum of money due for the hire of a thing.

To **RENT**, V. A. to hold by paying rent. To let to a tenant.

RENUNCIATION, S. the act of renouncing.

To **REPA'IR**, V. A. to restore after any loss or damage.

REPA'IR, S. the thing which supplies any loss, damage or injury.

REPA'IR, S. resort; abode, or the act of going to a place.

REPARATION, S. the act of repairing damages.

To **REPA'SS**, V. A. to pass back or again.

REPA'ST, S. a meal. A feast. Food.

To **REPA'Y**, V. A. to pay back any thing expended or lent.

To **REPE'AL**, V. A. to revoke or abrogate a law.

REPE'AL, S. the act of abrogating or revoking a law.

To **REPE'AT**, V. A. to do or speak the same thing more than once.

REPE'ATER, S. one that recites. A watch which strikes the hours.

REP

To **REPE'NT**, V. N. to think on any thing past with sorrow.

REPENTANCE, S. sorrow for any thing past.

REPENTANT, Adj. sorrowful for what is past.

REPETITION, S. the doing the same thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

To **REPI'NE**, V. N. to fret, vex, or be discontented.

To **REPLA'CE**, V. A. to put again into the same place.

To **REPLE'NISH**, V. A. to stock or fill.

REPLE'TION, S. the state of being too full.

To **REPLY'**, V. N. to answer, or make a return to an answer.

REPLY', S. an answer, or a return to an answer.

To **REPORT**, V. A. to spread any thing by rumour. To give account of.

REPORT, S. rumour, or popular fame. Sound or loud noise, applied to ordnance.

To **REPO'SE**, V. A. to confide or trust in. To sleep or take one's rest.

REPO'SE, S. sleep, rest, quiet, or confidence.

REPO'SITORY, S. a place wherein any thing is safely laid up.

To **REPREHE'ND**, V. A. to find fault with, or chide.

To **REPRESENT**, V. A. to describe, personate, or show in any particular character.

REPRESENTATION, S. an image or likeness of any thing.

REPRESENTATIVE, S. one exhibiting the likeness of another, or exercising a character in behalf of another.

To **REPRES'S**, V. A. to crush or subdue.

To **REPRIE'VE**, V. A. to free from a sentence of death. To give a respite.

REPRIE'VE, S. a respite given after sentence of death.

To **REPRIMA'ND**, V. A. to reprove, or chide for something amiss.

REPRIMA'ND, S. an authoritative reproof.

REPRI'SAL, S. something seized

R E S

in return for robbery or damage sustained.

To **REPRO'ACH**, V. A. to censure, or charge with a fault. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, S. the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms.

REPRO'ACHFUL, Adj. causing disgrace or infamy.

RE'PROBATE, S. one abandoned to wickedness.

To **RE'PROBATE**, V. A. to abandon to eternal destruction.

REPROBA'TION, S. the state of being abandoned to eternal misery.

REPRO'OF, S. censure.

To **REPRO'VE**, V. A. to blame. To charge with a fault.

RE'PTILE, S. an animal which creeps on the ground.

REPUB'LIC, S. a state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPU'BLCAN, Adj. belonging to a commonwealth.

REPU'BLCAN, S. one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the best form of government.

REPU'GNANCE, or **REPU'GNANCY**, S. inconsistency, or contrariety. Struggle in opposition.

REPU'GNANT, Adj. disobedient, contrary.

REPU'LSE, S. the condition of being driven off from any attempt.

To **REPU'LSE**, V. A. to beat back or drive off.

REPUTABLE, Adj. honourable and in general esteem.

REPUTATION, S. the general character of a person. Credit.

REPU'TE, S. public character. Established opinion. Esteem.

REQUE'ST, S. an entreaty.

To **REQUE'ST**, V. A. to ask a favour of another. To entreat.

To **REQUIRE**, V. A. to ask a thing as one's right. To need.

RE'QUISITE, Adj. necessary; needful. Not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, S. any thing essentially or indispensibly necessary.

RE'QUITAL, S. a return made for any good or bad office.

To **RE'QUITE**, V. A. to repay or return good or ill.

To **RE/SCUE**, V. A. to set free,

R E S

or deliver from confinement.

RE/SCUE, S. an act whereby a person is delivered from danger or confinement.

RESE'MBLANCE, S. likeness.

To **RESE'MBLE**, V. A. to be like.

To **RESENT**, V. A. to be offended at, or return an injury.

RESENTMENT, S. a deep sense of injury.

To **RESE'VE**, V. A. to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain.

RESE'VE, S. something concealed in the mind. An exception in favour of a person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour.

RESE'RVED, Adj. modest in behaviour or speaking.

RESE'RVEDNESS, S. the quality of keeping one's secret sentiments.

To **RESI'DE**, V. A. to dwell for a continuance.

RE'SIDENCE, S. the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode.

To **RESI'GN**, V. A. to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNA'TION, S. the yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESI'STANCE, S. the act of opposing the design of another.

RESI'STLESS, Adj. not to be opposed.

To **RESI'ST**, V. A. to oppose, or act against.

To **RESOL'VE**, V. A. to inform, explain clear from any doubt or difficulty. To be fixed in an opinion.

RESOL'VE, S. a fixed determination.

RE'SOLUTE, Adj. fixed, determined.

RESOLUTION, S. a fixed determination.

To **RESO'RT**, V. N. to have recourse to. To go publickly, or repair to.

RESOU'RCE, S. an expedient.

To **RESPE'CT**, V. A. to regard, or have regard to. To consider with a degree of reverence.

RESPE'CT,

R E T

RESPE'CT, S. regard; attention.
Relation or regard.

RESPE'CTFUL, Adj. paying due reverence. Full of outward ceremony.

RESPE'CTIVELY, Adv. mutually.

To RESPI'RE, V. N. to breathe; to catch breath. To rest, or take rest.

RE'SPITE, S. reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence.

To RE'SPITE, V. A. to suspend or delay.

RESPO'NSIBLE, Adj. answerable, or accountable.

REST, S. sleep. The state of death. Cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour. Remaining, or what remains.

To REST, V. N. to be asleep or dead. To cease from motion, labour, or disturbance. To remain satisfied. To lean upon; to be supported. To be left or remain.

RESTITU'TION, S. the restoring any thing lost or taken away.

RE'STLESS, Adj. unable to sleep. Unquiet. Unsettled.

RESTORA'TION, S. the act of placing in its former state.

RESTO'RATIVE, S. a medicine that has the power of recruiting the wastes of nature.

To RESTO'RE, V. A. to give or bring back what is lost.

To RESTRA'IN, V. A. to withhold or keep in. To confine or limit.

RESTRA'INT, S. an abridgment of power or liberty. A prohibition, restriction, or hindrance from acting.

To RESTRICT, V. A. to limit or confine.

RESTRI'CTION, S. confinement. Limitation.

To RESU'LT, V. N. to be produced as an effect, or consequence.

RESU'LT, S. a consequence or inference from premises.

To RESU'ME, V. A. to take back what has been given.

RESURRE'CTION, S. revival or rising again after death.

To RETA'IL, V. A. to sell in small parcels.

R E V

RETA'IL, S. sale consisting in small quantities.

To RETA'IN, V. A. to keep without loss. To keep in pay or hire.

To RETA'LIATE, V. A. to return in kind, or like for like.

RETALIA'TION, S. the returning like for like.

To RETA'RD, V. A. to delay or put off.

RETIN'UE, S. a number attending on a great person; a train.

To RETI'RE, V. N. to withdraw from fight. To quit a public station, or a company.

RETI'RED, Adj. secret; private.

RETI'REMENT, S. a private abode or way of life.

To RETO'RT, V. A. to return an argument, censure, or any incivility.

RETO'RT, S. a censure or reproach returned.

RETRE'AT, S. a place of privacy or solitude.

To RETRE'AT, V. N. to take shelter. To retire from a superior enemy. To quit a former place.

To RETRE'NCH, V. A. to confine or lessen. To live with less expence or pomp.

To RETRIE'VE, V. A. to regain, or bring back.

To RETURN, V. N. to come back to the same place, or state. To repay, requite, give or send back.

RETURN, S. the coming back to the same place or state.

To REVE'AL, V. N. to discover something hidden.

REVELA'TION, S. the discovery of those truths from heaven which were not discoverable by reason.

To REVE'NGE, V. A. to punish for injuries.

REVE'NGE, S. the return of an injury.

REVE'NGEFUL, Adj. addicted to return injuries.

RE'VENUE, S. income; or the annual profits of lands or funds.

To REVE'RE, V. A. to regard with awe. To pay submissive respect.

RE'VE'RENCE, S. awful regard. An act of obeisance. The title of the clergy.

To

R H E

To REVERENCE, V. A. to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

REVERSION, S. succession, or right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, Adj. to be enjoyed after the death of another.

REVIEW, S. the surveying an army when performing its exercise.

To REVILE, V. A. to reproach or treat as an object of contempt.

REVISAL, S. a second view or examination.

To REVISE, V. A. to examine or look over a second time.

REVIVAL, S. the act of restoring from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, V. N. to return to life. To bring to life again. To bring back to the memory. To quicken.

REUNION, S. return to a state of concord or cohesion.

REVOCABLE, Adj. that may be recalled or repealed.

To REVOKE, V. A. to repeal or reverse.

To REVO'LT, V. N. including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

To REVO'LVE, V. N. to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. To consider or meditate on.

REVOLUTION, S. a space measured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of government. Rotation.

REVELSION, S. the act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWARD, V. A. to give in return for something done well.

REWARD, S. some benefit conferred on a person for doing well.

RHE/TORIC, S. the art of speaking with elegance, so as to persuade.

RHETORICAL, Adj. belonging to rhetoric.

RHEUM, S. a thin watery matter issuing particularly through the glands near the mouth.

RHEUMATIC, Adj. belonging to the rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM, S. a pain sometimes moveable and sometimes fixed, resembling the gout.

R I G

RHU'BARB, S. a medicinal purgative root.

RHYME, S. the consonance of verses, wherein the last syllable of one line has the same sound as that of another.

To RHYME, V. N. to have the same sound. To make verses.

RIB, S. an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the body.

RI'BAND, S. a fillet or narrow slip of silk worn for ornament.

RICE, S. grain cultivated in the Indies, and covered with a husk like barley.

RICH, Adj. abounding in money, lands, or other possessions. Splendid, valuable, sumptuous. Fertile.

RICHES, S. money or possessions.

RICHNESS, S. abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RI'CKETS, S. a distemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

To RID, V. A. to set free from danger or trouble. To destroy.

RI'DDANCE, S. deliverance from danger, incumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RI'DDLE, S. a question or problem expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit.

To RI'DDLE, V. A. to solve or explain a riddle.

To RIDE, V. N. to travel on horseback or in a carriage drawn by horses.

RIDGE, S. ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a house rising to an acute angle.

RI'DICULE, S. wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing in a comic odd light.

To RI'DICULE, V. A. to expose to laughter by representing as odd or uncouth.

RIDI'CULOUS, Adj. worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

To RI'FLE, V. A. to rob or plunder.

To RIG, V. A. to dress; to fit with tackling.

RIGGING, S. the sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGHT, Adj. proper, suitable or becoming,

R I S

becoming. Honest or just. Strait, opposed to crooked.

RIGHT, S. justice. Just claim, or that which belongs to a person. A privilege.

To **RIGHT**, V. A. to do justice to, or relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, S. just; honest; virtuous.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, S. virtue; goodness.

RIGID, Adj. stiff or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible.

RIGIDLY, Adv. in a stiff, severe, or inflexible manner.

RIGOUR, S. severity of conduct. Rage or cruelty.

RIM, S. a border or margin at the top of a vessel.

RIND, S. the bark, husk, or outside covering of vegetables.

RING, S. a circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle made by standing round. A number of bells.

To **RING**, V. A. to strike bells or other bodies so as to make them sound. To sound like a bell.

RINGLEADER, S. the head of a riotous crowd.

RINGWORM, S. a circular tetter.

To **RINSE**, V. A. to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of cloaths.

RIOT, S. wild and loose mirth. An uproar or seditious tumult.

To **RIOT**, V. A. to abandon one's self to pleasure. To feast in a luxurious manner.

RIOUS, Adj. luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

To **RIP**, V. A. to cut asunder any thing sewed by a knife. To tear in pieces.

RIPE, Adj. brought to perfection by time and growth: resembling ripe fruit. Finished.

To **RIPEN**, V. N. to become perfect by growth, time, or gradual improvement.

RIPENESS, S. the state of being full grown; fit for use, or perfect.

To **RISE**, V. N. to get up from the ground. To get up from a seat. To spring or grow up. To be advanced

R O B

with respect to rank or fortune. To swell. To make an insurrection.

RISE, S. ascent. An eminence. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon. Increase in any respect. Beginning or original.

RISK, S. hazard, or chance of falling into danger, or receiving harm.

To **RISK**, V. A. to expose to danger.

RITE, S. a solemn act of religion, an external ceremony.

RIVAL, S. one who strives at the same time as another to gain a woman's affections. One who endeavours to surpass another.

To **RIVAL**, V. A. to oppose another. To endeavour to equal or exceed. To be competitors.

RIVALSHIP, S. the state of a person who endeavours to attain the same thing as another.

RIVER, S. a current of water which rises from a spring, and flows in a long and narrow channel.

RIVET, S. a pin used in fastening any thing, and clenched at both ends.

To **RIVET**, V. A. to fasten by pin. To fasten strongly.

RIVULET, S. a small river or stream of running water.

ROACH, S. a fresh water fish.

ROAD, S. a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ships may anchor.

To **ROAM**, V. A. to range or wander over.

To **ROAR**, V. N. to make a loud noise.

ROAR, S. any loud noise.

To **ROAST**, V. A. to dress meat on a spit.

To **ROB**, V. A. to take away unlawfully, and by force.

ROBBER, S. one who deprives another of his property.

ROBBERY, S. theft.

ROBE, S. a gown of state, worn by persons of distinction.

To **ROBE**, V. A. to cloathe in a robe. To dress in a pompous manner.

ROBINREDBREAST, S. a bird so named from the colour of breast.

R O O

RO'BUST, Adj. strong made. Requiring strength.

ROBU'STNESS, S. the quality of being made strong.

ROCK, S. a vast mass of stone.

To ROCK, V. A. to shake or move backwards and forwards. To lull or quiet, as in a cradle. To shake violently.

RO'CKET, S. an artificial fire-work.

RO'CK-WORK, S. stones fixed in mortar to resemble a rock.

RO'CKY, Adj. stony. Hard, or obdurate.

ROD, S. a long twig. An instrument used in measuring. A bundle of birchen twigs, used in correcting children.

ROE, S. a species of deer. The female of a buck.

ROE, S. the eggs or spawn of fish.

ROGUE, S. a villain or thief.

RO'GUERY, S. knavish, or arch tricks.

RO'GUISH, Adj. knavish. Waggish.

To ROLL, V. A. to move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round masses by rubbing on a surface.

ROLL, S. any thing rolling. A mass made round. A register, catalogue, or chronicle.

RO'LLER, S. any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

RO'LLINGPIN, S. a round piece of wood, tapering at each end, used in making paste.

ROMA'NCE, S. a story or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common speech, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, V. A. to speak falsehoods. To lie.

ROMA'NTIC, Adj. resembling a romance. Wild. Improbable. Fantastic.

ROMP, S. a girl fond of sport or play.

To ROMP, V. N. to play in a noisy, rude, or wanton manner.

ROOD, S. a pole, or a measure of sixteen feet and a half.

ROOF, S. the corner or top of a house.

R O U

To ROOF, V. A. to enclose or cover with a roof.

ROOK, S. a bird resembling a crow.

ROO'KERY, S. a nursery for rooks.

ROOM, S. space or extent of place. An apartment in a house.

ROOST, S. a pole on which a bird sits to sleep.

To ROOST, V. N. to sleep as a bird.

ROOT, S. that part of a plant which rests in the ground.

To ROOT, V. N. to fix the root, or strike far into the earth.

ROOTED, Adj. fixed firmly and deeply in the earth.

ROPE, S. a cord made of hemp.

ROSE, S. a flower. *To speak under the rose*, is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

RO'SEMARY, S. a plant.

RO'SY, Adj. resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, V. N. to putrefy, to corrupt, or make putrid.

ROT, S. a distemper among sheep, by which their lungs are wasted.

ROTA'TION, S. a turn or succession.

RO'TTEN, Adj. corrupted or putrid.

To ROVE, V. N. to ramble, or wander over.

ROVER, S. a wanderer. A robber, or pirate.

ROUGH, Adj. having inequalities on the surface. Coarse.

ROU'GHNESS, S. inequality or ruggedness of surface. Coarseness.

ROUND, Adj. cylindrical, circular, or spherical.

ROUND, S. a circle. A rundle, or step of a ladder. A walk performed by an officer in surveying any district.

ROUND, Adv. every way; on all sides. In a circular manner.

To ROUND, V. A. to make circular.

ROUNDHEAD, S. a puritan, so named from their custom of cropping their hair round.

To ROUSE, V. A. to wake from rest.

R U F

R U N

rest. To excite to action. To awake from slumber.

ROUT, S. a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. A road or way.

To ROUT, V. N. to defeat, or disperse by defeating.

ROW, S. a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, V. N. to make a vessel move on the water by oars.

ROWER, S. one that moves a boat by oars.

ROYAL, Adj. kingly; belonging to, or becoming a king.

ROYALIST, S. an adherent to a king.

ROYALTY, S. the character, office, state, or ensigns of a king.

To RUB, V. A. to move one body upon another. To fret or wear by friction.

RUB, S. an hindrance or obstruction. A difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RUEBISH, S. ruins or fragments made in building.

RUBY, S. a precious stone of a red colour, next, in hardness, to the diamond.

RUDDER, S. an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed.

RUDDINESS, S. the quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDY, S. pale red; approaching to red. Orange-coloured.

RUDE, Adj. rough. Boisterous. Unpolished.

RUDELY, Adv. in a coarse, rough, or unskilful manner.

RUDENESS, S. want of civility, elegance, or instruction. Violence.

RU'DIMENT, S. the first principles of a science and education.

To RUE, V. A. to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, S. an herb.

RUEFUL, Adj. sad or mournful.

RUFF, S. a linen ornament gathered and worn round the neck.

RU'FFIAN, S. a person who murders for hire. A boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, Adj. brutal; savagely boisterous.

To RU'FFLE, V. A. to contract

into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprize.

RU'FFLE, S. plaited or gathered linnen worn as an ornament on the wristband.

RUG, S. rough or shaggy.

RU'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of being rough.

RU'IN, S. the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune. Mischiefe or bane.

To RU'IN, V. A. to demolish or destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune.

To RU'INATE, V. A. to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery.

RU'INOUS, Adj. fallen into irreparable decay; pernicious or destructive.

RULE, S. government or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. Propriety or regularity of behaviour.

To RULE, V. A. to govern or controul with power and authority. To manage. To settle by rule.

RU'LER, S. a governor, or one who has authority to command or forbid. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, S. a kind of spirits distilled from sugar.

To RU'MINATE, V. N. to chew the cud. To muse or think on for a time.

RUMINÁ'TION, S. the act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation on the same thing.

To RU'MMAGE, V. A. to search or plunder.

RU'MMER, S. a large drinking glass.

RU'MOUR, S. a flying report. A bruit.

To RU'MOUR, V. A. to spread report.

RUMP, S. the end of the back bone. The buttocks.

To RU'MPLE, V. A. to wrinkle or disorder.

To RUN, V. N. to move the legs as swift as possible. To move in hurry. To pass with a quick motion.

R U T

To stream or flow; applied to liquors.

RU'NAGATE, S. an apostate, or one who deserts from his country and religion.

RU'NAWAY, S. one who timorously flies from danger.

RU'NDLET, S. a small barrel.

RU'NNER, S. a racer. A messenger.

RU'NNET, S. a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used in curdling milk.

RUPTURE, S. the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursten. A breach of peace, or act of hostility.

RURAL, Adj. country; belonging to, existing in, or resembling, the country.

RUSH, S. a plant growing in marshy grounds.

To RUSH, V. A. to move violently and unexpectedly.

RUSH, S. a violent course or motion.

RU'SHLIGHT, S. a candle made of a rush stripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RUSK, S. hard or rough bread made for store.

RU'SSET, Adj. of a reddish brown. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, S. coarse, or country ruffs.

RUST, S. the red scales of iron owing to moisture.

To RUST, V. N. to have its surface corroded. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleness.

RU'STIC, Adj. rural; country. rude or unpolite. Savage. Artless.

ample; plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, S. a clown, or unpolished countryman.

RU'STICAL, Adj. rough; brutal; rude; unpolite.

RU'STINESS, S. the quality or state of being rusty.

To RU'STLE, V. N. to make a noise like that of silk, when brushing against any thing.

RU'STY, Adj. covered with rust.

To RUT, V. N. to have a desire coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, S. the copulation of deer. A wheel worn by a wheel.

S A D

RU'THLESS, Adj. cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RYE, S. a coarse kind of bread corn.

RY'EGRASS, S. a strong and coarse kind of grass.

S.

S, A consonant, and the eighteenth letter of the alphabet.

SABA'TH, S. the seventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work.

SA'BLE, S. fur. It is the skin of a beast of this name, and is much esteemed for its blackness.

SA'BRE, S. a cimeter, or sword with a convex edge.

SA'CHEL, S. a small leathern bag, used by children to carry their books in.

SACK, S. a large bag. A loose robe worn by a woman. A kind of sweet wine. The act of storming, plundering, or pillaging of a town. Pillage or plunder.

SA'CKCLOTH, S. coarse cloth of which sacks are made; used formerly to be worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

SA'CRAMENT, S. the eucharist or holy communion.

SACRAMENTA'L, Adj. belonging to the sacrament.

SA'CRED, Adj. set apart for holy uses. Consecrated; holy. Inviolable.

To SA'CRIFICE, V. A. to destroy or give up for the sake of something else. To kill. To make offerings to God.

SA'CRIFICE, S. any thing offered to heaven. Any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else.

SA'CRILEGE, S. the crime of profaning any thing sacred.

SAD, Adj. full of sorrow. Melancholy. Grave. Afflictive.

SA'DDLE, S. the seat which is put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.

S A L

To SA'DDLE, V. A. to cover with, or put on a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burthen.

SA'DDLER, S. one that makes saddles.

SA'DNESS, S. melancholy. Seriousness, or the appearance of gravity.

SAFE, Adj. free from danger or hurt. Secure.

SAFE, S. a place to put victuals in free from any danger of mice, &c.

SA'FE-CONDUCT, S. a guard through an enemy's country. A pass.

SA'FEGUARD, S. defence or security from danger. A convoy. A pass or warrant to pass.

SA'FETY, S. freedom from danger or hurt. Custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.

SA'FFRON, S. a flower or plant which is used in tincturing any thing yellow, &c.

SAGA'CIOUS, Adj. quick of scent, or thought.

SAGA'CITY, S. quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, S. a plant.

SAGE, Adj. wise, grave, or prudent.

SAGE, S. a person of gravity and wisdom.

SA'GO, S. a kind of eatable grain.

SAIL, S. a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and by that means moves a vessel on the water.

To SAIL, V. N. to move by means of sails.

SAINT, S. a person eminent for piety and virtue.

SAKE, S. final cause, end, or purpose. Regard to any purpose or thing.

SA'LAD, S. herbs which are eaten raw.

SA'LARY, S. stated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SALE, S. market, or vent. Price. A public or proclaimed exposition of goods by auction or at a market.

SA'LEABLE, Adj. possible to be sold.

SA'LESMAN, S. one who sells cloaths ready made. One who sells cattle for others.

To SA'LIVATE, V. A. to bring on a spitting by art.

S A M

SALIVA'TION, S. a secretion of spittle. The state of a person who is under cure for any venereal complaint, by secreting spittle.

SA'LLY, S. an unexpected issue or irruption from a place besieged. A flight, applied to wit. An escape frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, V. N. to burst out suddenly from a place besieged.

SA'LLY-PORT, S. a gate from which sallies are made.

SA'LMON, S. a large river fish.

SALT, S. a body of a pungent taste, dissolvable in water; which gives consistence to all bodies, preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the varieties of taste.

SALT, Adj. having the taste of salt. Impregnated or seasoned with salt.

To SALT, V. A. to rub with salt. To season with salt.

SA'LT-PAN, or SA'LT-PIT, S. a pit from whence salt is dug.

SA'LTER, S. one who sells or makes salt.

SA'LT-PETRE, S. nitre.

SA'LVAGE, S. money paid by the owners for retaking a vessel from an enemy.

SALVA'TION, S. preservation from eternal misery. A state of happiness.

SALVE, S. plaister, or any glutinous matter applied to wounds.

To SALVE, V. A. to cure with medicines. To help. To remedy.

SA'LVER, S. a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.

SA'LUTARY, Adj. wholesome. Promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, S. the act or style of greeting.

To SALUTE, V. A. to pay a person a compliment, or wish them well at meeting. To kiss.

SALUTIFEROUS, Adj. healthful.

SAME, Adj. not another. Identical. Of the like sort, kind, or degree. Mentioned before.

SA'MENESS, S. identity. The state of being not another, or different.

SA'MPHIR

S A T

SA'MPHIRE, S. a plant growing on rocks, and usually pickled.

SA'MPLE, S. a specimen; a part shewed that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA'MPLER, S. a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.

SANCTIFICATION, S. the act of making holy.

To **SA'NCTIFY**, V. N. to free from the pollution and power of sin. To make holy.

SA'NCTION, S. the act which confirms a thing. Ratification.

SA'NCTITY, S. a state of holiness. The quality of being holy or good.

SA'NCTUARY, S. a holy place. A place of refuge, shelter, or protection.

SAND, S. a very small gritty earth. A barren country covered with sands.

SA'NDAL, S. a loose shoe.

SA'NDY, Adj. abounding in, or consisting of, sand.

SA'NGUINE, Adj. warm, ardent, or confident.

SAP, S. the juice which ascends in and nourishes plants.

To **SAP**, V. A. to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under.

SAPPHIRE, S. a precious stone of a beautiful sky colour.

SA'PLING, S. a young tree or plant.

SARCENET, S. a fine thin-woven silk.

SASH, S. a belt, or filken band of net-work, worn by officers by way of distinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pulleys.

To **SA'TIATE**, V. A. to satisfy, fill, or glut.

SATIN, S. a soft, close, piled, and shining silk.

SATIRE, S. a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured.

SATIRIC, or **SATIRICAL**, Adj. belonging to satire. Censoriousness. Severe in reproach.

To **SATIRIZE**, V. A. to censure or fault.

S A X

SATISFACTION, S. the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure. Gratification. Atonement; recompence or revenge for a crime or injury.

To **SATI'SFY**, V. A. to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired. To feed to the full. To recompence. To convince. To give atonement or revenge for an injury.

SA'TURDAY, S. the last day of the week.

SA'VAGE, Adj. wild or uncultivated. Untamed or cruel. Untaught, or barbarous.

SA'VAGE, S. a person who is neither taught nor civilized.

SAUCE, S. any liquid or other thing made to be eaten with food.

To **SAUCE**, V. A. to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish. To gratify the palate.

SAUCEBOX, S. an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAU'CEPAN, S. a small skillet used generally in making sauces.

SAU'CER, S. a small platter on which a tea-cup stands.

SAUCY, Adj. pert; contemptuous of superiors. Impertinent.

To **SAVE**, V. A. to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or misery. To reserve or lay by money.

SAVE, Adj. except; not including.

SA'VEALL, S. a small pan fixed in a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.

SA'VING, Adj. frugal. Laying by money, and refraining from expence.

SA'VIOUR, S. the title given to our blessed Lord.

To **SAU'NTER**, V. N. to wander about in an idle manner.

SA'VOUR, S. a scent or odour.

To **SA'VOUR**, V. N. to have any particular scent, or taste.

SA'XONY, S. its limits are differently described. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 18 deg. E. Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate

S C A

of Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Hesse. Its capital is Wittemberg. That part properly called the electorate is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the whole of its dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S.

SAW, S. an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal with.

To **SAW**, V. A. to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

SA'W-PIT, S. a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SA'WYER, S. a person who cuts timber with a saw.

To **SAY**, V. A. to speak, tell, or utter words.

SA'YING, S. an expression or sentence.

SCAB, S. a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore.

SCA'BBARD, S. the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or **SCA'BBY**, Adj. covered with scabs.

SCA'FFOLD, S. an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators.

SCA'FFOLDING, S. a frame or stage erected for a particular occasion.

To **SCALD**, V. A. to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALE, S. a balance, or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other and make the coats of fishes.

To **SCALE**, V. A. to storm byadders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To pare off a surface.

SCA'LLOP, S. a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell. The shell of a scallop fish. Any thing drest in a scallop shell.

To **SCA'LLOP**, V. A. to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To drest any thing in a scallop shell.

SCALP, S. the skull or bone that incloses the brain. The skin which covers the top of the head.

To **SCALP**, V. A. to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCA'LY, Adj. covered with scales.

S C A

To **SCA'MPER**, V. A. to fly with speed and fear.

SCA'NDAL, S. an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aspersión.

To **SCA'NDALIZE**, V. A. to offend by some action supposed criminal. To reproach or defame.

SCA'NDALOUS, Adj. giving public offence. Infamous. Reproachful, Shameful.

SCA'NTILY, Adv. niggardly.

SCA'NTINESS, S. narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCA'NTY, Adj. narrow; small; short of its proper quantity. Poor; sparing.

To **SCAPE**, V. A. to shun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCAPE, S. flight from danger. An evasion.

SCAR, S. a mark made by a wound, or left by a sore.

To **SCAR**, V. N. to leave a mark after a sore or wound.

SCARCE, Adj. hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or **SCAR'CELY**, Adv. with difficulty; hardly.

SCA'RCITY, S. the quality of a thing which is hardly to be met with. Rarity or uncommonness.

To **SCARE**, V. A. to fright. To strike with sudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, S. an image or clapper used to frighten birds. Any thing to raise terror.

SCA'RFSKIN, S. the outward skin of the body.

To **SCA'RIFY**, V. A. to let blood by making several incisions in the skin.

SCA'RLET, S. a colour made of a mixture of red and yellow. Cloth dyed scarlet.

SCARLET, Adj. of a scarlet colour.

SCATE, S. a fish of the species of thornbacks.

To **SCATE**, V. N. to move on the ice by means of scates.

To **SCA'TTER**, V. A. to throw loosely about. To sprinkle. To dissipate or disperse. To spread thinly.

S C O

To be dispersed or thinly spread.

SCA'Venger, S. a parish officer who is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCENE, S. a part of a play, generally applied to so much as passes between the same persons, in the same place. The place represented by the stage.

SCENT, S. the power or sense of smelling.

To SCENT, V. A. to perfume, or communicate odours.

SCEPTRE, S. a royal staff borne in the hand by kings, &c. as a mark of their sovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, Adj. bearing a sceptre.

SCH'E'DULE, S. a small scroll, or inventory.

SCHEME, S. a plan, or design wherein several things are brought into one view. A project.

SCHISM, S. a criminal separation or division in religion.

SCHO'LAR, S. one who receives instruction from a master. A man of letters.

SCHO'LARSHIP, S. knowledge acquired by reading.

SCHOOL, S. a house where persons are instructed in any science or art.

SCHO'OL-MASTER, S. one who presides and teaches in a school.

SCIA'TIC, or SCIA'TICA, S. the gout in the hip.

SCIENCE, S. a system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'FICAL, Adj. producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

SCI'SSARS, S. a small pair of blades, with a sharp edge, moving on a rivet, and used for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always used in the plural.

To SCOFF, V. N. to treat with contemptuous and reproachful language.

To SCOLD, V. N. to quarrel with or chide in a vehement and rude manner.

S C O

SCOLD, S. a clamorous, rude, and quarrellsome woman.

SCONCE, S. a candlestick which moves on a rivet, and is fixed against a wall.

SCOOP, S. a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor. An instrument made of bones and used in the eating the pulp of an apple.

To SCOOP, V. A. to get by means of a scoop. To cut hollow or deep.

SCO'PE, S. an aim, intention, or drift. Liberty or freedom.

SCORBUTIC, or SCORBU'TICAL, Adj. resembling or partaking of the scurvy.

To SCORCH, V. A. to change the colour of any thing by heat. To be dried up.

SCORE, S. a notch cut with an edged instrument. A line drawn. A debt. Sake. Twenty.

To SCORE, V. A. to set down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.

To SCORN, V. A. to treat with slight or contempt.

SCORN, S. an act of contumely and contempt.

SCO'RNER, S. one who treats a person or thing with contempt or ridicule.

SCO'RNFUL, Adj. looking upon or treating with insolence or contempt.

SCO'RPION, S. a reptile resembling a lobster, whose tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting.

SCOT, S. what is due from a person. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner.

To SCOTCH, V. A. to cut, or make marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, or SCOTCH-ED-COLLOPS, S. small pieces of veal marked or cut across with a knife, and then fried.

SCOUNDREL, S. a word of reproach, used to convey the idea of baseness.

To SCOUR, V. A. to rub a surface hard with any thing rough in order to cleanse it. To cleanse. To run with great swiftmess.

SCOURGE, S. an instrument made of

S C R

of several cords or thongs, used to strike offenders with.

To **SCOURGE**, V. A. to lash with a whip. To punish or chastise.

SCOUT, S. one who is sent privately to observe the motions of an enemy. A person employed on errands in a college.

To **SCOUT**, V. N. to go out in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To **SCOUL**, V. N. to frown, or look angry or sour.

To **SCRA'BBLE**, V. N. to paw or scratch with the hands.

SCRAG, S. any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGY, Adj. lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To **SCRA'MBLE**, V. N. to struggle to seize any thing with the hands before another.

SCRA'MBLE, S. an eager struggle for any thing. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAP, S. a small piece; a bit or fragment.

To **SCRAPE**, V. A. to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument. To collect or gather by great pains and care. To make an awkward bow.

SCRA'PER, S. an edged instrument used to scrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a person cleans his shoes.

To **SCRATCH**, V. A. to mark with slight, uneven, and ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, S. a ragged and shallow cut. A wound given by the nails.

To **SCRAWL**, V. A. to form in an irregular and awkward manner. To write ill.

SCRAWL, S. writing performed in an awkward manner.

To **SCREAM**, V. N. to make a shrill or hoarse noise like that of a rusty hinge.

SCREAM, S. a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying.

To **SCREAM**, V. N. to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

S C U

SCREAM, S. a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

SCREEN, S. any thing used to exclude cold or light.

To **SCREEN**, V. A. to shelter, hide, or conceal.

SCREW, S. a cylinder having a spiral edge, used in piercing and fastening timber.

To **SCREW**, V. A. to turn by, or fasten with a screw. To extort.

To **SCRIBBLE**, V. N. to write in a careless and incorrect manner.

SCRIBBLE, S. careless or worthless writing.

SCRIBE, S. a writer. A public notary.

SCRIP, S. a small bag, or satchel.

SCRIPTURAL, Adj. contained in the Old or New Testament.

SCRIPTURE, S. the Bible, or system of divine truth contained in the Old or New Testament, so named by way of eminence.

SCRIVENER, S. one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing.

SCROLL, S. a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

To **SCRUB**, V. A. to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, S. a mean or base person. Any thing mean or despicable.

SCRUBBY, Adj. mean; vile; worthless.

SCRUPLE, S. a doubt, or difficulty, which the mind cannot resolve. A weight containing 20 grains.

To **SCRUPLE**, V. N. to doubt or hesitate.

SCRUPULOUS, Adj. doubtful, difficult.

SCRUTINY, S. a nice, exact, and scrupulous search, examination, or enquiry.

To **SCRUTINIZE**, or **SCRUTINY**, V. A. to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTOIRE, S. a case containing drawers for writings.

SCUFFLE, S. a confused tumult or broil.

To **SCUFFLE**, V. A. to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To **SCULK**, V. N. to lurk or lie close in hiding places.

SCULL, S. the bone which defends

S E A

sends and includes the brain. A small boat ; one who rows in a small boat.

SCU'LCAP, S. a head-piece.

SCU'LLER, S. a boat which has but one rower.

SCU'LLERY, S. a place where kettles or dishes are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION, S. a person who washes the dishes and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

SCU'LPTOR, S. one who cuts or carves wood or stone.

SCU'LPTURE, S. carved work.

SCUM, S. the froth which rises on the top of any liquor.

To SCUM, V. A. to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling.

SCUMMER, S. a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor.

SCURF, S. a soil or filth sticking on the surface of the skin.

SCURRI'LITY, S. reproach expressed in gross terms.

SCURRILOUS, Adj. using low, mean, and vile reproaches.

SCURVY, S. see SCURF.

SCURVY, Adj. affected with the scurvy ; vile or base.

SCU'TCHEON, S. the shield or bearing of a family, in heraldry.

SEA, S. a particular part of the ocean.

SEA-BREEZE, S. a wind blowing from the sea.

SEA-CALF, S. the seal, so called from its making a noise like a calf.

SEA-CHART, S. a map on which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SEA-COAL, S. a coal so called because conveyed by the sea.

SEA-COAST, S. a shore ; or land which borders on the sea.

SEA-COMPASS, S. the instrument by which mariners steer their vessels.

SEAFARING, Adj. used to the sea ; travelling by sea.

SEA-FIGHT, S. a battle fought on the sea.

SEA-GREEN, Adj. resembling the colour of the sea.

SEAMAN, S. a sailor.

SEA-MARK, S. a point or mark

S E C

in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SE'A-PIECE, S. a picture representing a prospect of the sea.

SE'A-TERM, S. a word used by sailors.

SEAL, S. an instrument used in fastening letters, and affixed to writings as a testimony. The impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer.

To SEAL, V. A. to close, or fasten ; to confirm or attest with a seal.

SE'ALING-WAX, S. a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SEAM, S. the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together.

To SEAM, V. A. to join the edges of two pieces of cloth.

SEA'MSTRESS, S. a woman who lives by making linen, and sewing.

SEAN, S. a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea.

To SEA'R, V. A. to burn or cauterize.

SEA'RCLOTH, S. a plaister.

To SEARCE, V. A. to sift finely.

SEA'RCE, S. a fine sieve.

To SEA'RCH, V. A. to examine into ; to look through ; to enquire ; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown.

SEA'RCHER, S. an enquirer. One who seeks after any thing hid or unknown.

SEA'SON, S. one of the four parts of the year.

To SEA'SON, V. A. to mix any thing with food that gives it a relish.

SEA'SONABLE, Adj. done at a proper time.

SEA'SONING, S. that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SEAT, S. a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting. Residence or abode. Situation.

To SEA'T, V. A. to place on a seat. To place in a firm manner.

SEA'WARD, Adj. towards the sea.

SE'COND, Adj. the next in order to the first ; inferior ; next in value, or dignity.

SE'COND,

SEE

SE'COND, S. one who accompanies another in a duel. The sixtieth part of a minute.

To **SE'COND**, V. A. to support, or maintain.

SE'CONDLY, Adv. in the second place.

SE'CRECY, S. the state of being concealed, or hidden. Solitude.

SE'CRET, Adj. hidden, or undiscovered. Unseen.

SE'CRET, S. a thing unknown. Privacy.

SE'CRETARY, S. one intrusted with the management of public business. One who writes for another.

SE'CRETLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be publicly known.

SECT, S. a body of men following some particular master, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, S. one who joins with others in an opinion.

SE'CTARY, S. a part. A small or distinct part of a writing or book.

SE'CLAR, Adj. relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy.

SECU'RE, Adj. free from fear, terror, or danger. Safe.

To **SECU'RE**, V. A. to make safe. To insure. To make fast.

SECU'RITY, S. safety or certainty. Any thing given as a pledge. A person bound for another.

SEDA'N, S. a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men.

SEDA'TE, Adj. calm; unruffled.

SEDA'TENESS, S. a disposition of mind free from disturbance.

SE'DENTARY, Adj. passed in sitting still, or without motion and action. Inactive, or sluggish.

SEDI'TION, S. a tumult, or insurrection.

SEDI'TIOUS, Adj. turbulent; tumultuously factious.

To **SEDU'CE**, V. A. to draw aside from the right.

SEE, S. the seat or district of a bishop.

To **SEE**, V. A. to perceive by the eye.

SEED, S. the product of a plant

SEN

from whence new plants are produced.

SEE'ING, S. the faculty of perceiving by the eyes.

To **SEEK**, V. A. to look or search for. To endeavour to gain or find.

To make search or enquiry.

To **SEEM**, V. N. to look alike, appear, or have the appearance of.

SEE'MING, S. show. External or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MLY, Adj. decent. Becoming; proper or graceful.

To **SEE-SAW**, V. A. moving up and down alternately.

To **SEIZE**, V. A. to take forcible possession. To fix one's grasp on any thing.

SEIZURE, S. the act of seizing.

SE'LDOM, Adv. not frequently or often; rarely.

To **SELE'CT**, V. A. to chuse by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, Adj. chosen from others on account of superior excellence.

SE'LFISH, Adj. mercenary.

SE'LF-SAME, Adj. the very same.

To **SELL**, V. A. to dispose of any thing for money. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LVAGES, S. the edge of cloth, especially of linen.

SE'MBLANCE, S. likeness. Resemblance. Appearance or show.

SE'MINARY, S. a place of education.

SENATE, S. an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state.

SE'NATE-HOUSE, S. a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, S. one that sits in a public council.

To **SEND**, V. A. to dispatch from one place to another.

SE'NIOR, Adj. one older than another. An aged person.

SENIO'RITY, S. the being born before another.

SENSA'TION, S. perception by the senses.

SENSE, S. the faculty or power by which we perceive external objects.

SENSELESS, Adj. void of life, perception

S E R

perception, reason, understanding, or pity.

SENSIBILITY, S. quickness of sensation or perception.

SENSIBLE, Adj. having the power of perceiving by the senses. Reasonable or judicious.

SENSITIVE, Adj. having sense or perception.

SENSUAL, Adj. consisting in, or depending on, sense.

SENSUALITY, S. being lewd or devoted to corporal pleasures.

SENTENCE, S. the determination or decision of a judge. A moral instruction or maxim, delivered in a few words.

To **SENTENCE**, V. A. to pass the last judgment. To condemn.

SENTENTIOUS, Adj. abounding with short periods, or moral maxims.

SENTIMENT, S. an idea or notion. A striking sentence in composition.

SENTINEL, or **SENTRY**, S. a soldier who watches to prevent surprise.

To **SEPARATE**, V. A. to sever from the rest. To set apart. To be disunited.

SEPARATE, Adj. divided from the rest. Disunited. Apart.

SEPARATELY, Adv. apart; singly.

SEPARATION, S. disunion. Distance, applied to marriage, or a state wherein the two parties cease to live together.

SEPU'LCRAL, Adj. belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SEPU'LCHRE, S. the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave monument.

SEPULTURE, S. burial.

SEQUEL, S. the conclusion or succeeding part. A consequence or inference.

To **SEQUE'STER**, V. A. to quit the society of others for the sake of privacy. To withdraw.

SERENA'DE, S. music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To **SERENA'DE**, V. A. to entertain with music in the night.

S E V

SERE'NE, Adj. without clouds or rain.

SE'RGE, S. a kind of cloth.

SE'RGEANT, S. an officer who attends on or executes the orders of magistrates. A petty officer in the army. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

SE'RIES, S. an order wherein things regularly follow each other.

SE'RIOUS, Adj. grave or solemn.

SE'RMON, S. a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SE'RPENT, S. an animal that moves on the ground like a worm.

SE'RPENTINE, Adj. resembling a serpent's winding.

SE'RVANT, S. one who is hired and obedient to another.

To **SE'RVE**, V. A. to attend; to obey. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing.

SE'RVICE, S. business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Attendance on a superior.

SE'RVILE, Adj. slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or crying.

SE'SSION, S. an assembly of magistrates, or senators. A meeting of justices.

To **SE'T**, V. A. to place or put in any situation, condition or posture. To plant. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them.

SET, S. a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole.

SETT'EE, S. a large long seat with a back.

SE'TTING-DOG, S. a dog taught to find game, and show it by laying down near it.

SE'TTLE, S. a seat, or bench.

To **SE'TTLE**, V. A. to place in a certain or safe state after calamity, or disturbance. To fix in any place or way of life.

SE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of settling. A jointure granted a wife. A colony, or place where a colony is established.

SE'VEN, Adj. consisting of four and three, or one more than six.

SE'VENFOLD, Adj. repeated seven times.

SE'VEN-

S H A

SE'VEN-SCORE, S. seven times 20, or 140.

SE'VENTEEN, Adj. consisting of seven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, Adj. the ordinal of seventeen, the next after the sixteenth.

SE'VENTH, Adj. the next in order to the sixth.

SE'VENTIETH, Adj. the tenth seven times repeated.

SE'VENTY, Adj. seven times ten.

To SE'VEER, V. A. to distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places. To keep distinct or apart.

SE'VEERAL, Adj. divers; many. Particular or single; distinct.

SE'VERE, Adj. cruel; sharp.

SEVERITY, S. punishing with rigour. Cruel treatment.

To SEW, V. A. to work with a needle and thread.

SE'WER, S. a passage for water to run through; now corrupted to *shore*.

SEX, S. that property by which any species is distinguished into male and female.

SEXTON, S. an under-officer who digs graves.

SHA'B'BY, Adj. mean, with respect to dress; paup'ry.

To SHA'CKLE, V. A. to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, S. chains for prisoners; fetters.

SHADE, S. darkness. A place where the rays of the sun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Shelter.

To SHADE, V. A. to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to cover or screen.

SHA'DOW, S. the representation of a body when the light is intercepted; darkness.

To SHA'DOW, V. A. to conceal, hide, or screen; to mark with various gradations of colour or light.

SHA'DY, Adj. free from the glare of light or sultriness of heat.

SHAG, S. a kind of cloth or stuff, with a long, rough pile of wool or hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GCY, Adj. rugged, hairy, rough.

S H A

SHA'GREEN, S. the skin of a fish remarkably rough.

To SHAKE, V. A. to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to totter or tremble.

SHAKE, S. a tottering or tremulous motion.

SHAKESPEAR, [William] esteemed the father of the English drama, and the model of all those who would write from nature and to the heart. He was the son of John Shakespear, and was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, April 1564, and died in the 53d year of his age, and was buried on the north side of the chancel, in the great church at Stratford, where a monument is placed on the wall. His dramatic writings were first published together in folio 1623, by some of the actors of the different companies they had been acted in.

SHALLO'ON, S. a slight woollen stuff.

SHA'LLow, Adj. not deep; not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding.

SHA'LLow, S. a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not at a great distance from the surface of the water.

SHA'LLow-BRAINED, Adj. foolish.

SHA'LLowness, S. want of depth, or thought.

To SHAM, V. A. to cheat by false pretences.

SHAM, S. a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not.

SHAM, Adj. false; counterfeit pretended.

SHA'MBLES, S. a place where cattle are killed, or meat is exposed to sale.

SHAME, S. the cause of shame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach.

To SHAME, V. A. to make a person blush.

SHA'ME-FACED, Adj. easily blushing; easily put out of countenance.

SHA'MEFUL, Adj. such as ought

S H E

to make a person blush. Infamous.

SHA'MELESS, Adj. wanting shame, or blushing at nothing.

SHANK, S. the middle joint of the leg. The long part of any instrument.

SHA'NKER, S. an excrescence appearing in venereal disorders.

To **SHAPE**, V. A. to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjust.

SHAPE, S. the form or figure of any thing.

SHA'PELESS, Adj. wanting regularity or symmetry.

SHA'PELY, Adj. well made or formed.

To **SHARE**, V. A. to divide or part among many. To have a part.

SHARE, S. a portion, part, or dividend.

SHARP, Adj. having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind.

To **SHARP**, or **SHA'RPEN**, V. A. to make keen or pointed.

SHA'RPER, S. a person who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHA'RPNESS, S. the quality of cutting or piercing easily. Quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHA'RP-SET, Adj. hungry. Eager or vehemently desirous.

To **SHA'TTER**, V. A. to break into many pieces.

To **SHAVE**, V. A. to cut hair by a razor. To cut in thin slices.

SHE, Pron. the female of any species.

SHEAF, S. corn tied in a bundle after mowing.

To **SHEAR**, V. A. to cut by two blades moving on a rivet.

SHEAR, or **SHEARS**, S. an instrument to cut.

SHEATH, S. the case of any thing. The scabbard of a weapon.

To **SHEATH**, or **SHEATHE**, V. A. to put into a case or scabbard.

To **SHED**, V. A. to pour out, or spill.

SHED, S. a slight covering or pent-house.

SHEEP, S. the animal whose hide

S H I

s covered with wool, and whose flesh is called mutton.

SHEEP-FOLD, S. an inclosure for sheep.

SHEET, S. a broad or large piece of linen. The linen of a bed. As much paper as is made at once.

SHEET-ANCHOR, S. the largest anchor in a ship.

SHELF, S. a board against a wall, that any thing may be placed on.

SHELL, S. the hard covering or external crust of any thing.

To **SHELL**, V. A. to take off the shell. To strip off the shell.

SHE'LTR, S. a cover from external injury or violence.

To **SHE'LTR**, V. A. to cover, defend, or protect from external violence.

SHE'LVING, Adj. sloping; declining.

SHE'PHERD, S. one who tends sheep. Figuratively, a minister.

SHEPHERDESS, S. a woman that tends sheep.

SHE'RIFF, S. an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed; to impanel juries; bring causes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE'RRY, S. a kind of Spanish wine.

SHIELD, S. a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows.

To **SHIELD**, V. A. to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend.

To **SHIFT**, V. A. to change place. To change cloaths, especially linen. To change or alter.

SHIFT, S. a mean expedient, or last recourse. An evasion or artifice. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHILLING, S. a silver coin in value 12 pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-Y, Adv. hesitating: in suspense.

SHIN, S. the forepart of the leg.

To **SHINE**, V. N. to gladden; to emit light or brightness. To enlighten.

SHIP, S. a large hollow building with decks, made to pass over the sea with sails.

S H O

To SHIP, V. A. to put or transport in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, S. the destruction of ships by rocks, shallows, or shelves.

SHIPWRIGHT, S. a builder of ships.

SHIRE, S. a division of a country. A part of a kingdom under the sheriff.

SHIRT, S. the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, V. A. to cover or clothe with a shirt.

To SHIVER, V. A. to quake or shudder with cold or fear.

SHOCK, S. the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet.

To SHOCK, V. A. to shake by violence. To offend or disgust.

SHOE, S. a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, V. A. to fit with, or put on, a shoe, as to an horse.

To SHOOT, V. A. to discharge from a bow or gun. To hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun. To sprout or grow, applied to vegetables.

SHOP, S. a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHORE, S. the coast or land which borders on the sea.

To SHORE, V. A. to prop, or support from falling.

SHORT, Adj. measuring little.

SHORT, S. a concise or summary account.

To SHO'TTEN, V. A. to deprive of length. To contract. To lop.

SHO'TT-HAND, S. a method of writing so as to save time and paper.

SHOT, S. any thing discharged from a gun.

SHO'TTEN, Adj. without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To SHOVE, V. A. to push by main strength. To push or rush against.

SHOVE, S. the act of shoving. A push.

SHO'VEL, S. an instrument used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To SHO'VEL, V. A. to throw or heap with a shovel.

S H U

SHOULDER, S. the joint which connects the arm to the body.

To SHOULDER, V. A. to push with violence and insolence.

To SHOUT, V. N. to cry aloud in triumph or joy.

SHOUT, S. a loud and vehement cry of joy or triumph.

To SHOW, V. A. to produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To direct or point out the way. To explain, teach, or tell.

SHOW, S. some spectacle or something remarkable, exposed to view for money.

SHOW'ER, S. a fall of rain. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To SHOW'ER, V. A. to wet with rain. To distribute liberally or profusely.

SHOW'ERY, Adj. rainy.

SHREW, S. a peevish and clamorous woman.

SHREWD, Adj. having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; cunning; maliciously sly.

To SHRIEK, V. N. to cry out with anguish, or terror.

SHRIEK, S. a loud cry caused by anguish or terror.

SHRILL, Adj. sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

SHRIMP, S. a small fish. A little man or dwarf.

SHRINE, S. a case in which something sacred is reposed.

To SHRINK, V. N. to contract into less room. To withdraw or fall back in order to avoid danger.

To SHRIV'EL, V. A. to contract into wrinkles.

SHROU'D, S. a wining shirt, or dress of a dead person.

To SHROU'D, V. A. to dress in a shroud.

SHRO'VE-TIDE, or SHRO'VE-TUESDAY, S. the day before Ash-wednesday or lent.

SHRUB, S. a bush or small tree.

To SHRUG, V. N. to express horror or dissatisfaction, by moving the shoulders near the head.

SHRUG, S. a motion to express horror or dissatisfaction.

To SHU'DDER, V. N. to quake with fear or aversion.

S I G

To **SHU'FFLE**, V. A. to put a pack of cards into new order; to play mean tricks, frauds or evasions.

SHU'FFLE, S. a trick or artifice.

To **SHUN**, V. A. to endeavour to avoid or escape; to decline.

To **SHUT**, V. A. to inclose or confine. To bar or exclude.

SHU'TTER, S. a door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

SHU'TTLECOCK, S. a cork stuck with feathers and driven on high with a battledore.

SHU'TTLE, S. the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

SHY, Adj. reserved; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious. Suspicious or jealous.

SICK, Adj. deprived of health; affected with disease.

To **SICKEN**, V. A. to be diseased; to be filled with disgust or loathing.

SICKLE, S. the instrument with which corn is cut.

SICKLY, Adj. diseased, infirm, with respect to health.

SICKNESS, S. infirm in health. A disease.

SIDE, S. the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body opposed to another part. Party interest.

To **SIDE**, V. A. to join with any party.

SIDE BOARD, S. a table on which plate and other conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests sit.

SIDE-BOX, S. a box on one side of the theatre.

SIDESMAN, S. an assistant to a churchwarden.

SIDE-WAYS, Adv. on one side, obliquely, indirectly.

SIEGE, S. the act of besetting a fortified place.

SIEVE, S. an instrument used in separating small particles from coarser.

To **SIFT**, V. A. to pass through a sieve.

To **SIGH**, V. N. to breathe as when oppressed with sorrow. To lament.

S I M

SIGH, S. a violent breathing when oppressed with grief.

SIGHT, S. the perception of objects by the eye.

SIGHTLY, Adj. pleasing the eye.

SIGN, S. a token of any thing; a wonder or miracle; a picture or board hung on the outside of a tradesman's house.

To **SIGN**, V. A. to mark; to subscribe one's name.

SIGNAL, S. notice given by some token.

SIGNAL, Adj. remarkable; eminent.

To **SIGNALIZE**, V. A. to make eminent or remarkable.

SIGNATURE, S. a sign or mark impressed on a thing.

SIGNET, S. a seal, peculiarly applied to that of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, or **SIGNIFICANCY**, S. the power of signifying; force; energy; importance.

SIGNIFICANT, Adj. expressive of something else. forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNIFICATION, S. the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs.

To **SIGNIFY**, V. A. to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express.

SILENCE, S. stillness.

To **SILENCE**, V. A. to still or oblige to refrain from speaking.

SILENT, Adj. not speaking. Not talkative. Still or without noise.

SILK, S. a manufacture made of the silk-worms threads.

SILKEN, Adj. made of silk.

SYLLABUB, S. curds made by milking on vinegar, cider, or wine.

SILLY, Adj. harmless. Foolish.

SILVER, S. a white, shining, hard metal, next in weight to gold.

SILVER, Adj. white, like silver; having a pale lustre.

To **SILVER**, V. A. to cover the surface with silver.

SIMILAR, Adj. having one part like another. Resembling.

SIMILITUDE, S. likeness. A comparison or simile.

S I N

To **SIMMER**, V. A. to boil gently.

To **SIMPER**, V. A. to smile; generally applied to foolish smiling.

SIMPER, S. a smile, generally applied to foolish smiling.

SIMPLE, Adj. plain; without design or artifice. Harmless. Silly.

SIMPLE, S. a single ingredient; a drug; properly used for an herb.

To **SIMPLE**, V. N. to gather herbs.

SIMPLETON, S. a silly, harmless, and unexperienced person.

SIMPLICITY, S. freedom from art, artifice, cunning, or fraud. Plainness of meaning.

SIN, S. any act which is contrary to the laws of God.

To **SIN**, V. A. to act contrary to the laws of God.

SINCE, Adj. because that; ago; after that time.

SINCE'RE, Adj. just; faithful. Honest.

SINCE'RITY, S. free from hypocrisy or dissimulation. Faithfulness.

SINECURE, S. an office where a person is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SINNEW, S. a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved.

SINNEWY, Adj. consisting of sinews or nerves.

SINFUL, Adj. wicked or impious.

To **SING**, V. N. to utter in a melodious or musical manner.

To **SINGE**, V. A. to scorch, or burn in a slight or superficial manner.

SINGLE, Adj. not more than one. Only one. Unmarried.

To **SINGLE**, V. A. to choose out from among others.

SINGULAR, Adj. particular, or unexpected. Different from others.

SINGULARITY, S. some character by which a person is, or affects to be distinguished from others.

SINISTER, Adj. on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; perverse; unfair.

To **SINK**, V. N. to descend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually.

To suppress, conceal, or convert to one's use by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, S. a drain or jakes.

S K I

SINLESS, Adj. free from sin.

To **SIP**, V. A. to drink in small quantities.

SIR, S. a title of respect. The title of a knight or baronet.

SIRRAH, S. a word conveying reproach and insult.

SIRUP, or **SY'RUP**, S. any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

SISTER, S. a woman born of the same parents with another person.

To **SIT**, V. N. to rest upon the buttocks.

SITHE, S. a crooked blade joined to a pole and used in mowing.

SITUATE, Adj. placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, S. position or place with respect to something else.

SIX, Adj. twice three, the next in order after five.

SIX-PENCE, S. a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

SIX-SCORE, S. six times twenty or one hundred and twenty.

SIXTEEN, Adj. six and ten.

SIXTH, Adj. the ordinal of six or the next in order beyond the fifth.

SIXTIETH, Adj. the ordinal of sixty, or the sixth ten times repeated.

SIZE, S. the bulk of a body compared with that of another.

SKAIN, S. a knot of thread or silk.

To **SKAIT**, V. A. to slide on ice with skais.

SKATE, S. a kind of shoe, used in sliding on the ice.

SKELETON, S. an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their flesh, and disposed in their natural situation.

SKETCH, S. an outline or rough draught. A plan.

To **SKETCH**, V. N. to lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKEWER, S. a wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To **SKEWER**, V. A. to pierce with skewers.

SKIFF, S. a small light boat.

SKILFUL, Adj. knowing in his art.

S L A

SKILL, S. knowledge, readiness of practice in any art.

SKILLET, S. a small kettle or boiler.

SKIN, S. the natural covering of flesh.

To **SKIN**, V. A. to flay or strip the skin off.

SKINNY, Adj. consisting only of skin.

To **SKIP**, V. N. to leap up or pass by quick leaps. To miss or pass.

SKIP, S. a light leap or bound.

SKI'RMISH, S. a slight engagement. A contest.

To **SKI'RMISH**, V. N. to fight in small parties without coming to a general engagement.

SKIRT, S. the edge of a garment. An edge or border of a country.

To **SKIRT**, V. A. to border or run along the edge.

SKITTISH, Adj. shy, or easily frightened.

SKY, S. the region of the clouds. The heavens.

SKY'-LIGHT, S. a window which lets light in on the ceiling.

To **SLA'BBER**, V. N. to let the spittle fall out of the mouth.

SLACK, Adj. loose, or not drawn tight.

To **SLACK**, or **SLACKEN**, V. N. to be remiss or negligent. To loosen. To unbind.

To **SLA'NDER**, V. A. to speak ill of another falsely.

SLA'NDER, S. a false report or reproach. A disgrace.

SLANT, or **SLANTING**, Adj. oblique.

SLAP, S. a blow with the hand open, or something flat.

To **SLASH**, V. A. to cut, or wound with long cuts.

SLASH, S. a cut or wound.

SLATE, S. a grey stone used to cover houses.

To **SLATE**, V. A. to cover a roof with slate.

SLA'TTERN, S. a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.

SLAVE, S. one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life.

S L I

To **SLAVE**, V. N. to drudge or labour very hard.

SLA'VERY, S. the condition of a person who has lost his liberty.

SLAU'GHTER, S. destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude.

To **SLAU'GHTER**, V. A. to massacre or kill.

SLA'VISH, Adj. like a slave. Mean; base.

To **SLAY**, V. A. to kill or put to death.

SLEDGE, S. a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very short ones.

SLEEK, Adj. smooth. Glossy.

To **SLEEP**, V. N. to take one's rest with a total suspension of all the faculties of the mind.

SLEEP, S. that state wherein the body seems perfectly at rest.

SLEE'PLESS, Adj. without sleeping.

SLEE'PY, Adj. drowsy or disposed to sleep.

SLEET, S. small hail or snow falling in single particles.

SLEEVE, S. that part of a garment which covers the arms.

SLEE'VELESS, Adj. wanting sleeves; without sleeves.

SLE'NDER, Adj. thin or small in circumference.

To **SLICE**, V. N. to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.

SLICE, S. a broad piece cut off.

To **SLIDE**, V. N. to pass along smoothly. To pass imperceptibly.

SLIGHT, Adj. small or inconsiderate, applied to value.

SLIGHT, S. a contemptuous neglect.

To **SLIGHT**, V. A. to neglect or contemn.

SLIM, Adj. slender.

SLIME, S. mire.

SLIMY, Adj. covered with slime.

SLING, S. a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance, by jerking it and loosing one of the strings.

To **SLING**, V. A. to throw by a sling.

S L U

To **SLINK**, V. N. to sneak or steal out of the way.

To **SLIP**, V. N. to slide or not tread firm. To escape or be worn out of the memory. To convey secretly. To pass over negligently.

SLIP, S. the act of slipping; a false step. An error or mistake.

SLIPPER, S. a shoe, sometimes without a kind quarter.

SLIPPERY, Adj. smooth, glib; Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.

To **SLIT**, V. A. to cut lengthwise.

SLIT, S. a long cut, or narrow opening.

SLOE, S. the fruit of the black thorn.

SLOOP, S. a small ship.

To **SLOP**, V. A. to scatter water about.

SLOPE, Adj. applied to any surface, one of whose sides approaches nearer the ground than the other.

To **SLOPE**, V. A. to form or shape obliquely.

SLOPPY, Adj. miry or wet.

SLOTH, S. want of vigour or expedition. Laziness.

SLO'THFUL, Adj. slow in motion or action.

SLOUCH, S. a downcast look; a person who has a heavy, or clownish look.

SLO'VEN, S. a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanness of dress.

SLOUGH, S. a deep miry place. A hole full of dirt.

SLOW, Adj. wanting swiftness. Dull, or inactive.

SLUG, S. a slow creeping snail.

SLU'GGARD, S. a person too much given to sleep and laziness.

SLUICE, S. a watergate or vent for water that is pent up.

To **SLUICE**, V. A. to wet with a large quantity of water.

To **SLU'MBER**, V. N. to sleep slightly or imperfectly.

SLU'MBER, S. light and imperfect sleep.

To **SLUR**, V. A. to sully or soil.

SLUR, S. a faint reproach. A light disgrace.

SLUT, S. a woman who regards

S N A

neither cleanliness or decency in dress or business.

SLY, Adj. secretly insidious or malicious. Crafty.

SLYNESS, S. the quality of being designingly artful.

To **SMACK**, V. N. to have a taste. To kiss so as to be heard.

SMACK, S. a taste, or flavour. A loud kiss.

SMALL, Adj. little in size, quantity, quality, importance, or value.

SMALL-COAL, S. little wood coals used in lighting fires.

SMALL-POX, S. a contagious disease.

SMART, S. a quick, sharp, and pungent pain.

To **SMART**, V. N. to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, Adj. quick, vigorous, or active. Brisk.

To **SMEAR**, V. A. to spread with any thing viscous; to soil.

SMITH, S. one who forges with a hammer. One who works in metals.

SMOKE, S. the sooty or blackish cloud which ascends from any thing burning.

To **SMOKE**, V. N. to use tobacco in a pipe. To scent or dry in smoke.

SMOOTH, Adj. glossy; equal. Mild or soothing.

To **SMOOTH**, V. A. to level, or make a surface even.

To **SMO'THER**, V. A. to suffocate by smoke. To suppress.

SMUG, Adj. nice; spruce; dressed neatly.

To **SMU'GGLE**, V. A. to run goods, or to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER, S. one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, S. a spot made with soot or coal. Immodest language.

To **SMUT**, V. A. to stain or mark with soot or coal.

SNA'FFLE, S. a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAIL, S. a slimy animal which creeps with its shell on its back.

SNAKE,

S O

SNAKE, S. a serpent of the oviparous kind.

To **SNAP**, V. A. to break at once, or to break short.

SNAP, S. a quick and eager bite.

SNARE, S. any thing set to catch an animal.

To **SNARE**, V. A. to entrap.

To **SNARL**, V. N. to growl like a dog, &c. when angry. To speak in sharp language.

To **SNATCH**, V. A. to seize any thing hastily.

To **SNEAK**, V. N. to creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.

To **SNEER**, V. A. to show contempt by an oblique look. To praise in a jeering manner.

SNEER, S. the act of praising ironically. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To **SNEEZE**, V. A. to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the nose.

To **SNIP**, V. A. to cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, S. a cut made with scissars. A small shred.

SNIVEL, S. the viscous humour of the nose.

To **SNIVEL**, V. N. to run at the nose.

To **SNORE**, V. N. to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.

To **SNORT**, V. A. to breathe short and audibly through the nose like a high mettled horse.

SNOOT, S. the nose of a hog, &c.

SNOW, S. a vapour raised by the sun, &c. whose parts are congealed and returned to the earth in white flakes.

SNUFF, S. tobacco ground to powder taken up the nose.

To **SNUFF**, V. A. to draw up the nose together with the breath.

SNUFFERS, S. an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To **SNUFFLE**, V. N. to speak through the nose.

SNUG, Adj. close or free from inconvenience or notice.

SO, Adv. in such a degree or manner. Thus. For this cause or reason. Provided,

S O L

To **SOAK**, V. N. to lie sometime steeped in moisture.

SOAP, S. a substance used in washing.

SOAP-BOILER, S. one who makes soap.

To **SOAR**, V. N. to fly. To mount or rise high.

SOAR, S. a towering flight.

To **SOB**, V. N. to fetch a convulsive sigh.

SOB, S. a convulsive sigh.

SO'BER, Adj. temperate. Not overpowered by drink; free from any inordinate passion. Serious or grave.

SO'BERNESS, or **SOBRIETY**, S. temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate passion. Coolness.

SO'CIABLE, Adj. friendly; converseable; inclined to company.

SO'CIAL, Adj. relating to society. Fit for company or conversation.

SOCIETY, S. several persons united together by rules in one common interest. Company. Partnership.

SOCK, S. something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot.

SO'CKET, S. any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick.

SOD, S. a turf or clod.

To **SO'DER**, or **SOLDER**, V. A. to cement or join by metal.

SOE'VER, Adv. at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun.

SOFT, Adj. easily yielding to the touch. Ductile; mild; meek. Effeminately nice. Gentle or low.

To **SO'FTEN**, V. A. to mollify, compose, or make less angry or fierce. To affect with pity.

To **SOIL**, V. A. to stain; to change the colour by dirt.

SOIL, S. dirt or foulness.

To **SO'LACE**, V. A. to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity.

SO'LDIER, S. a person who serves under a commander in any army; one who fights for pay.

SO'LDIERY, S. the body of soldiers.

SOLE, S. the bottom of the foot. A flat fish.

To

S O O

To **SOLE**, V. A. to put a new sole on a shoe.

SOLE, Adj. single; only.

SO'LEMN, Adj. grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SOLE'MNITY, S. a religious, grave, or awful ceremony, or procession.

To **SO'LEMNIZE**, V. A. to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

To **SOLI'CIT**, V. A. to ask with great importunity.

SOLI'CITOUS, Adj. anxious, careful, or concerned.

SO'LID, Adj. having its parts closely connected. Compact, or full of matter.

SOLI'DITY, S. firmness; hardness. Truth. Certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, S. a discourse by a person who utters his thoughts though no one is present.

SOLITA'IRE, S. an ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARY, Adj. living alone, remote from company. Single.

SO'LITUDE, S. a place remote from company or any populous city.

SO'LO, S. a tune sung by a single person or played by a single instrument.

To **SO'LV**, V. A. to clear or explain any thing difficult.

SOLU'TION, S. the act of explaining any thing difficult. The act of separating or dissolving. Any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved.

SOME, Adj. more or less. Certain persons. A little. One or any.

SOME-BODY, S. a person.

SOMEHOW, Adv. one way or another. I know not how.

SO'METHING, S. a part. More or less.

SON, S. a male child. A native.

SON-IN-LAW, S. a man married to one's daughter.

SONG, S. any words set to music.

SO'NOROUS, Adj. loud; sounding.

SOON, Adv. shortly after any assigned time. Readily. *As soon as,*

S O U

immediately after. At the very time or instant.

SOOT, S. smoke fixed and detained in a chimney.

To **SOOTH**, V. A. to flatter or please. To soften rage, pain, or any inordinate passion. To gratify.

SOO'THSAYER, S. one who foretells future events.

SO'OTY, Adj. consisting of, or daubed with, foot.

SOP, S. bread steeped in liquor or dripping.

To **SOP**, V. A. to steep in dripping or liquor.

SO'RCERER, S. a conjurer or magician.

SO'RCERY, S. magic.

SO'R'DID, Adj. mean; base. Covetous.

SORE, S. a place which is tender, painful, and has the skin off.

SORE, Adj. painful when touched.

SO'RROW, S. uneasiness or grief arising from loss.

To **SO'RROW**, V. N. to grieve or be afflicted.

SO'RROWFUL, Adj. grieving.

SO'RRY, Adj. grieved for the loss of some vile or worthless thing.

SORT, S. a kind, species, or class. A manner or degree.

To **SORT**, V. A. to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks or orders.

SOT, S. a person stupified by drinking.

SO'VEREIGN, Adj. supreme, or having no superior in power. Of the greatest efficacy.

SO'VEREIGN, S. a supreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, S. highest place, power or excellence.

SOUL, S. the immaterial substance which animates our bodies.

SOUND, Adj. healthy, or without wounds.

SOUND, S. a perception raised by means of air put into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear.

To **SOUND**, V. A. to search with a plummet. To try or examine. To make a noise.

SOU'NDLY, Adv. heartily; stoutly, rightly.

SOUR

S P A

SOUP, S. a liquor made by boiling flesh down.

SOUR, Adj. sharp to the taste; peevish or crabbed of temper.

SOURCE, S. a spring. An original. A first producer.

SOUSE, S. pickle made of salt.

To SOUSE, V. A. to parboil and preserve in salt pickle.

SOUTH, S. that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the north.

SOW, S. a female pig or hog.

To SOW, V. A. to scatter seed on the ground for growth.

SPACE, S. the distance between any two bodies or points.

SPACIOUS, Adj. wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPADE, S. a broad shovel used in digging.

SPAIN, S. the most western part of all the continent of Europe. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gibraltar, and by part of the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by the same ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, or simply the Bay, as also by the Pyrenean mountains. It lies between lat. 36 and 44 deg. N. extending itself in length from long. 10 deg. W. to 3 deg. E. that is, 13 deg. from E. to W. and 8 deg. from N. to S. The whole circuit of Spain, in a continued direction from town to town, and from port to port, exclusive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckoning three miles to each league, which make 1800 miles.

SPAN, S. the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended. Any short duration.

To SPAN, V. A. to measure by the hand extended.

SPANGLE, S. a small thin plate or hoofs of shining metal.

SPANIEL, S. a dog used for sport in the field or in water. Figuratively, a servile person.

To SPARE, V. A. to use in a frugal manner so as to avoid waste and profusion. To remit punishment; to show mercy.

S P E

SPARE, Adj. lean, applied to habit of body.

SPARK, S. a small particle of fire. A lively, showy, and gay person.

SPARKLE, S. a particle of light emitted from a shining or luminous body.

To SPARKLE, V. N. to emit sparks of light or fire.

To SPATTER, V. A. to besprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive. To defame.

SPATTERDASHES, S. coverings for the legs to keep out wet.

SPAWN, S. the eggs of fish or frogs.

To SPAWN, V. A. to produce as fishes do their eggs.

To SPAY, V. A. to castrate, or render a female beast unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, V. N. to utter or express one's thoughts by words.

SPEAR, S. a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal.

SPECIAL, Adj. particular or peculiar. Extraordinary.

SPECIES, S. a common nature or idea agreeing to several individual beings.

To SPECIFY, V. A. to mention or distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

SPECIMEN, S. a sample.

SPECIOUS, Adj. plausible, though not strictly right.

SPECK, S. a stain, spot, or discoloration.

SPECTACLE, S. any thing that attracts the sight by its being remarkable. Glasses worn to assist the sight.

SPECTATOR, S. a looker on; a beholder.

SPECTRE, S. an apparition; the appearance of a person dead.

SPECULATION, S. the act of contemplating any thing in the mind.

SPEECH, S. words or language.

To SPEED, V. N. to make haste. To move quick or fast. To succeed.

SPEED, S. quickness. Haste.

SPELL, S. a charm consisting of some peculiar words.

To SPELL, V. A. to write with the proper letters. To read by naming

S P I

ing the several letters of which a word is composed.

To SPEND, V. A. to lay out money.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, S. one that is profuse in his expences.

To SPEW, V. A. to eject or cast from the stomach through the mouth.

SPHERE, S. an orb or circuit of motion or action. The extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

SPICE, S. a vegetable that is fragrant to the smell, and pungent or hot to the taste, used in seasoning or fauces.

To SPICE, V. A. to season with spices.

SPICK and SPAN, S. quite new; just made; never used.

SPI'DER, S. an animal who spins a web and preys on flies.

SPI'GOT, S. a pin or peg which is fitted to a faucet.

SPIKE, S. an ear of corn. A piece of iron sharpened at the top and resembling an ear of corn.

To SPILL, V. A. to shed or scatter. To pour on the ground.

To SPIN, V. A. to form yarn into threads by drawing out and twisting it.

SPI'NDLE, S. the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound. Any thing slender.

SPI'NDLESHANKED, S. having very slender legs.

SPI'NET, S. a musical instrument of the same nature as an harpichord.

SPIRE, S. a round pyramid; a steeple.

SPI'RIT, S. breath. The soul. An apparition. Genius or vigour. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor.

To SPI'RIT, V. A. to actuate, animate, or excite.

SPI'RITED, Adj. lively; full of fire or vigour.

SPI'RITUAL, Adj. belonging to spirit as distinguished from matter.

SPIT, S. a long square piece of iron on which meat is roasted.

To SPIT, V. A. to put on a spit,

S P O

or to pierce with a spit. To fling or eject from the mouth.

SPITE, S. an habitual desire and endeavour to do ill to another.

To SPITE, V. A. to thwart a person's designs.

SPITTLE, S. the moisture of the mouth.

To SPLASH, V. A. to daub with mud or dirt.

SPLA'Y-FOOT, Adj. having the foot turned inwards.

SPLEEN, S. ill-humour. A fit of anger; melancholy.

SPLE'NDID, Adj. bright; shining.

SPLE'NDOUR, S. lustre; the quality or power of shining.

SPLE'NETIC, Adj. troubled with the spleen. Peevish.

SPLINTER, S. a fragment of any thing broken with violence.

To SPLIT, V. A. to divide lengthwise. To part. To dash or break against a rock. To crack or burst asunder.

To SPOIL, V. A. to rob or take away by force.

SPOIL, S. any thing taken by violence.

SPOKE, S. the bar of a wheel which passes from the nave to the felly.

SPONGE, S. a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To SPONGE, V. N. to suck up as a sponge. To wet cloth with a sponge.

SPO'NGER, S. one that meanly depends upon others for subsistence.

SPO'NSOR, S. one who makes a promise or gives security for another. A god-father or god-mother.

SPOON, S. an instrument used in taking up and eating broths, &c.

SPOONFUL, S. as much as a spoon will contain.

SPO'ON-MEAT, S. liquid food, or such as is eaten with a spoon.

SPORT, S. play, or diversion.

To SPORT, V. A. to divert or make merry.

SPORTSMAN, S. one who delights in hunting or other field diversions.

SPOT,

S P U

S Q U

SPOT, S. a stain either on the skin or other substance.

To SPOT, V. A. to stain.

SPO'TLESS, Adj. free from spots or vice.

SPOUSE, S. one joined to another in marriage.

SPOUT, S. a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured.

To SPOUT, V. N. to spring out in a sudden stream.

To SPRAIN, V. A. to stretch a joint so as to render the use of it painful.

SPRAIN, S. a weakness arising from too violent a stretching of the joint.

SPRAT, S. a small sea fish.

To SPRAWL, V. N. to struggle in the convulsions of death.

To SPREAD, V. A. to extend, expand, or make a thing take up a large space.

SPRIG, S. a small branch.

SPRIGHT, S. a spectre, ghost, or apparition.

SPR'IGHTLINESS, S. liveliness; vivacity; gaiety.

SPR'IGHTLY, Adj. full of spirits; gay; brisk; lively.

To SPRING, V. N. to rise or grow out of the ground; to leap or bound.

SPRING, S. one of the four seasons.

SPRINGINESS, S. the quality of elasticity.

SPRING-TIDE, S. an high tide.

To SPRINKLE, V. A. to wet by sprinkling.

SPRINKLING, S. the throwing of water upon any thing in drops.

To SPROUT, V. N. to grow or shoot, applied to plants.

SPROUT, S. a shoot of a vegetable.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, S. a house or place that bailiffs take persons to for an arrest, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a closer confinement.

SPUNGINESS, S. of a spongy texture.

SPUR, S. an instrument whereby a rider pricks his horse to quicken his pace.

To SPUR, V. A. to prick or quicken by a spur.

SPU'RIOUS, Adj. counterfeit; not genuine or authentic.

To SPURN, V. A. to kick or strike with the foot.

SPURN, S. a kick.

SPY, S. one set to watch the conduct or motions of another.

To SPY, V. A. to discover at a distance by the eye. To look into or examine nicely.

To SQUABBLE, V. N. to quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

SQUABBLE, S. a low quarrel, or brawl.

SQUA'DRON, S. a troop or part of an army; a part of a fleet.

To SQUALL, V. N. to scream like a woman affrighted.

SQUALL, S. a loud scream; a sudden gust of wind.

To SQUA'NDER, V. A. to scatter lavishly; to spend profusely.

SQUARE, S. a figure having four equal sides and angles.

To SQUARE, V. A. to reduce to a square; to measure.

To SQUEAK, V. N. to set up a shrill cry; to cry out or speak with a shrill voice.

SQUEAK, S. a shrill cry.

SQUE'AMISH, Adj. easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned.

SQUE'AMISHNESS, S. the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak stomach.

To SQUEEZE, V. A. to press hard, or crush between two substances.

SQUEEZE, S. the act of pressing hard.

SQUIB, S. a quill filled with gunpowder, &c.

SQUINT, Adj. looking with the eyes directed different ways.

To SQUINT, V. N. to look with the eyes turned different ways.

SQUI'RREL, S. a small animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility and leaping from tree to tree.

S T A

To SQUIRT, V. A. to throw out through a pipe in a continued stream.

SQUIRT, S. an instrument by which a continued stream is formed.

To STAB, V. A. to pierce or wound with a pointed instrument; to wound maliciously and mortally.

STAB, S. a wound given with a pointed instrument; a fly mischief.

STABILITY, S. strength or firmness.

STABLE, S. a house for horses.

STACK, S. a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together.

STAFF, S. a stick which supports a person in walking; a stick used as a badge of authority.

STAG, S. the male of red deer.

STAGE, S. a floor raised, on which any show is exhibited; a place where a thing is transacted; a part of a journey.

STA'GE-COACH, S. a coach which passes and repasses to and from the same places.

To STA'GGER, V. N. to reel, or be unable to walk or stand steadily.

STA'GGER, S. the cholic or apoplexy in horses.

STA'GNANT, Adj. motionless; not running.

To STA'GNATE, V. N. to stop its course; to be without motion.

STAGNA'TION, S. stoppage of motion.

To STAIN, V. A. to blot, spot, or spoil colour; to disgrace.

STAIN, S. a spot or discolouration; a disgrace.

STAIN'ING, Adj. spotting, or discolouring.

STAIRS, S. steps by which we ascend from the bottom to the top of any building.

STA'IRCASE, S. that part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, S. a post or strong stick fastened in the ground.

To STAKE, V. A. to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright; to wager, pledge, or hazard.

STALE, Adj. old; kept long; impaired by time.

To STALK, V. N. to walk in a proud manner.

S T A

STALK, S. a proud and lofty step; the stem of a plant, corn, &c.

STALL, S. a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is exposed to sale.

STA'LLION, S. a stone-horse kept for covering mares.

To STA'MMER, V. N. to have an impediment in the speech.

STA'MMERER, S. one who falters in speaking.

To STAMP, V. A. to strike by the foot hastily.

STAMP, S. any instrument by which an impression is made.

STANCH, Adj. firm, trusty, or sound of principle; strong, or not broken.

To STAND, V. N. to rest upon one's feet; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to stop, halt, or cease; to be without action.

STAND, S. a station, or place where one waits standing; rank or post; a frame on which vessels are placed.

STA'NDARD, S. an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind.

STA'NDING, Adj. settled or long established; lasting; motionless; placed on feet.

STA'NDING, S. continuance in any post, place, or station; power to stand; rank.

STA'NDISH, S. a case for pen and ink.

STAPLE, S. a settled market.

STAPLE, Adj. settled; established; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, S. a nail having two shanks, and when driven forming a loop.

STAR, S. one of the luminous bodies which appear in the sky at night.

STARCH, S. a kind of paste made of flour with which linen is stiffened.

STARCH, Adj. stiff or formal.

To STARCH, V. A. to stiffen with starch.

STA'RCHED, Adj. stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, or formal.

S T A

To **STARE**, V. N. to look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

STARE, S. a fixed or impudent look.

STARLIGHT, S. the light or lustre of the stars.

To **START**, or **STARTLE**, V. N. to give an involuntary shrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehension of danger.

START, S. a sudden twitch or motion of terror.

To **STARVE**, V. N. to perish with hunger or cold.

STARVELING, S. an animal that is both thin and weak for want of food.

STATE, S. condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; solemn pomp or grandeur; the chief persons in an administration.

To **STATE**, V. A. to settle or regulate; to represent with all its circumstances.

STATELINESS, S. grandeur of appearance or mien; proud behaviour.

STATELY; Adj. pompous; majestic.

STATESMAN, S. one versed or concerned in the arts of government.

STATION, S. a place or post; situation; employment; rank or condition of life.

To **STATION**, V. A. to set in a certain rank, post, or place.

STATIONER, S. one who sells paper.

STATUARY, S. a carver of images.

STATUE, S. a carved or cast image.

STATURE, S. the height of an animal.

STATUTE, S. an edict of a legislator; a law; an act of parliament.

To **STAY**, V. N. to continue in a place, or in the same state; to wait; to stop or stand still. To stop; to delay; to keep from departing.

STAY, S. continuance in the same place; stand or stop; a fixed state; a proper support.

S T E

STAYMAKER, S. a maker of womens stays.

STEAD, S. a place, room, or post occupied by another.

STEADILY, Adv. without tottering or altering.

STEADINESS, S. not liable to change.

STEADY, Adj. firm; constant; sure.

STEAK, S. a piece of meat to be fried or broiled.

To **STEAL**, V. A. to take away what is another's privately.

STEALTH, S. taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice.

STEAM, S. the vapour arising from any boiling or hot liquor.

STEADFAST, Adj. fast in a place; firm in resolution.

STEADFASTLY, Adv. firmly; resolutely.

STEADFASTNESS, S. constancy; firmness; resolution.

STEED, S. a horse.

STEEL, S. iron purified in the fire.

To **STEEL**, V. A. to point or edge with steel.

STEELYARD, S. a kind of balance for weighing.

STEEP, Adj. difficult and dangerous to ascend or descend.

To **STEEP**, V. A. to soak long in liquor.

STEEPLE, S. the spire or turret of a church in which the bells hang.

STEER, S. a young bullock.

To **STEER**, V. A. to direct or guide a vessel in its course.

STEERAGE, S. the act of guiding a vessel in its course.

STEERSMAN, S. one that steers or guides a vessel in its course.

STEM, S. a stalk or twig; a family or race.

To **STEM**, V. A. to oppose a current.

STENCH, S. a bad smell.

To **STEP**, V. N. to move by a single change or motion of the feet.

STEP, S. motion by moving one foot before another; a stair; a round of a ladder.

STERILITY, S. barrenness; or

M m wanting

wanting the power to produce fruit or offspring.

STERLING, Adj. and S. English coin ; standard money or rate.

STERN, Adj. severe in look or manners.

STERN, S. the hind part of a ship; the hinder part of any thing; direction.

STERNLY, Adv. severely ; morosely.

To **STEW**, V. A. to seeth any thing with a slow heat.

STEWARD, S. one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STICK, S. a thin and longish piece of wood.

To **STICK**, V. A. to fasten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off ; to stab or pierce with a pointed instrument.

To **STICKLE**, V. N. to take part with one side or another ; to contend with obstinacy.

STICKY, Adj. fastening itself to any thing it touches.

STIFF, Adj. not easily to be bent ; obstinate ; formal.

To **STIFFEN**, V. A. to make stiff, or hard.

STIFFLY, Adv. in a stubborn or obstinate manner.

To **STIFLE**, V. A. to smother for want of air ; to keep in ; to extinguish ; to suppress or conceal.

To **STIGMATIZE**, V. N. to mark with a brand ; to disgrace with a note of infamy or reproach.

STILE, S. a set of steps by which a person may pass from one inclosure to another.

To **STILL**, V. A. to make silent ; to quiet or appease ; to stop motion.

STILL, Adj. without noise, motion, or rage.

STILLBORN, Adj. dead born.

STILTS, S. sticks with straps, in which boys put their feet and raise themselves to walk in.

To **STIMULATE**, V. A. to prick ; to incite to action by some forcible notice.

To **STING**, V. A. to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected

with venom ; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, S. a sharp and venomous point with which some animals are armed.

STINGINESS, S. covetousness ; niggardliness.

STINGO, S. old strong beer.

STINGY, S. covetous ; loth to give or spend.

To **STINK**, V. N. to be putrified and cause a bad scent.

STINK, S. an offensive smell.

To **STINT**, V. A. to confine to short allowance.

STIPEND, S. wages, or settled pay.

To **STIPULATE**, V. N. to settle or make a bargain on certain terms.

STIPULATION, S. an agreement ; a covenant.

To **STIR**, V. A. to move or remove from its place ; to incite ; to agitate, or put in motion.

STIR, S. a tumult or bustle.

STIRRUP, S. an iron hoop assisting an horseman in mounting his horse.

To **STITCH**, V. A. to perform needle work.

STITCH, S. a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing ; a sharp pain.

STO'AKER, S. one who looks after fires, and keeps them up.

STOCK, S. the trunk or body of a plant or tree ; a log ; a person remarkably stupid ; a race, or family ; a fund established by the government.

To **STOCK**, V. A. to lay in store ; to put in the stocks.

STOCKING, S. the covering of the legs.

STOCKS, S. a confinement for the legs.

STOCK-STILL, Adj. as motionless as a log.

STOLE, S. a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bed-chamber.

STO'MACH, S. that part of the body in which the food is digested ; appetite, hunger, or desire of food.

STO'MACHER, S. an ornamental covering worn by women on the front of their stays.

S T R

STOMA'CHIC, Adj. relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

STONE, S. an insipid hard body, neither malleable, ductile, nor soluble in water; a weight consisting of fourteen pounds.

STONE, or **STONY**, Adj. made of stone.

To **STONE**, V. A. to hit or kill with stones.

STOOL, S. a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

To **STOOP**, V. N. to bend downwards or forwards.

To **STOP**, V. A. to hinder in moving. To cease from motion or action.

STOP, S. a hindrance or obstruction; a point used in dividing sentences.

STO'PPLE, S. something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stopped up.

STORE, S. plenty, or a large number or quantity; a stock laid by or reserved.

To **STORE**, V. N. to supply or furnish in large quantities; to lay up or hoard.

STORM, S. a violent agitation of the wind, or commotion of the elements; a violent assault on a fortified place.

To **STORM**, V. A. to attack by open force.

STO'RMY, Adv. tempestuous; boisterous; violent.

STO'RY, S. an account of things past; a floor or flight of rooms.

STOVE, S. a hot-house, or room made warm by art.

STOUT, Adj. strong; brave; intrepid; firm, or able to bear a great weight.

STO'UTNESS, S. bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity.

To **STOW**, V. A. to lay up; to put in a proper place.

To **STRADDLE**, V. N. to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

To **STRAGGLE**, V. N. to go from the right way; to ramble or wander.

STRAIGHT, Adj. not crooked; narrow or close.

S T R

STRAIGHT, Adv. immediately; without delay.

To **STRA'IGHTEN**, V. A. to reduce from a crooked to a right or straight line.

STRA'IGHTWAYS, Adv. immediately.

To **STRAIN**, V. A. to squeeze, or force liquor through by squeezing; to pull or force tight. To make violent efforts.

STRA'INER, S. an instrument used in clearing liquors from foulness.

STRAIT, Adj. narrow, opposed to wide; difficult or distressful.

To **STRA'ITEN**, V. A. to make narrow, or tight.

STRA'ITNESS, S. narrowness; difficulty.

STRAND, S. the land which borders on the sea or a river; a bank or shore.

STRANGE, Adj. wonderful; odd; uncommon.

STRA'NGER, S. one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance.

To **STRANGLE**, V. A. to kill by hindering a person from breathing.

STRAP, S. a narrow slip of cloth or leather.

STRA'TAGEM, S. an artifice or trick.

STRAW, S. the stalk of corn after it is threshed.

STR'AWBERRY, S. a well-known fruit.

To **STRAY**, V. N. to rove without any certain direction; to go out of the way or beyond proper bounds.

STREAM, S. running water; a current; any thing issuing in a line or current from a head.

To **STREAM**, V. N. to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture.

STRE'AMER, S. the flag or pendant of a ship.

STREET, S. a public way or place.

STRENGTH, S. force, vigour, or power of body or mind; support.

To **STRE'NGTHEN**, V. A. to increase in strength or make strong.

S T R

STRE'NUOUS, Adj. zealous or vehement in any cause.

STRESS, S. importance; violence; force; dependance.

To **STRETCH**, V. A. to spread out lengthwise. To strain.

STRETCH, S. extension, or the state of occupying more space; utmost reach of power.

To **STREW**, V. A. to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRICT, Adj. rigorously exact, nice, or severe; close or tight.

STRICTLY, Adv. severely; closely; exactly.

STRIDE, S. a long step.

To **STRIDE**, V. N. to walk or pass with long steps.

STRIFE, S. a contest between persons; opposition of nature.

To **STRIKE**, V. A. to hit with violence. To make a blow. To act upon by a blow, or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks.

STRIKING, Part. Adj. affecting; surprising; remarkable.

STRING, S. a slender rope, thread, or silk; a set of things fixed on a line; a series of propositions or arguments.

To **STRING**, V. A. to furnish with strings; to file on a string.

To **STRIP**, V. A. to make naked; to rob.

STRIP, S. a narrow shred.

STRIPE, S. a line of a different colour from the ground; a blow or lash.

STRIPPLING, S. a young person; a youth.

To **STRIVE**, V. N. to struggle, or to make a forcible effort; to vie with or contend in excellence.

STROKE, S. a blow; a sudden act of one body upon another; a masterly effort; a gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To **STROKE**, V. A. to rub gently.

To **STROLL**, V. N. to rove about like a vagabond.

STRONG, Adj. having great strength of body or mind. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Firm, or not easily broken.

STRONGLY, Adv. lustily; stoutly; forcibly.

S T U

STRU'CTURE, S. a building.

To **STRUGGLE**, V. N. to strive hard; to contend or make a strong opposition against.

STRUGGLE, S. a violent effort.

STRUM'PET, S. a common prostitute.

To **STRUT**, V. N. to walk with an air of pride and dignity.

STRUT, S. a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STUBBLE, S. the short straw left after the corn is reaped.

STU'BBORN, Adj. obstinate; hardy; stiff.

STU'BBORNLY, Adv. obstinately; inflexibly.

STU'BBORNNESS, S. obstinateness; perverseness.

STUD, S. an ornament worn in the wristband of a shirt; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

STU'DENT, S. a person given to books.

STU'DIED, Adj. learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DIOUS, Adj. much given to study; earnest for; regardless.

STU'DIOUSLY, Adv. diligently; carefully.

STUDY, S. an intense application of the mind to books or meditation; learning acquired by books.

To **STU'DY**, V. N. to think upon with intense application.

STUFF, S. any matter or body; materials of which any thing is composed.

To **STUFF**, V. A. to fill or cram very full.

STU'FFING, S. high seasoned ingredients which are forced into meat.

To **STUMBLE**, V. N. to trip in walking. To slip or err.

STUMBLE, S. a trip in walking; a blunder or error in judgment.

STUMP, S. a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away.

To **STUMP**, V. A. to brag or boast.

To **STUN**, V. N. to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud

S U B

loud noise; to make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

STUPEFACTION, S. a state of insensibility.

STUPE'NDOUS, Adj. prodigious; wonderful; astonishing.

STU'PID, Adj. wanting sensibility, apprehension, or understanding.

STU'PIDITY, S. dulness; want of comprehension.

To **STU'PIFY**, V. A. to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity.

STU'RDILY, Adv. stoutly; bluntly; obstinately.

STU'RDINESS, S. great strength; stoutness; obstinacy.

STU'RDY, Adj. hardy; stout.

STU'RGEON, S. a fish.

To **STU'TTER**, V. N. to speak with hesitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word.

STY, S. a small inclosure in which hogs are kept.

STYLE, S. a manner of writing, speaking, or composing.

To **STY'LE**, V. A. to call, term, or name.

SUBA'LTERN, S. an inferior.

SUB-DEAN, S. a dignified clergyman next to the dean.

To **SUB'DIVIDE**, V. A. to divide a part into still lesser parts.

To **SUBDU'E**, V. A. to crush, overpower, or conquer.

To **SUBJE'CT**, V. A. to reduce to submission; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, Adj. placed, situated, living or serving under.

SUBJECT, S. one who lives under the dominion of another.

SUBJECTION, S. obedience to a superior.

To **SUBJOIN**, V. A. to add at the end; to annex.

SUBLIME, Adj. high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style.

SUBLIMITY, S. height of place, thought, or style.

SUBMISSION, S. acknowledgment of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVE, Adj. humble; meek; respectful.

To **SUBMIT**, V. A. to acknowledge the authority of another.

S U C

SUBORDINATE, Adj. inferior in order.

SUBORNATION, S. the act of procuring a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBPOE'NA, S. a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty.

To **SUBPOE'NA**, V. A. to summon a person to appear before a court.

To **SUBSCRIBE**, V. A. to give consent to or attest by writing one's name.

SUBSCRIPTION, S. the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name.

SUBSEQUENT, Adj. following in order of time or place.

SUBSIDY, S. an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To **SUBSIST**, V. A. to continue or retain the present state.

SUBSISTENCE, S. competency or sufficiency to support life.

SUBSTANCE, S. being. Something real, opposed to imaginary.

Body; wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, Adj. real; true; solid; material; strong; wealthy.

To **SUBSTITUTE**, V. A. to put instead, or in the place of, another.

SUBSTITUTE, S. one placed and acting instead of another.

SUBTERFUGE, S. a shift, evasion, or trick.

SUBTERRANEAN, Adj. underground.

SUBTILLY, Adv. craftily; cunningly.

SUBTILITY, or **SUBTLETY**, S. cunning; craftiness; quickness of wit.

SUBTLE, S. sly; artful, or cunning.

To **SUBVERT**, V. A. to overthrow, destroy, or turn upside down.

SUBURB, S. a collection of buildings without the walls of a city.

To **SUCCEED**, V. N. to follow after or in order. To have success.

SUCCESS, S. a prosperous event, when used without an epithet.

SUCCESSFUL, Adj. fortunate; lucky.

SUCCESSION, S. a series or order.

S U G

in which one person or thing follows another.

SUCCE'SSIVE, Adj. following in order.

SU'CCESSOR, S. one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

To **SU'CCOUR**, V. A. to help, relieve, or assist in danger.

SU'CCOUR, S. aid or relief in difficulty or distress.

SUCH, Pron. like; of the same nature.

To **SUCK**, V. A. to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from the breast by the mouth.

SUCK, S. the act of sucking; milk given by females from the breast.

To **SUCKLE**, V. A. to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SU'CTION, S. the act of sucking.

SU'DDEN, Adj. happening without expectation. Sooner than was expected.

SUDDE'NLY, Adv. hastily; quickly.

SUDDE'NNESS, S. quickness; hastiness.

SUDS, S. water in which soap is dissolved.

To **SUE**, V. A. to prosecute by law; to beg or entreat with humility and earnestness.

SU'ET, S. hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

To **SU'FFER**, V. A. to endure without resistance pain, injury, or inconvenience.

To **SUFF'ICE**, V. N. to be enough, or equal to the end or purpose.

SUFFICIENCY, S. equal or adequate to the end proposed.

SUFFICIENT, Adj. enough; able; capable.

SUFFICIENTLY, Adv. fully; satisfactorily.

To **SUFFOCATE**, V. A. to choke for want of vent or air.

SUFFOCATION, S. a stoppage of the breath.

SU'GAR, S. the native salt of the sugar cane made by expression and

S U N

evaporation; any thing proverbially sweet.

To **SU'GAR**, V. A. to sweeten with sugar.

To **SUGGEST**, V. A. to hint or insinuate; to tell privately.

SUGGESTION, S. a secret hint or information.

SU'ICIDE, S. the crime of destroying one's self; one who destroys himself.

SUIT, S. a set or number of things corresponding to each other; cloaths consisting of coat, waistcoat, and breeches.

To **SUIT**, V. A. to fit or adapt to something else.

SU'TABLE, Adj. agreeing; matching; convenient.

SU'ITOR, S. one that makes a petition, or courts another.

SU'LLEN, Adj. gloomily angry; discontented or sour; heavy or dull.

SU'LLENLY, Adv. discontentedly; morosely.

To **SU'LLY**, V. A. to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHUR, S. brimstone.

SU'LTRINESS, S. excessive heat.

SU'LTRY, Adj. hot and close without any current of wind.

SUM, S. the whole of any thing; a quantity of money; an abridgment or abstract of the whole.

To **SUM**, V. A. to compute or collect particulars into a total.

SU'MMARILY, Adv. briefly; concisely.

SU'MMARY, Adj. short, brief, concise, or compendious.

SUMMER, S. the season when heat is most predominant.

SU'MMIT, S. the top or utmost height.

To **SU'MMON**, V. A. to call, admonish, or cite with authority to appear.

SU'MMONS, S. a call or citation from authority to appear.

SU'MPTER, S. a horse that carries cloaths or furniture.

SU'MPTUOUS, Adv. costly; expensive; splendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. costly; splendidly; magnificently.

SUN, S. the luminary in the center of

S U P

of our system, and the fountain of light and heat.

SUN-BURN'T, Adj. tanned by the sun.

SUNDAY, S. the first day of the week, and by the Christians used as their sabbath, because our blessed Saviour arose on that day.

To SU'NDER, V. A. to part, separate, or divide.

SU'NDRY, Adj. several; various; more than one.

To SUP, V. A. to sip; to drink by a little at a time.

SUP, S. a small draught or mouthful of liquor.

SUPERA'NUATED, Adj. worn out with age; grown out of date.

SUPERCA'RGO, S. an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SU'PERFICE, S. the outside or surface.

SUPERFI'CIAL, Adj. shallow; smattering, or not deeply learned.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, Adv. slightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFLU'ITY, S. more than enough; plenty beyond necessity; excess.

SUPERFLUOUS, Adj. over much; more than enough; needless; unnecessary.

To SU'PERINTEND, V. A. to oversee, overlook, or take care of others that are inferior.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTL'NDENCY, S. the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of others.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, S. one who rules, governs, or manages.

SUPE'RIOR, Adj. higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality.

SUPERIO'RITY, S. being greater or higher than another.

SUPE'RLATIVE, Adj. the highest degree.

SUPERLA'TIVELY, Adv. most excellently; most eminently.

SUPERNA'TURAL, Adj. beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, Adj. above a settled, necessary, or usual number.

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SUPERSTITION, S. false religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worship; too great nicety or scrupulousness.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, Adj. scrupulous, or exact to a fault.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. bigottedly; scrupulously.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, S. that which is raised or built upon something else.

To SUPERVI'SE, V. A. to overlook as an overseer.

SUPERVI'SOR, S. an overseer of the poor; an inspector of the customs.

SUPI'NENESS, S. negligence; carelessness; inattention; sloth.

SU'PPER, S. the last meal at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, V. A. to displace or turn out by stratagem.

SUPPLE, Adj. easy to be bent. Yielding. Flattering or fawning.

To SUPPLE, V. A. to make pliant, or soft.

SUPPLEMENT, S. an addition made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions.

SUPPLE'NESS, S. pliantness; easily yielding; flattery.

SUPPLI'ANT, Adj. entreating, or requesting in an humble manner.

SUPPLICANT, S. one that entreats with submission.

To SU'PPPLICATE, V. N. to petition, or entreat in a submissive manner.

SUPPLICA'TION, S. a petition delivered in an humble manner.

To SUP'PLY, V. A. to fill up any deficiency; to relieve any want.

SUPPLY, S. relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid.

To SUPPO'RT, V. A. to sustain, bear, or prop up.

SUPPO'RT, S. sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop; the necessities of life.

SUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may be endured or suffered.

To SUPPOSE, V. A. to advance by way of argument or illustration; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination.

SUPPOSITION, S. an hypothesis, position.

S U R

position, or illustration laid down, but not proved.

To SUPPRE'SS, V. A. to crush, overpower, overwhelm, or reduce; to conceal or keep in.

SUPPRE'SSION, S. putting a stop to.

SUPRE'MACY, S. the state of having no superior.

SUPRE'ME, Adj. highest in dignity, authority or excellence.

SUPRE'MELY, Adv. most excellently; most eminently.

SURCO'AT, S. a coat to be worn over the other cloaths; an outward garment.

SURE, Adj. certain, not subject either to fail or deceive; safe from doubt or danger.

SURE'LY, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

SUR'ETY, S. certainty or freedom from doubt, or mistake; security against loss or danger; one that gives security, or is bound for another.

SURFACE, S. the outside, or superficies.

To SUR'FEIT, V. A. to feed with excess of meat or drink.

SUR'FEIT, S. sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

SURGERY, S. an art that teaches the cure of diseases by manual operations.

SUR'LY, Adj. sour, morose, or silently angry.

SUR'LILY, Adv. morosely; crabbedly; angrily.

To SURMISE, V. A. to suspect, or imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, S. an imperfect notion, or suspicion not supported by knowledge.

To SURMOUNT, V. A. to conquer any enemy or difficulty; to surpass or exceed.

SURNAME, S. the name which a person takes from his family.

To SURPA'SS, V. A. to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, Part. excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, S. the white gar-

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ment which the clergy wear when they read prayers.

SURPLUS, S. what is more or remains after.

SURPRI'SAL, or SURPRISE, S. the act of taking unawares; a sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, V. A. to take or fall upon unawares, or unexpectedly.

To SURRE'NDER, V. A. to yield or give up one's self.

SURRE'NDER, S. the act of yielding or resigning up.

To SURROUND, V. A. to encompass on all sides.

To SURVEY, V. A. to oversee, to look into the strength of buildings; to measure land.

SURVEYING, S. the art of measuring the lands, grounds, fields, &c.

SURVEYOR, S. one who measures land, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to ascertain the value; an officer of the excise.

SUSCEPTIBLE, Adj. capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

To SUSPECT, V. A. to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, Adj. ready to mistrust; full of jealousy or suspicion.

To SUSPE'ND, V. A. to hang; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an officer for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, Adj. debarred from exercising an office during pleasure.

SUSPE'NSE, S. uncertainty; deprivation for a time.

SUSPE'NSION, S. delaying; deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, S. the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust.

SUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. inclined to imagine ill without proof. Liable, or giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICI'OUSLY, Adv. distrustfully; jealously.

To SUSTAIN, V. A. to bear, prop, or hold up; to help, relieve, or assist.

SUSTE'NANCE, S. nourishment; food;

S W E

food; any thing that supports nature.

SU'TLER, S. a person who sells liquors and provisions in a camp.

To SWAG, V. N. to sink down by its weight.

To SWA'GGER, V. N. to bluster, or be noisily insolent.

SWA'GGERER, S. a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person.

To SWA'LLOW, V. A. to take down the throat; to devour.

SWA'LLOW, S. a bird of passage, well known.

SWAMP, S. a bog, or marshy place.

SWA'MPY, Adj. abounding with swamps or bogs.

SWAN, S. a large water fowl, with a long neck, and remarkably white.

SWA'NSKIN, S. a kind of soft flannel.

SWARM, S. a great body or number of bees, or other animals.

To SWARM, V. N. to rise in a body, and quit the hive, applied to bees.

SWA'RTHY, Adj. blackish; gloomy or malignant.

SWA'RTHINESS, S. blackish-ness; gloominess.

To SWATHE, V. A. to bind, as a child is, with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, V. A. to bias or force more to one side than the other; to govern or rule.

To SWEAR, V. N. to call some superior power to witness the truth of what a person says; to put to an oath; to declare on oath.

SWE'ARER, S. one who wantonly and in common discourse makes use of oaths.

SWEAT, S. a sensible moisture issuing out of the pores of animals.

To SWEAT, V. N. to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour, or medicines.

SWE'ATY, Adj. liable to sweat; wet with sweat.

SWE'DEN, S. one of the northern kingdoms of Europe. It is bounded on the S. by the Baltic sea, the Sound, and the Categate or Skagerack; on the

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W. by the unpassable mountains of Norway; on the north by Norwegian or Danish Lapland; and on the E. by Muscovy. It lies between lat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of 800 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. including the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs.

To SWEEP, V. A. to clean with a broom; to pass over with quickness.

SWEET, Adj. pleasing to any of the senses; of an agreeable taste, as sugar, &c. Charming, grateful, or pleasing.

SWEE'TBREAD, S. the pancreas of any animal.

To SWEE'TEN, V. A. to make more grateful, or more delicate.

SWEE'THEART, S. a suitor, or lover.

SWEE'TMEAT, S. fruit preserved in sugar.

To SWELL, V. N. to grow bigger; to tumify; to be elated.

SWE'LLING, S. a tumor; any thing grown bigger by extension.

To SWERVE, V. N. to wander; to rove; to depart from reason or duty.

SWIFT, Adj. moving far in a short time; quick; ready.

SWIFT, (Dr. JONATHAN) was the son of Mr. Jonathan Swift, and Mrs. Abigail Erick, and was born in Dublin, November 30, 1667. Few men have had a greater share of humour than the doctor, which he could not restrain even upon the most trivial occasions; but from his works, which are universally read, the reader will better judge of him than from any thing we can say here. He died in October 1745.

SWIFTLY, Adv. quickly; nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, S. velocity; nimbleness; quickness; dispatch.

To SWIM, V. N. to float or move on the top of the water without sinking by the action of the limbs.

SWIMMI'NGLY, Adv. smoothly; prosperously.

SWINE, S. a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

SWINE.

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SWINE-HERD, S. a keeper or feeder of swine.

To SWING, V. N. to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air.

SWINISH, Adj. filthy; nasty; like a swine.

SWITCH, S. a flexible twig.

To SWITCH, V. A. to lash with a switch; to jerk.

SWITZERLAND, S. the country of the thirteen Swiss Cantons, viz. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, Basle, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel, and of their allies and subjects. It is bounded by the Sunsgow, the Hircynian forest, and other parts of Swabia, on the N. by the lake of Constance, also Tyrol and Trent on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche-Comté on the W. It is about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad; and is situated between lat. 45 and 48. deg. N. In almost every part of this country, both on the mountains and in the plains, are forests of firs and pines, with some of oak and elm.

SWIVEL, S. something fixed in another body so as to turn round.

To SWOON, V. N. to faint, or fall into a fit.

SWOON, S. a fainting fit.

To SWOP, V. A. to give one thing in exchange for another.

SWORD, S. a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side, and used in combats hand to hand.

SWORD-BEARER, S. an officer who carries a sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

SYCOPHANT, S. a flatterer; a tale-bearer.

SYLLABLE, S. a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together.

To SYMPATHIZE, V. A. to feel with another.

SYMPATHY, S. the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, or joys of another.

SYNAGOGUE, S. an assembly of Jews; where they used to assemble

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to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SYRINGE, S. a pipe, or instrument through which any thing is squirted.

To SYRINGE, V. A. to spout or wash by a syringe.

SYRUP, S. a composition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

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T, A consonant, and the nineteenth letter of the alphabet.

TABBY, S. a kind of waved silk.

TABLE, S. a board supported by feet, and used for meals; fare or entertainment.

TABOR, S. a small drum beaten with a stick, and accompanied with a pipe.

TACIT, Adj. silent; implied, though not expressed.

TACITLY, Adv. silently.

TACITURNITY, S. habitual silence.

To TACK, V. A. to fasten to any thing; to sew slightly.

TACK, S. a small nail.

TACKLE, S. the ropes of a ship.

TADPOLE, S. a young shapeless frog or toad.

TAFFYTE, S. a kind of smooth, silken manufacture, having a remarkable glossy surface.

TAG, S. the point of a lace.

To TAG, V. A. to hang one thing to another. To join.

TAIL, S. any thing hanging down; the hinder part.

TAILOR, S. one who makes cloaths.

To TAINT, V. A. to stain; to infect or corrupt.

TAINT, S. a tincture, stain, or corruption.

To TAKE, V. A. to receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleasure.

TALE, S. a story, generally applied

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plied to a short narrative of some trifling circumstances. A reckoning.

TA'LE-BEARER, S. one who gives intelligence through officiousness or maliciousness.

TA'LENT, S. a faculty, power, or gift of nature; quality or nature.

To TALK, V. N. to converse; to reason or confer with another.

TALK, S. familiar speech; the subject of conversation.

TALKATIVE, Adj. full of prate; much given to talking.

TALKATIVENESS, S. the being much given to talking.

TALL, Adj. long, or high in stature; lofty.

TALLNESS, S. height of stature; loftiness.

TALLOW, S. the grease or fat of animals, which is used in making candles.

TALLY, S. a stick notched or cut along with another, and used to keep accounts by.

To TALLY, V. N. to fit, suit, or cut out; to mark upon a tally.

TALLY-MAN, S. one who sells cloaths to be paid by the week or month.

TAMA'RIND, S. a kind of Indian fruit, of an agreeable acid taste, and esteemed good to quench thirst.

TAME, Adj. gentle of disposition; spiritless or heartless.

To TAME, V. N. to reduce from wildness to a gentle disposition; to subdue or conquer.

TAMELY, Adv. gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TA'MENESS, S. gentleness of disposition; want of spirit or courage.

To TAMPER, V. A. to meddle; to practise with, or endeavour to seduce.

To TAN, V. A. to impregnate leather with bark.

TANKARD, S. a drinking vessel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TANNER, S. one that dresses and prepares hides for use.

To TANTALIZE, V. A. to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.

To TAP, V. A. to touch or strike gently.

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TAP, S. a gentle blow.

TAPE, S. linen woven in narrow slips, and used for fillets or bands.

TA'PER, S. a wax candle; a light.

TA'PER, Adj. growing gradually narrow from the bottom to the top; conical; slender.

TA'PESTRY, S. cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beasts, &c. used for hangings, and sometimes for carpets.

TA'PSTER, S. one who draws beer at a public house.

TAR, S. liquid pitch.

To TAR, V. A. to smear with tar.

TA'RDY, Adj. sluggish; dilatory.

TARE, S. a weed which grows among corn.

TARE, Adj. the weight of any commodity.

TARGET, S. a kind of buckler less than a shield, worn for defence on the left arm.

To TA'RNISH, V. N. to fully or diminish brightness. To lose brightness.

TARPA'WLING, S. a hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailer.

To TARRY, V. N. to continue in a place; to expect or wait for.

TART, Adj. sour, or sharp of taste; keen, or severe.

TART, S. a small pie of fruit.

TA'RTLY, Adj. sourly; sharply.

TA'RTNESS, S. sour to the taste; sharpness or quickness in speech.

TASK, S. something ordered to be done by another; an employment or business.

To TASK, V. A. to order or command something to be done by a certain time.

To TASTE, V. A. to try by the palate; to relish or approve.

TASTE, S. the act of trying the relish of any thing on the palate.

TA'STELESS, Adj. insipid.

To TA'TTER, V. A. to tear to rags.

TA'TTER, S. a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

To TA'TTLE, V. N. to talk without discretion.

TA'TTLE,

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TA'TTLE, S. insignificant and excessive prate.

TATTO'O, S. the beat of a drum by which soldiers are called to their quarters.

TA'VERN, S. a house where wine is sold.

To TAUNT, V. A. to reproach, insult, or treat with insolence.

TAUNT, S. an insult or scoff.

TAUNTING, Adj. reviling ; scornful ; railing.

TAUNTINGLY, Adv. scornfully ; in an imperious and proud manner.

TAUTOLOGY, S. the repetition of the same word often.

TAW, S. a round marble beautifully coloured, used in play,

TA'WDY, Adj. meanly showy ; fine without grace or elegance.

TA'WNY, Adj. tanned ; sunburnt.

TAX, S. a tribute imposed ; an excise. A charge or censure.

To TAX, V. A. to load with excise or imposts.

TEA, S. the liquor made by infusing tea in boiling water.

To TEACH, V. A. to instruct or inform.

TEAL, S. a small wild fowl.

TEAM, S. a number of horses, oxen, or other beasts drawing a carriage.

TEAR, S. the water which flows from the eyes.

TEAR, S. a rent or fissure.

To TEAR, V. A. to pull any thing into pieces or tatters ; to break, divide, or shatter by violence.

To TEASE, V. A. to torment or vex with impertinence.

TEAT, S. the pap or dugs of beasts.

TE'DIOUS, Adj. occasioning weariness and trouble by its continuance or length.

TE'DIOUSLY, Adv. performing any thing in a slow and irksome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, S. that which renders any thing disagreeable by the too long time spent in performing it.

To TEEM, V. N. to bring young ; to produce plentifully.

TEE'MING, Adj. fruitful ; frequently pregnant.

To TELL, V. A. to utter or express by words ; to count or number.

TELLER, S. an officer in the exchequer, who is employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account.

TE'LL-TALE, S. one who gives information of what another says or does.

To TE'MPER, V. A. to mix or mingle ; to accommodate ; to soften, soothe, or assuage.

TE'MPER, S. a disposition or constitutional frame of mind.

TE'MPERANCE, S. moderation in eating and drinking.

TE'MPERATE, Adj. moderate in degree of any quality or passion.

TE'MPEST, S. the utmost violence of the wind.

TEMPE'STUOUS, Adj. stormy.

TEMPESTU'OUSLY, Adv. furiously ; outrageously ; boisterously.

TEMPLE, S. a place set apart for religious worship.

TE'MPORALTY, S. the laity, opposed to the clergy.

TE'MPORARY, Adj. lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, V. N. to comply with the times or occasions.

To TEMPT, V. A. to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill ; to provoke ; to solicit ; to try.

TEMPTA'TION, S. the endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill, by enticement.

TE'MPTER, S. one who seduces or entices to the commission of any ill ; the devil, who tempted our Saviour.

TE'MPTINGLY, Adv. in a seducing, alluring, or provoking manner.

TEN, Adj. twice five, or nine and one.

TE'NABLE, Adj. such as may be maintained or held against opposition or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, Adj. retentive, or not forgetful. Covetous ; strongly adhering to principles.

TENA'CIOUSLY, Adv. closely ; obstinately ; niggardly.

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TENA'CIOUSNESS, S. stiffness in opinion; closeness; covetousness.

TE'NANT, S. one that holds of or dwells in the house of another for rent.

TENANTABLE, Adj. fit to be dwelt in.

TE'NDENCY, S. direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any consequence or inference.

TENDER, Adj. easily impressed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate.

To **TE'NDER**, V. A. to offer, or present for acceptance.

TE'NDER, S. an offer, or presentation of any thing for acceptance.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, Adj. easily affected with the distress of others.

TE'NDERLY, Adv. gently; softly; kindly.

TE'NDERNESS, S. softness; delicacy; indulgence; kindness.

TE'NEMENT, S. any dwelling held by a tenant.

TE'NET, S. an opinion, position, or principle.

TE'NNIS, S. a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TENOR, S. continuation of state; sense contained, or the general course and drift of a discourse.

TENT, S. a temporary lodging place for a soldier; a roll of lint put into a fore.

TEN'TER, S. a hook on which any thing is stretched.

TENTH, Adj. the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

TENTHLY, Adv. in the tenth place.

TERM, S. a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed.

TE'RMAGANT, S. a scold.

To **TE'RMINATE**, V. A. to bound, limit, or put an end to.

TE'RMINATION, S. a bound or limit; an end or conclusion.

TE'RRACE, S. a small mount, or spot of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass; the flat roof of a house.

TE'RRIBLE, Adj. dreadful; frightful.

TE'RRIBLY, Adv. dreadfully; frightfully.

TE'RRIER, S. a dog that follows his game under ground.

To **TE'RRIFY**, V. A. to affect with terror; to make afraid.

TERRITORY, S. land; a country or dominion.

TE'RROR, S. the cause of fear.

TERTIAN, S. an ague intermitting one day, and having two fits in three days.

TEST, S. trial, or examination; that with which any thing is compared as a standard.

TE'STAMENT, S. a will or writing by which a person's possessions are disposed of after his death.

To **TE'STIFY**, V. N. to witness, prove, or give evidence.

TE'STIMONY, S. evidence or proof.

TESTILY, Adv. peevishly; fretfully.

TE'STY, Adj. fretful; inclined to anger.

TE'TTER, S. a scab, or ringworm.

TEXT, S. a sentence of scripture.

TE'XTURE, S. the act of weaving. Disposition or combination of parts.

To **THANK**, V. A. to acknowledge and express obligation for favours received.

THANKFUL, Adj. grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, Adv. gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THANKFULNESS, S. acknowledgement of a favour received.

THANKS, S. acknowledgement of a favour received.

THANKSGIVING, S. that part of divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THATCH, S. straw laid as a covering on the top of a house.

To **THATCH**, V. A. to cover a roof with straw.

T H I

To THAW, V. N. to melt after being frozen.
 THAW, S. the state of a thing which melts after having been frozen.
 THEATRE, S. a play-house.
 THEATRICAL, Adj. belonging to the stage.
 THEFT, S. the act of stealing.
 THEME, S. a subject on which a person speaks or writes.
 THEN, Adv. at that time; afterwards, or immediately.
 THENCE, Adv. from that place or time; for that reason.
 THENCEFORTH, Adv. from that time.
 THENCEFORWARD, Adv. on or from that time.
 THERE, Adv. in that place.
 THEREABOUT, or THEREABOUTS, Adv. near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.
 THEREAT, Adv. on that account; at that place.
 THEREAFTER, Adv. after a thing happened.
 THEREBY, Adv. for that reason; by that.
 THEREFORE, Adv. for that; for this reason; consequently.
 THICK, Adj. gross or dense. Muddy; coarse.
 To THICKEN, V. N. to grow thick, or muddy.
 THICKET, S. a close knot or tuft of trees.
 THICKNESS, S. the opposite of thinness.
 THIEF, S. one who privately takes away the property of another.
 To THIEVE, V. N. to take away the property of another unlawfully.
 THIEVERY, S. the practice of stealing.
 THIEVISH, Adj. inclining to steal.
 THIGH, S. that part between the buttocks and the knee.
 THIMBLE, S. a metal cover which women place on the tip of their fingers to preserve them from the needle when sewing.
 THIN, Adj. the contrary to thick; small; lean or slim.

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THING, S. whatever is. Sometimes opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance.
 To THINK, V. N. to consider any thing in the mind; to intend; to meditate.
 THINLY, Adv. not thickly; poorly.
 THINNESS, S. the quality of not being gross.
 THIRD, Adj. the next after the second.
 THIRDLY, Adj. in the third place.
 THIRST, S. want of drink.
 To THIRST, V. N. to be uneasy for want of drink.
 THIRSTINESS, S. a strong desire to drink.
 THIRSTY, Adj. dry; troubled with drought.
 THIRTEEN, Adj. the number immediately following twelve.
 THIRTY, Adj. twenty-nine and one.
 THIS, Pron. that which is now present, or mentioned.
 THISTLE, S. a prickly weed growing in corn fields.
 THITHER, Adv. to that place; to that end or point.
 THONG, S. a strap of leather.
 THORN, S. a prickle growing on the thornbush.
 THORNY, Adj. full of thorns or prickles.
 THOROUGH, Adv. passing in at one side and beyond the other.
 THOROUGHFARE, S. a passage without any stop or let.
 THOUGH, Conj. notwithstanding that; although.
 THOUGHT, S. the act of thinking.
 THOUGHTFUL, Adj. full of thought.
 THOUGHTFULLY, Adv. in a thoughtful manner.
 THOUGHTFULNESS, S. deep meditation; pensiveness.
 THOUSAND, Adj. consisting of ten hundred.
 To THRASH, V. A. to beat corn out of the chaff.
 THREAD, S. a small line of flax twisted.

To

T H R

To **THREAD**, V. A. to pass through with a thread.

THRE'ADBARE, Adj. worn out.

THREAT, S. the act of denouncing ill.

To **THRE'ATEN**, V. A. to denounce future evil.

THREE, Adj. two and one.

THRE'SHER, S. one that threshes corn.

THRE'SHOLD, S. the ground or step under a door; entrance.

THRICE, Adj. three times.

THRIFT, S. profit; frugality.

THRIFTILY, Adv. sparingly; frugally.

THRIFTINESS, S. frugality; sparingness.

THRIFTY, Adj. frugal; managing with prudence; sparing.

To **THRIVE**, V. N. to prosper, increase, or grow rich.

THRIVING, Adj. prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, Adv. in a prosperous manner.

THRO', a contraction of *Through*.

THROAT, S. the fore part of the neck, or passage for food and breath.

To **THROB**, V. N. to heave as the breast with sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THRONE, S. a chair of state for emperors, kings, princes, &c.

THRONG, S. a crowd or multitude.

To **THRONG**, V. N. to crowd.

THRON'GING, Adj. crowding.

THROUGH, Prep. from one end to the other.

THROUGHOUT, Prep. & Adv. in every part; every where.

To **THROW**, V. A. to fling or cast to a distance; to toss away with violence; to lay down carelessly or in haste.

THROW, S. a cast of dice.

THRO'WSTER, S. a twister of silk or thread.

THRUM, S. any coarse yarn.

To **THRUM**, V. A. to grate or play ill on any musical instrument.

THRUSH, S. a singing bird.

To **THRUST**, V. A. to push any thing with violence; to stab. To squeeze into.

THRUST, S. a push.

T I E

THUMB, S. that short strong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THUMP, S. a hard blow given with something blunt.

To **THUMP**, V. A. to beat with dull heavy blows.

THU'MPING, Adj. beating.

THU'NDER, S. a loud noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud or tumultuous noise.

To **THU'NDER**, V. N. to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning.

THU'NDERBOLT, S. lightning.

THU'NDERCLAP, S. an explosion of thunder.

THURSDAY, S. the fifth day of the week.

THUS, Adv. in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

To **THWART**, V. A. to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another.

THY, Pron. of, belonging, or relating to thee.

THYME, S. a plant.

TICK, S. score or trust. The linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To **TICK**, V. A. to run in debt; to trust, or give credit.

TICKEN, or **TICKING**, S. a kind of strong linen used for the case of a feather bed.

TICKET, S. a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

To **TICKLE**, V. A. to make a person laugh by slight touches.

TICKLISH, Adj. falling into laughter when scarce touched; tottering.

TIDE, S. a time, or season; the alternate ebbing and flowing of the sea.

TIDE'SMAN, S. a custom-house officer put on board ships to prevent smuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

TIDINGS, S. news; an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, Adj. neatly dressed.

To **TIE**, V. A. to bind or fasten with a knot.

T I P

TIE, S. a fastening made by a knot.

TIGHT, Adj. close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose.

TILE, S. thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To TILE, V. A. to cover with tiles.

TILL, S. a money-box or drawer.

To TILL, V. A. to plow or manure ground.

TILLA'GE, S. the act of plowing and manuring land to make it produce corn.

TILLER, S. a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved.

TILT, S. the cover of a boat or carriage.

To TILT, V. N. to fall or lean on one side. To stoop, hold, or force on one side.

TIMBER, S. wood fit for buildings.

TIME, S. space of duration; interval; season or proper time; life; the hour of childbirth.

To TIME, V. A. to bring or do at proper season.

TIMELY, Adv. seasonably; opportunely.

TIMID, Adj. fearful; wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, S. want of courage; fearfulness; cowardliness.

TIMOROUS, Adj. too much affected with fear.

TIN, S. a metal of which several domestic utensils are made.

TINCTURE, S. colour superadded by something.

TINDER, S. linen cloth burnt to ashes.

To TINGLE, V. N. to perceive a continued sound in the ear; to feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.

TINKER, S. a person who mends old copper and brazen vessels.

TIN-MAN, S. one who manufactures and sells wares made of tin.

TINSEL, S. a kind of shining cloth; any thing shewy, but of small value.

TIP, S. the top, end, or point.

TIPPET, S. something worn about the neck.

T O I

To TIPPLE, V. N. to drink to excess.

TIPSTAFF, S. an officer with a staff tipped with metal, who takes into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge.

TIPSY, Adj. drunk.

TIPTOE, S. the end of the toe.

To TIRE, V. A. to make weary, or to fatigue.

TISSUE, S. cloth interwoven with gold or silver.

TITHE, or **TYTHE**, S. the tenth part of all fruits, &c. a revenue payable to the clergy.

To TITHE, V. A. to tax with the payment of the tenth part.

TITILLATION, S. a pleasing sensation from the gentle touch of some parts; a tickling.

TITLE, S. an appellation of honour; a name; the first page of a book, explaining its subject.

To TITTER, V. A. to laugh softly.

TITTLE-TATTLE, S. small talk; idle prating.

TITULAR, Adj. enjoying the title without the profits of an office.

TO, Adv. *to and again*, or *to and fro*, imply backward and forward.

TO, Prep. opposed to *from*, notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state, or place whither any one goes.

TOAD, S. an animal resembling a frog, and accounted venomous.

To TOAST, V. A. to dry or make brown by holding before a fire.

TOAST, S. bread dried or made brown before a fire.

TOBACCO, S. an American plant well known.

TOBACCONIST, S. one who manufactures and sells tobacco.

TOE, S. the extreme divisions of the feet, answering to the fingers of the hand.

TOGETHER, Adv. in company; in the same place, or time; conjoined; in concert.

To TOIL, V. N. to labour. To work at.

TOIL, S. labour.

TOILET, S. a dressing table.

TOIL.

T O R

TOILSOME, Adj. laborious ; making weary.

TOKEN, S. a sign or mark ; a memorial of friendship.

TO'LERABLE, Adj. that may be endured or supported ; passable, but not excellent.

TO'LERABLY, Adv. indifferently.

TO'LERANCE, S. the power or act of abounding or suffering.

To **TO'LERATE**, V. A. to suffer or allow without opposition.

TOLERA'TION, S. allowance given to something not approved.

TOLL, S. a custom or tribute paid for the passage of goods.

To **TOLL**, V. N. to pay money for the passage of goods.

TOMB, S. a monument in which the dead are inclosed.

TONG, S. the forked catch of a buckle.

TONGS, S. an instrument with two legs, moving on a rivet, between which any thing is held.

TONGUE, S. the moveable muscular part in the mouth, and principal instrument of speech or sounds in animals.

TOO, Adv. over and above ; overmuch.

TOOL, S. any instrument used by the hand.

TOOTH, S. the bones in the cavities of the jaws, for chewing and eating food.

TOO'TH-ACH, S. a pain in the teeth.

TOO'THLESS, Adj. having no teeth.

TOP, S. the highest part ; a plaything used by children.

To **TOP**, V. N. to rise or be eminent ; to excel ; to do one's best.

To **TOPE**, V. N. to drink hard or to excess.

TO'PER, S. one who drinks hard.

TO'PIC, S. a general head to which other things are referred ; a subject.

TO'PSY-TURVY, Adv. with the bottom upwards.

TORCH, S. a wax light bigger than a candle.

T O W

To **TORMENT**, V. A. to put to long and exquisite pain.

TORMENT, S. a lasting and exquisite pain.

TO'RMENTING, Adj. torturing.

TO'RRENT, S. a violent and rapid current.

TO'RTOISE, S. an amphibious animal, having its back covered with a strong shell, of which the handles of lancets, &c. are made, and its belly covered with a leathery substance of a yellowish colour.

TO'RTURE, S. a state of lasting and exquisite anguish.

To **TORTURE**, V. A. to affect with lasting and exquisite anguish.

To **TOSS**, V. A. to throw or cast with the hand.

TO'TAL, Adj. whole or complete ; all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TO'TALLY, Adv. wholly ; entirely ; utterly.

To **TO'TTER**, V. N. to shake so as to be in danger of falling.

TO'TTERING, Adj. ready to fall ; feeble ; weak.

To **TOUCH**, V. A. to reach with any thing, so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached ; to come to, or attain. To affect, move, or melt.

TOUCH, S. the sense of feeling ; a hint ; a slight essay.

TOU'CH-HOLE, S. the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOU'CHING, Prep. concerning ; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TOU'CHING, Adj. causing pity or sympathy ; lying so close that no space may be between.

TOU'CHSTONE, S. a stone by which metals are tried ; any test.

TOUGH, Adj. stiff, or not easily bent.

TOU'GHNESS, S. the not being easily bent or broken.

TOW, S. flax or hemp beaten and combed.

To **TOW**, V. A. to draw by a rope in the water.

TOWA'RD, or **TOWA'ARDS**, Prep.

TRA

Prep. in a direction, or near to.

TOWARDLY, Adj. readily ; orderly.

TO'WEL, S. a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TO'WER, S. a fortress or citadel.

To TO'WER, V. N. to soar, fly, or rise high.

TO'WERING, Adj. soaring, rising, or flying high.

TOWN, S. any collection of houses surrounded by a wall.

TO'WNSHIP, S. the extent of a town's jurisdiction and privileges.

TOY, S. a play-thing.

To TOY, V. N. to sport or dally amorously.

TRACE, S. a mark left by which any thing absent may be discovered ; a footstep.

To TRACE, V. A. to follow or reach by means of marks left, or footsteps.

TRACK, S. a mark left by the foot of some animal, &c.

To TRACK, V. A. to follow by the marks left in the way.

TRACT, S. a region or quantity of land ; a treatise or small book.

TRA'CTABLE, Adj. capable of being governed, managed, or taught.

TRA'CTABLENESS, S. gentleness of disposition.

TRADE, S. the exchange of goods for money or other commodities.

To TRADE, V. N. to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DESMAN, S. one who buys and sells by retail ; a mechanic.

TRADITION, S. any thing delivered from age to age by words, without writing.

To TRADU'CE, V. A. to calumniate.

TRA'DUCING, Adj. calumniating.

TRAFFIC, S. large trade, or exchange of commodities ; the subject of trade.

To TRAFFIC, V. N. to carry on trade.

TRA'GEDIAN, S. a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, S. a dramatic representation of some serious action.

TRA

TRA'GIC, or **TRA'GICAL**, Adj. relating to tragedy ; mournful or dreadful.

To TRAIL, V. A. to draw along the ground.

TRA'ILING, Adj. hanging or dragging on the ground.

To TRAIN, V. A. to draw along ; to draw or entice.

TRAIN, S. an artifice used to entice ; the part of a gown that sweeps behind along the ground ; a retinue or number of followers.

TRA'ITOR, S. one who betrays any trust.

TRA'ITEROUS, Adj. betraying ; deceitful.

To TRA'MPLE, V. A. to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt.

TRANCE, S. a state of the soul, wherein it is wrapt into visions of future or celestial things, and the body seems insensible.

TRA'NQUIL, Adj. quiet or undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, S. calmness, an undisturbed state of the mind.

To TRANSA'CT, V. A. to conduct or manage any treaty or affair.

TRANSA'CTION, S. any business carrying on.

To TRANSCEND, V. A. to pass, excel, or surpass.

TRANSCENDENCY, S. excellency ; perfection.

TRANSCENDE'NT, Adj. extraordinary ; admirable.

To TRANSCRIBE, V. A. to copy any writing.

TRANSCRIPT, S. any thing copied from an original.

To TRANSFER, V. A. to convey or make over to another.

To TRANSFIX, V. A. to pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, V. A. to change into some other form.

To TRANSGRESS, V. A. to violate or break a law.

TRANSGRESSION, S. a breach or violation of a law.

TRANSIENT, Adj. of short continuance.

TRANSIENTLY, Adj. slightly ; by the by.

TRAN-

T R E

TRANSI'TION, S. removal, passage, change.

TRANSITORY, Adj. continuing but for a short time.

To **TRANSLA'TE**, V. A. to give the sense of any book or sentence in another language.

TRANSLA'TION, S. a book or sentence rendered into another language.

To **TRANSMI'T**, V. A. to deliver down from one person or age to another.

TRANSPA'RENCY, S. that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through.

TRANSPA'RENT, Adj. that may be seen through; clear.

To **TRANSPLA'NT**, V. A. to remove and plant in a new place.

To **TRANSPOR'T**, V. A. to convey by carriage, from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, S. a violent hurry of passion; a ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, or warlike stores.

TRANSPORTA'TION, S. banishment for certain crimes.

To **TRANSPORSE**, V. A. to put each into the place of the other.

TRANSPOR'SITION, S. the act of changing the order or place of things.

TRAP, S. a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; a stratagem to catch or betray unawares.

TRAPPING, S. ornaments belonging to a saddle; drefs.

TRASH, S. any thing worthless or unwholsome; dross.

To **TRA'VEL**, V. N. to make journies either by sea or land.

TRA'VELLER, S. one that makes journies or voyages.

To **TRA'VERSE**, V. A. to thwart or oppose.

TRAY, S. a shallow wooden trough, in which meat or fish is carried.

TREA'CHEROUS, Adj. guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, Adv. perfidiously; clandestinely.

TREA'CHERY, S. breach of faith, duty, or trust.

T R E

To **TREAD**, V. N. to walk upon; to press under foot.

TREAD, S. the act of stepping.

TRE'ASON, S. an offence against the dignity and majesty of a king or commonwealth.

TRE'ASONABLE, Adj. traitorous.

TRE'ASURE, S. wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To **TREA'SURE**, V. A. to hoard, accumulate, or amass.

TRE'ASURER, S. one who has the keeping and disposing of the money belonging to a prince, state, or company.

TRE'ASURY, S. a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To **TREAT**, V. A. to negotiate or settle. To discourse or discuss. To carry on a treaty or negotiation. To entertain a person at a feast.

TREAT, S. an entertainment given.

TRE'ATISE, S. a discourse on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, S. usage.

TRE'ATY, S. a covenant or agreement.

TREBLE, Adj. thrice.

TREE, S. a large vegetable, rising to a considerable height, and spreading with several branches.

To **TRE'MBLE**, V. N. to shake or shiver with fear or cold.

TRE'MBLING, Adj. shaking or shivering with fear or cold.

TRE'MENDOUS, Adj. affecting with fear or dread.

TRE'MOR, S. a state of shaking or trembling.

To **TRENCH**, V. A. to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, S. a pit or ditch.

TRENCHER, S. a piece of wood used instead of a plate to cut meat on.

To **TREPA'N**, V. A. to catch or ensnare.

To **TRE'SPASS**, V. A. to transgress, or offend by some injury.

TRE'SPASS, S. an offence or injury.

TRESPA'SSER, S. one that offends against another.

TRE'VET

T R I

TRE/VET, S. an iron frame, on which a pot, &c. is supported on a fire.

TRI'AL, S. the examination of a cause according to the laws of the realm.

TRI'ANGLE, S. any thing three-cornered.

TRI'ANGULAR, Adj. having three corners.

TRIBE, S. a distinct body of people.

TRIBULA'TION, S. persecution, distress, or vexation.

TRIBU'NAL, S. a court of justice.

TRIBUTA'RY, Adj. paying taxes or tribute.

TRI'BUTE, S. payment made as an acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, S. a short time, or an instant.

TRICK, S. a sly fraud, or dexterous artifice.

To **TRICK**, V. A. to cheat, impose on, or defraud.

TRICKING, Adj. cheating; deceitful.

TRICKSTER, S. one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person.

To **TRI'FLE**, V. N. to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance.

TRI'FLE, S. a thing of no value, or importance.

TRI'GGER, S. the catch by which a musket is discharged.

TRIM, Adj. nice or well dressed.

To **TRIM**, V. A. to fit out, or adorn.

TRIMMER, S. one who changes sides.

TRIMMINGS, S. ornaments to set off cloaths, &c.

TRI'NITY, S. the incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY SUNDAY, S. the first Sunday after Whit-Sunday.

TRI'NKET, S. a toy; a showy ornament, worn chiefly by women.

To **TRIP**, V. A. to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow. To tumble; to run on tiptoe, or lightly.

T R U

TRIP, S. a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up; a stumble; a mistake or failure.

TRIPE, S. the intestines or guts.

TRIPLE, Adj. threefold.

To **TRIPLE**, V. A. to make threefold; to multiply by three.

TRIPPING, Adj. stumbling; faltering.

TRITE, Adj. worn out; stale; common.

TRI'VIAL, Adj. worthless; trifling.

TRIV'ALLY, Adv. in a worthless, or trifling manner.

TRIUMPH, S. the state of being victorious; victory.

To **TRIUMPH**, V. N. to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory.

TRIUMPHAL, Adj. belonging to a triumph.

TRO'LLOP, S. a woman who dresses flatteringly.

TROOP, S. a company or number of people collected together.

To **TROOP**, V. A. to flock or gather together; to march off or run away.

TROO'PER, S. a dragoon; a soldier that fights on horseback.

To **TROT**, V. N. to move with a high jolting pace.

TROT, S. the jolting pace of a horse.

TROTH, S. truth.

To **TROU'BLE**, V. A. to disturb, perplex, or make uneasy.

TROU'BLE, S. perplexity, distress, affliction, or uneasiness.

TROUBLESOME, Adj. causing perplexity.

To **TROUNCE**, V. A. to punish by an indictment or information.

TROU'SERS, S. the long loose breeches worn by sailors.

TRO'WEL, S. a tool used by masons and bricklayers for spreading mortar.

TRU'ANT, S. one who wanders from school without leave.

TRUCE, S. a cessation from hostilities for a certain time.

To **TRUCK**, V. N. to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another.

• **TRUCK**,

T U F

TRUCK, S. exchange.

To **TRU'CKLE**, V. N. to submit, yield, or buckle to.

To **TRUDGE**, V. N. to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, Adj. agreeing with fact. Faithful, exact, honest.

TRULL, S. a low and mean prostitute.

TRU'LY, Adv. faithfully; sincerely.

TRUMP, S. a card of the same sort with that which is turned up.

TRUMPET, S. a long wind instrument.

TRUMPETER, S. one who blows or sounds a trumpet.

TRUNCHEON, S. a staff borne by a general officer.

To **TRU'NDLE**, V. A. and N. to roll or bowl along.

TRUNK, S. the body of a tree; a chest, commonly used for cloaths.

TRUSS, S. a bandage used in ruptures.

To **TRUSS**, V. A. to pack up close together.

TRUST, S. reliance on another; credit.

To **TRUST**, V. A. to place confidence in; to commit to a person's care.

TRUSTEE, S. one to whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another.

TRUSTINESS, S. faithfulness; fidelity.

TRU'STY, Adj. fit to be relied on, or confided in.

TRUTH, S. fidelity; honesty; reality.

To **TRY**, V. A. to examine or make an experiment; to examine as a judge.

TUB, S. a large round open vessel of wood, the parts of which are held together by hoops.

To **TUCK**, V. N. to turn and fasten cloaths up to make them shorter.

TU'CKER, S. a border of linen or lace on the bosom of a shift; a fuller of cloth.

TUE'SDAY, S. the third day in the week.

TUFT, S. a number of threads,

T U R

ribbands, flowers, leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster.

To **TUG**, V. A. to pull hard; to labour.

TUG, S. the act of pulling with a continued effort.

TUITION, S. the care of a guardian or tutor.

TU'LIP, S. a beautiful well known flower.

To **TUMBLE**, V. N. to fall down; to play tricks by putting the body into different postures.

TUMBLE, S. a fall.

TUMBLER, S. one who puts his body into different postures, and performs feats of activity.

TU'MULT, S. a riot; a confused hurry.

TUMU'LTUOUS, Adj. turbulent; factious.

TUN, S. a large cask, containing two hogheads. In weight two thousand pounds.

To **TUN**, V. A. to put in casks.

TUNE, S. a diversity of musical notes put together.

To **TUNE**, V. A. to sing musically. To form one sound to another.

TU'NNAGE, S. the content of a vessel measured by the tun.

TU'NNEL, S. the passage for smoke in a chimney.

To **TUP**, V. N. to butt like a ram.

TU'RBOT, S. a delicious sea-fish, well known.

TU'RBULENCE, or **TU'RBULENCE**, S. a tumult or confusion.

TU'RBULENT, Adj. boisterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

TURD, S. ordure; dung.

TURF, S. a clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

TU'RGID, Adj. swelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

TURKEY, S. a well-known fowl.

To **TURN**, V. A. to put into a circular motion, or move round; to change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost; to change place, posture, fortune, or party.

TURN-

T W E

TU'RNCOAT, S. one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite.

TURNER, S. one who turns vessels or utensils in wood or metal.

TU'RNING, S. a winding; a street which crosses a main road or street.

TU'RNKEY, S. the door-keeper of a gaol.

TU'RNPIKE, S. a gate erected on a high-way, by which the passage is obstructed till a certain sum of money is paid.

TU'RPENTINE, S. a clear gum or resin issuing from several kinds of trees.

TURTLE, S. a sea-tortoise; a dove.

TUSK, S. the fangs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

TU'TELAGE, S. protection; guardianship.

TU'TELAR, or **TU'TELARY**, Adj. having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection of any person or thing.

TU'TOR, S. one who has the care of a person's education and morals.

To TU'TOR, V. A. to instruct; to pretend to teach with insolence.

TWAIN, Adj. two.

To TWANG, V. N. to sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, S. an ill taste; a disagreeable sound.

To TWEAG, or **TWEAK**, V. A. to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

TWE'EZERS, S. nippers or pinners used in pulling off hairs.

TWE'LFTH, Adj. the second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTH-DAY, S. the festival of Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the 12th day from the nativity or Christmas-day.

TWELVE, Adj. two and ten.

TWE'LVE-MONTH, S. the space of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWENTIETH, Adj. the next in order to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

T Y R

TWE'NTY, Adj. twice ten.

TWICE, Adj. two times; doubly.

TWIG, S. a small shoot of a branch.

TWILIGHT, S. the appearance of light before sun-rise and after sun-set.

TWIN, S. a child born at the same birth with another.

To TWINE, V. A. to wind round; to unite or form into one body.

TWINE, S. a twisted thread; a twist; an embrace formed by twisting round any part.

TWINGE, S. a short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.

To TWINKLE, V. N. to sparkle or shine with intermitted light; to open and shut the eye quickly.

TWINKLE, S. a sparkling intermitting light; the motion of the eye.

To TWIRLE, V. A. to turn or force round.

To TWIST, V. A. to wreath; to weave or form by turning round.

To TWIT, V. A. to reproach, or mention to a person by way of a sneer.

To TWITCH, V. A. to pull or pluck with a quick motion.

TWITCH, S. a quick or sudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWO, Adj. a number composed of one added to one. This word is often used in composition.

TWO'FOLD, Adj. double the number, or twice the quantity.

TY'E, S. a knot; a bond or obligation.

TY'NY, Adj. small.

TY'PE, S. an emblem or mark of any thing; a printing letter.

TYPICAL, Adj. representing by some symbol or hieroglyphic.

To TYPIFY, V. A. to express by some symbol, action, or hieroglyphic.

TYRA'NNIC; or **TYRA'NNICAL**, Adj. cruel; oppressive; imperious; acting like a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, V. N. to govern or act like a tyrant.

TYRA'NNY, S. outrageous cruelty and oppression.

TY'RANT, S. a person who governs imperiously and rigorously; a severe master; an oppressor.

V A L

U.

U, The twentieth letter of the English alphabet; when it is used as a consonant, its form is different from that of the vowel, being made thus V.

VA'CANCY, S. an empty space; a chasm.

VA'CANT, Adj. empty; having nothing in it.

To **VACA'TE**, V. A. to make void or vacant.

VACATED, Adj. made void or vacant.

VACA'TION, S. leisure or freedom from trouble, business, or perplexity.

VACU'ITY, S. space void of body; want of substance.

VA'GABOND, Adj. wandering about, or having no settled habitation.

VA'GABOND, S. a person that wanders about, and has no settled habitation.

VAGA'RY, S. a wild freak or frolic.

VA'GRANT, Adj. wandering, or having no fixed place.

VA'GRANT, S. one that has no settled place of abode, or visible way of living.

VA'GUE, Adj. unfixed; unsettled, or undeterminate.

VAIL, S. a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it.

To **VAIL**, V. A. to lower, let fall, or pull off by way of compliment.

VAIN, Adj. without effect; having no substance or reality; ostentatious; idle or worthless; false.

VA'INLY, Adv. uselessly; to no purpose.

VA'LANCE, S. the drapery hanging round the tester of a bed.

VALE, S. a low ground lying between two hills.

VA'LENTINE, S. a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.

VA'LET, S. a waiting servant.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, S. a sickly person; one who fancies himself ill.

V A S

VA'LIANT, Adj. brave; stout or courageous.

VALI'ANTLY, Adv. bravely; courageously.

VA'LID, Adj. strong or efficacious.

VA'LIDITY, S. force; power; strength; authenticity.

VA'LOUR, S. courage; bravery.

VALO'ROUS, Adj. brave; valiant; courageous.

VA'LUABLE, Adj. of great price or worth; deserving esteem.

VALU'ATION, S. price or value put upon a thing.

VA'LU, S. price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing.

To **VA'LU**, V. A. to rate at a certain price; to have in high esteem.

To **VAMP**, V. A. to piece an old thing with something new.

VAN, or **VAN-GUARD**, S. the front or first line of an army.

VANE, S. a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind; a weathercock.

To **VA'NISH**, V. N. to disappear; to come to nought.

VA'NITY, S. emptiness; uncertainty; vain pursuit; ostentation.

To **VA'NQUISH**, V. A. to conquer, subdue, or confute.

VA'POUR, S. a wind; a steam; a vain imagination.

To **VA'POUR**, V. N. to bully or brag.

VA'RIABLE, Adj. changing.

VA'RIABLY, Adv. changeably; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, S. a state of enmity.

VARIA'TION, S. change of colour, sound, or state.

To **VARIEGATE**, V. A. to stain with different colours.

VARIEGATED, Adj. streaked or diversified with different colours.

VARIE'TY, S. change; intermixture of different things; difference.

VA'RIOUS, Adj. different; changeable; marked with different colours.

VA'RIOUSLY, Adv. differently; diversely.

VA'SSAL, S. a subject or pendant;

VEN

pendant; a servant subject to the will of another.

VASSALLAGE, S. dependence; subjection.

VAST, Adj. great or large.

VAULT, S. a cellar; a cave; a repository for the dead.

To VAULT, V. A. to arch or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch. To leap, jump, or shew postures.

UDDER, S. the dug of a cow or other large beast.

VEAL, S. the flesh of a calf.

VEGETABLE, S. a plant.

VEGETABLE, Adj. having the nature of a plant.

To VEGETATE, V. N. to grow.

VEGETATION, S. growth; increase of trees, plants, shrubs, and minerals.

VEGETATIVE, Adj. producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEHEMENCE, or VEHEMENCY, S. violence; ardour; vigour.

VEHEMENT, Adj. with force, violence, or eagerness.

To VEIL, V. A. to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, S. a cover used to conceal the face; a cover or disguise.

VEIN, S. a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart.

VELLUM, S. the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELVET, S. a kind of a silk manufacture with a short pile.

To VEND, V. A. to sell, or offer to sale.

VENERABLE, Adj. to be regarded with awe or reverence.

To VENERATE, V. A. to treat or regard with awe or reverence.

VENERATION, S. great respect; reverence.

VENE'REAL, Adj. relating to love; caught by love embraces.

VENGEANCE, S. punishment, or revenge for some crime or offence.

VENISON, S. the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

VENOM, S. poison.

VENOMOUS, Adj. poisonous.

VENT, S. a hole by which any vapour transpires. Sale.

VES

To VENT, V. A. to let out at a small hole. To give way to. To utter; to publish; to sell.

VENTILA'TOR, S. an instrument to extract foul, and supply fresh, air.

VENTURE, S. hazard; chance; a stake.

To VENTURE, V. N. to dare; to hazard. To oppose to hazard or risque.

VERA'CITY, S. consistency of words with fact; or deeds with promises.

VERBAL, Adj. consisting only in words.

VERBA'TIM, Adj. word for word.

VERDANT, Adj. green.

VERDE'GREASE, S. a green poisonous substance made of the rust of copper or brass.

VERDICT, S. the determination of a jury on any cause.

VERGER, S. an officer who carries a rod tipped with silver before a bishop.

To VERIFY, V. N. to prove true, or justify.

VERILY, Adv. in truth; indeed.

VERMILLION, S. a lively, brisk red colour.

VERMINE, S. any noxious animal; applied generally to small ones.

VERNAL, Adj. belonging to the spring.

VERSE, S. a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, or number of syllables; a section or a paragraph of a book; poetry.

VERSIFICATION, S. the art or practice of making verses.

VERSI'FIER, S. one that makes verses; a paltry rhymmer.

To VERSIFY, V. N. to make verses. To turn to verse.

VE'SPERS, S. evening prayers.

VE'SSEL, S. any thing in which liquors or other things are put.

VEST, S. a garment.

To VEST, V. A. to put into possession.

VE'STMENT, S. a garment.

VE'STRY, S. a room in a church wherein the minister puts on his surplice; an assembly of the heads of a parish.

VETCH,

VIL

VETCH, S. chich-peas, a kind of pulse.

VE'TERAN, S. an old soldier.

To **VEX**, V. A. to make uneasy or angry by importunity or imposition.

VEXA'TION, S. the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

U'GLINESS, S. deformity; or want of beauty.

U'GLY, Adj. deformed, or void of beauty.

VI'AL, S. a small bottle.

VICAR, S. one who possesses a benefice.]

VICA'RAGE, S. the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICE, S. an habitual course of actions contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault.

VI'CI'OUS, Adj. addicted to vice.

VI'CI'OUSNESS, S. wickedness.

VICI'SSITUDE, S. succession; revolution.

VI'CTIM, S. something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VI'CTOR, S. a conqueror.

VICTO'RIOUS, Adj. producing or betokening conquest.

VI'CTORY, S. conquest; success in any contest.

To **VI'CTUAL**, V. A. to furnish with provisions.

VI'CTUALS, S. meat, or food.

VI'CTUALLER, S. one who furnishes or provides provisions.

VIDE'LICET, Adj. to wit; that is: usually written contractedly thus, viz.

To **VIE**, V. A. to contest for superiority. To emulate.

To **VIEW**, V. A. to survey or look into; to look at.

VIEW, S. a prospect; sight; survey.

VIGI'LANCE, S. watchfulness.

VIGI'LANT, Adj. watchful.

VIGOROUS, Adj. full of strength and life.

VI'GOUR, S. strength, force, or power of body or mind.

VILE, Adj. base; mean; despicable; wicked.

VILE'NESS, S. meanness; baseness; wickedness.

To **VI'LIFY**, V. A. to debase; to defame.

VIR

VI'LLAGE, S. a small collection of houses in the country.

VILLA'GER, S. an inhabitant of a village.

VILLAINOUS, Adj. base; vile; wicked.

VI'LLAINY, S. base wickedness.

To **VI'NDICATE**, V. A. to justify from any charge or accusation.

VINDICA'TION, S. defence; apology; justification.

VINDICTIVENESS, S. revengefulness.

VI'NE, S. the plant which bears the grape.

VI'NEGAR, S. wine, or other liquors made four.

VI'NEYARD, S. ground planted with vines.

VI'NTAGE, S. the season for making wine.

VI'NTNER, S. one who sells wine.

To **VI'OLATE**, V. A. to injure or hurt; to break any law; to ravish.

VIOLA'TION, S. transgressing, or breaking.

VIOLA'TOR, S. a transgressor.

VI'OLENCE, S. force; an assault; vehemence; injury; ravishment.

VI'OLENT, Adj. acting with great, continued, and unjust force.

VI'OLENTLY, Adv. forcibly; vehemently.

VI'O'LET, S. a plant bearing a sweet scented flower.

VI'O'LIN, S. a fiddle; a musical instrument well known.

VI'PER, S. a poisonous reptile of the serpent kind.

VI'RGIN, S. a maid.

VI'RGINITY, S. the state of a woman that has not known man.

VI'RTUE, S. a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality.

VIRTUO'SO, S. a man curious in collecting antique and natural curiosities.

VI'RTUOUS, Adj. habitually good; chaste.

VI'RULENCE, or **VI'RULEN-CY**, S. bitterness of temper; malignity.

VI'RULENT, Adj. poisonous; sharp.

U N A

VISAGE, S. the countenance or look.

VISCOUNT, S. an order or dignity next to an earl.

VISCOUNTESS, S. the wife of a viscount.

VISIBLE, Adj. to be perceived by the eye; apparent.

VISIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be seen or perceived.

VISION, S. sight; the act or faculty of seeing.

VISIONARY, Adj. imaginary.

TO VISIT, V. A. to go to see.

VISIT, S. the act of going to see another.

VITAL, Adj. contributing, necessary to, containing life.

VITALS, S. parts necessary or essential to life.

VITRIOL, S. a kind of mineral salt.

VIVACITY, S. sprightliness; liveliness; briskness.

VIXEN, S. a scold.

VIZ, [the contraction of videlicet] to wit.

ULCER, S. a wound of long continuance.

TO ULCERATE, V. A. to affect with sores or ulcers.

ULTIMATE, Adj. last in a train of consequences.

UMBRELLA, S. a screen; a fan; a shade.

UMPIRE, S. an arbitrator, or one chosen to decide a dispute.

UNABLE, Adj. wanting ability, incapable.

UNACCEPTABLE, Adj. unpleasant; disagreeable.

UNACCOUNTABLE, Adj. unreasonable.

UNACCUSTOMED, Adj. not used to.

UNACQUAINTED, Adj. ignorant; not knowing.

UNADVISED, Adj. rash; without thinking or deliberating.

UNAFFECTED, Adj. free from affectation; natural.

UNAFFECTING, Adj. not interesting; not touching the passions.

UNALTERABLE, Adj. fixed; settled; not to be altered.

UNANIMITY, S. concord; agreement or union of sentiments.

U N D

UNANIMOUS, Adj. of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNANSWERABLE, Adj. that cannot be denied, or answered.

UNARMED, Adj. without defence.

UNASKED, Adj. not required.

UNASSISTED, Adj. without help.

UNAVOIDABLE, Adj. not to be prevented.

UNAWARES, Adv. unexpected; not looked for.

TO UNBAR, V. A. to remove the bolt of a door.

UNBECOMING, Adj. not consistent with decency and good manners.

TO UNBEND, V. A. to loosen or slacken.

TO UNBOSOM, V. N. to lay open one's mind to a friend.

UNBOUNDED, Adj. having no bounds.

UNCERTAIN, Adj. doubtful.

UNCERTAINTY, S. irresolution.

UNCHARITABLE, Adj. void of charity.

UNCOUTH, Adj. odd; harsh; unpolite.

UNCULTIVATED, Adj. untitled.

UNDAUNTED, Adj. not to be frightened; intrepid.

UNDAUNTEDNESS, S. intrepidity; courage.

UNDER, Prep. beneath; below.

TO UNDERGO, V. A. to suffer.

UNDERHAND, Adv. in a secret and clandestine manner.

TO UNDERMINE, V. A. to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to supplant.

UNDERNEATH, Adv. below.

TO UNDERSELL, V. A. to sell cheaper.

TO UNDERSTAND, V. A. to have a perfect knowledge or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive.

UNDERSTANDING, S. that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; skill.

TO UNDERTAKE, V. A. to attempt or engage in.

UNDER-

V O L

UNDERTAKE'R, S. a manager of some great work; a person who provides the necessaries for a burial.

UNDERTA'KING, S. a design formed.

To **UN'DO**, V. A. to take to pieces; to ruin.

UNDU'TIFUL, Adj. disobedient; rebellious.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, S. disobedience.

UNE'ASINESS, S. inconvenience; trouble; disquiet.

UNIFO'RM, Adj. regular; even.

UNIFO'RM, S. dress peculiar to the different corps of an army.

UNIFO'RMLY, Adv. regularly.

UNIFORMITY, S. conformity; agreeing in all its parts.

UNION, S. the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord.

To **UNI'TE**, V. A. to make agree; to concur.

UNITY, S. the state of being but one; concord.

UNIVE'RSAL, Adj. general; total; comprising all.

UNIVERSE, S. the whole system of created beings and things.

UNIVE'RSITY, S. a school; or collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

To **UNLA'CE**, V. A. to undo a lace.

UNLAW'FUL, Adj. contrary to law.

VO'CAL, Adj. uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCA'TION, S. a trade or calling.

VOCIFERA'TION, S. clamour.

VO'GUE, S. fashion; or general custom.

VOICE, S. a sound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote or opinion.

VOID, Adj. empty or containing nothing.

VOID, S. an empty space.

To **VOID**, V. A. to quit or leave empty.

VO'LATILE, Adj. spirituous, or dissipating in the air; lively; fickle.

VO'LLY, S. a discharge or flight of shot.

U P R

VOLUBILITY, S. activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

VO'LUBLE, Adj. fluent of speech.

VOLUME, S. a book.

VOLU'MINOUS, Adj. consisting of many volumes.

VOLU'NTARILY, Adv. willingly; freely; without being asked.

VO'LUNTARY, Adj. done by a motion of the will without being asked.

VOLUNTE'ER, S. a soldier who enters of his own accord, or serves without pay.

VOLU'PTUOUS, Adj. given to excess of pleasure; sensual.

To **VO'MIT**, V. N. to discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

VORA'CIOUS, Adj. greedy; immoderately eager after food.

VOTE, S. a voice or suffrage given for a candidate.

To **VOTE**, V. A. to give one's suffrage in behalf of a candidate.

To **VOUCH**, V. A. to call to witness; to attest, maintain, or support.

VOU'CHER, S. one who gives witness to any thing; any thing used in evidence, or as a proof.

To **VOUCHSA'FE**, V. A. to condescend.

VOW, S. a solemn and religious promise.

To **VOW**, V. A. to make vows or solemn promises.

VOW'EL, S. a letter which forms a sound, or may be pronounced by itself.

VOY'AGE, S. any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; distinguished in English from any distance travelled by land, which is then called a journey.

UP, Adv. on high; out of bed, or arisen; in a state of preferment, climbing.

To **UPBRAID**, V. A. to charge with any thing disgraceful.

UPHO'LSTERER, S. one who deals in household furniture.

UPO'N, Prep. on the top or outside; in consequence of.

U'PPER, Adj. higher in place; superior.

U'PRIGHT, Adj. straight; perpendicular.

V U L

pendicula ; erect ; honest ; sincere ; just.

U'PROAR, S. a tumult or tumultuous commotion.

U'PWARDS, Adv. towards an higher place. More than, applied to quantity or number.

U'RCHIN, S. a hedge-hog.

To URGE, V. A. to incite ; to provoke or enforce.

URG'ENCY, S. pressing impotunity.

U'RGENT, Adj. cogent ; pressing ; violent.

UR'INAL, S. a glass vessel used by sick people to make water in.

U'RINE, S. the water which passes through an animal body.

U'SAGE, S. treatment ; practice long continued ; manners.

USE, S. the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose.

To USE, V. A. to employ to any particular purpose ; to accustom ; to treat.

U'SEFUL, Adj. convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

U'SHER, S. a person employed by the head-master of a school to teach for him.

To U'SHER, V. A. to introduce.

U'SUAL, Adj. common ; customary ; happening often.

U'SURER, S. one who lends money out at interest.

To USU'RP, V. A. to seize or take possession of by force, and contrary to right.

USURPA'TION, S. the act of wrongfully taking what belongs to another.

U'SURY, S. money paid for interest ; demand of exorbitant interest.

U'TENSIL, S. an instrument used in a house, kitchen, or trade.

UTI'LITY, S. usefulness ; profit ; advantage.

U'TMOST, Adj. extreme ; in the highest degree.

U'TTER, Adj. extreme ; excessive ; utmost ; entire ; complete.

To U'TTER, V. A. to speak, pronounce, or express by the voice.

U'TTERANCE, S. the manner or power of speaking.

VU'LGAR, S. the common people.

W A N

W.

W, The twenty-first letter of the alphabet, is a letter peculiar to the northern languages, and is compounded of two Vs joined together. In the beginning of words it is a consonant, and at the end a vowel.

WA'DDING, S. a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of mens coats.

To WA'DDLE, V. N. to shake from side to side in walking.

To WADE, V. N. to walk through waters.

WA'FER, S. a paste used in closing letters.

To WAFT, V. A. to carry through the air or the water.

To WAG, V. A. to move or go.

WAG, S. any one archly merry.

WA'GER, S. a bett, or any thing pledged as a stake.

WA'GES, S. money paid for service.

WA'GGISH, Adj. knavishly or mischievously merry.

WA'GGON, S. a heavy carriage going on four wheels.

WA'GGONER, S. one that drives a waggon.

WAIN, S. a contraction of wagon ; generally drawn by oxen.

WAI'NSCOT, S. the wooden covering laid over a wall within a house.

To WAI'NSCOT, V. A. to line or cover walls with boards.

WAIST, S. the smallest part of the body below the ribs.

To WAIT, V. A. to expect or stay for ; to attend.

WAIT'ER, S. an attendant.

To WAKE, V. A. to rouse from sleep.

WA'KEFUL, Adj. not inclinable to sleep.

To WA'KEN, V. N. to cease from sleep.

To WALK, V. N. to move leisurely by placing the feet alternately before each other.

WAN, Adj. pale ; sickly.

WAND

W A S

WAND, S. a long rod.
To **WANE**, V. N. to decrease or grow less. To decline.

WANE, S. the decrease of the moon; decline.

To **WANT**, V. A. to stand in need of; to fall short; to wish for or desire.

WANT, S. need or necessity; deficiency; poverty.

WANTON, Adj. lascivious, lustful; gay; loose; superfluous or luxuriant.

To **WANTON**, V. N. to behave in a lascivious or gay manner.

WAR, S. the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as withstand, or oppose.

To **WARBLE**, V. A. to quaver, or modulate; to sing.

WARD, S. the district, or division of a town. The parts of a lock which hinders its being unlocked by any but the proper key; a person under a guardian.

WARE, S. something exposed to be sold.

WARLIKE, Adj. belonging to the military art; valiant; stout.

WARM, Adj. heated in a small degree. Zealous, passionate.

To **WARM**, V. A. to heat gently; to make vehement, or affect with any passion.

To **WARN**, V. A. to caution against any ill or danger.

WARNING, S. notice given before-hand of some evil or danger.

WARP, S. the thread which crosses the woof in weaving.

To **WARP**, V. N. to contract or shrivel; to turn aside from its true direction.

WARRANT, S. a writ giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting.

WARRANTABLE, Adj. that may be justified or maintained.

WARREN, S. a kind of park or inclosure for rabbits, or hares.

WARRIOR, S. a soldier.

WART, S. a horny excrescence growing on the hands or other parts.

WARY, Adj. cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss.

WASP, S. a stinging insect something resembling a bee.

W E A

WASPISH, Adj. easily provoked peevish; malignant.

WATCH, S. a person set as a guard; the office of a guard in the night. A machine, shewing the time, worn in the pocket.

WATER, S. one of the four elements; the sea, opposed to land; urine.

To **WATER**, V. N. to supply with water. To shed moisture.

WAVE, S. water rising in surges, or swelling above the level of the surface.

WAX, S. the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any tenacious matter.

To **WAX**, V. A. to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To **WAX**, V. N. to increase in bulk, height, or age.

WAY, S. a path which leads to any place; the length of a journey; course.

WAYFARING, Adj. travelling.

WAYWARD, Adj. froward or perverse.

WEAK, Adj. void of strength or health.

To **WEAKEN**, V. A. to deprive of strength.

WEAL, S. happiness or prosperity; a state, republic, or policy.

WEALTH, S. riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

To **WEAN**, V. A. to keep a child from sucking; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEAPON, S. an instrument by which another may be hurt.

To **WEAR**, V. A. to waste or consume with use or time. To bear on the body.

WEARINESS, S. the being tired, or fatigued.

WEARY, Adj. tired; fatigued.

WEATHER, S. the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or dryness.

WEATHERBEATEN, Adj. harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, S. an artificial cock or plate set on a spire, which shews the point from whence the wind blows.

To **WEAVE**, V. A. to form any

W E N

stuff in a loom with a shuttle; to unite or form by inserting one part into another.

WEA'VER, S. one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

WEB, S. a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other.

WE'FOOTED, Adj. having films between the toe, applied to waterfowl.

To **WED**, V. A. to take or join in marriage.

WEDDING, S. the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

WEDGE, S. a body with a sharp edge, continually growing bigger, and used in cleaving timber.

To **WEDGE**, V. N. to fasten or force together with wedges.

WE'DLOCK, S. matrimony.

WE'DNESDAY, S. the fourth day of the week.

WEED, S. a noxious or rank herb growing spontaneously.

To **WEED**, V. A. to clear from noxious plants.

WEEK, S. the space of seven days.

WEE'K-DAY, S. any common day on which work is done, opposed to Sunday.

To **WEEP**, V. N. to express sorrow by tears; to shed tears.

WEE'PER, S. a white border worn on the sleeve of a man's black coat for first mourning.

WE'VIL, S. a small black worm that destroys corn and meal.

To **WEIGH**, V. A. to find the weight of a thing by scales; to equal in weight.

WEI'GHTY, Adj. heavy; important.

WE'LCOME, Adj. received with kindness.

WEL'COME, S. kind reception.

WELFARE, S. happiness; success.

WELL, S. a spring or fountain.

WELL, Adj. in good health; happy; convenient; proper.

WELT, S. a border, or edging.

To **WELTER**, V. N. to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth.

WEN, S. a fleshy excrescence

W H I

growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, S. a young woman.

WEST, S. that point of the heavens where the sun sets.

WET, Adj. moist; rainy.

WET, S. water; moisture; rain.

WE'THER, S. a castrated ram.

WHALE, S. a large fish which produces sperma ceti.

WHARF, S. a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHAT, Pron. that which; which part. Used to introduce a question, it asks the nature of any thing.

WHEAT, S. the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEN, Adj. made of wheat.

To **WHEEDLE**, V. A. to entice by soft words or flattering gestures.

WHEEL, S. a circular body that turns round upon an axis.

WHEN, Adv. at that or which time; after the time. At what time.

WHENCE, Adv. from what place or person; from which premises; from what source.

WHERE, Adv. at which or what place; at the place in which.

WHEREA'S, Adv. when; on the contrary; notwithstanding.

WHEREBY, Adv. by which.

WHEREO'F, Adv. of which.

WHEREUPON, Adv. on which.

WHE'RRY, S. a light small boat used on rivers.

To **WHET**, V. A. to sharpen any instrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c.

WHE'THER, Pron. which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE, S. a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHEY, S. the thin part of milk, separated from the curds.

WHICH, Pron. a word used in narratives to express things named before.

WHIFF, S. a blast, or puff of wind.

WHI'FFLER, S. a mere trifler; pitiful, mean, sorry fellow.

WHILE, S. time; a space of time.

WHILST,

W I L

WHILST, Adv. during the time that ; as long as.

WHIMSY, S. an odd fancy or caprice.

WHI'PHAND, S. the advantage over another.

WHIRL, S. a quick and violent circular motion.

WHIRLPOOL, S. a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its center.

WHIRLWIND, S. a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, S. a small hand-besom.

WHIT, S. a point, or jot ; the least perceptible quantity.

WHIT'LOW, S. a swelling with a white head.

WHO, Pron. a word used to imply relation, substituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to persons.

WHOE'VER, Pron. any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, Adj. all ; containing every one ; cured of any wound or disease.

WHOLE, S. all the parts of which a thing is composed.

WHOLESALE, S. in large quantities.

WHO'LLY, Adv. intirely ; completely.

WICKED, Adj. given to vice.

WICKER, Adj. made of small twigs.

WICKET, S. a small gate.

WIDE, Adv. at a distance ; with great extent.

WIDENESS, S. extension in breadth.

WIDOW, S. a woman whose husband is dead.

WIDOWER, S. one who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, S. the state of a widow.

WIFE, S. a woman that has a husband ; a married woman.

WILD, S. a desert or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

WILDERNESS, S. a desert or place uninhabited or uncultivated.

WILDNESS, S. the state of a de-

W I N

sart and uncultivated place.

WILE, S. a deceit, stratagem, or sly trick.

WILFUL, Adj. stubborn ; not hearkening to reason or persuasion.

WILFULNESS, S. stubbornness.

WILL, S. command ; determination ; an instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death.

To WILL, V. A. to bend our souls to the having or doing what appears to be good ; to command in a positive manner.

WILLING, Adj. inclined to do a thing ; ready or condescending.

WILY, Adj. full of stratagem ; sly ; cunning.

To WIN, V. N. to conquer or gain by conquest ; to gain a game.

WINCH, S. an instrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round.

WIND, S. a sensible motion of the air ; the direction of the air to any point ; breath.

To WIND, V. A. to blow or sound by the breath ; to turn round. To enfold, entwist or encircle.

WINDBOUND, Adj. hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WINDINGSHEET, S. a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDOW, S. an aperture in a building, by which light and air are let into a room.

WINDPIPE, S. the aperture through which we breathe.

WIN'DWARD, Adj. towards the wind.

WINDY, Adj. empty, or having no solidity ; tempestuous.

WINE, S. a liquor made of the juice of the grape.

WING, S. that part of a bird by which it flies.

To WING, V. N. to pass by flight.

WINNING, Part. attractive ; over-powering by charms.

WINNING, S. a sum won at any game.

WINTER, S. the cold season of the year.

To

W I T

To WIPE, V. A. to rub softly.
To strike off gently.

WIPE, S. the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke.

WIRE, S. metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, V. A. to spin into unnecessary length.

WISDOM, S. the act of the understanding, by which it finds out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them.

WISE, Adj. grave, or betokening wisdom.

To WISH, V. A. to desire or long for any future or absent good.

WISH, S. a longing desire.

WISHFUL, Adj. longing, expressive of longing.

WISP, S. a small bundle of hay or straw.

WISTFUL, Adj. attentive; full of thought; grave.

WIT, S. the sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, and raising pleasure in the mind; genius; sense.

WITCH, S. a woman supposed to practise unlawful arts, by which the imaginations of others are disturbed.

WITCHCRAFT, S. the practice of witches.

WITH, Prep. by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction or society.

WITHA'L, Adv. along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

To WITHER, V. N. to fade or grow sapless.

To WITH-HO'LD, V. A. to keep from; to keep back or refuse.

WITHIN, Prep. in the inner part of.

WITHIN, Adv. in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOUT, Prep. not within; void of; unless or except; on the outside.

WITHOUT, Adv. on the outside; out of doors; externally.

To WITHSTAND, V. A. to oppose, resist, or contest with.

WITLING, S. a person who pretends to wit without grounds.

WITNESS, S. a testimony; a

W O R

person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing.

To WITNESS, V. N. to attest the truth of a thing.

WITTINGLY, Adv. knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTY, Adj. judicious; ingenious; full of wit.

WIZARD, S. a conjurer.

WOE, or WO, S. the cause of sorrow, or misery; a state of misery.

WO'FUL, Adj. full of sorrow; causing excessive grief.

WOLF, S. a beast of prey much resembling a dog.

WOLFISH, Adj. ravenous; cruel.

WO'MAN, S. the female of the human race.

WOMANKIND, S. the female sex.

WOMB, S. the place of conception.

To WO'NDER, V. N. to be astonished at the presence of something strange or surprising.

WO'NDER, S. surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

WO'NTED, Adj. usual.

To WOO, V. A. to court as a lover; to importune.

WOOD, S. a large and thick plantation of trees; timber.

WOODEN, Adj. made of wood. Figuratively, clumsy or awkward.

WOODLAND, S. ground covered with trees.

WOODY, Adj. abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber.

WOOF, S. the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the warp.

WOOL, S. the covering of sheep.

WOOLLEN, Adj. and S. cloth made of wool.

WORD, S. an articulate sound of the voice, by which some idea is conveyed to the mind of another.

WORK, S. labour or employ; a state of labour. An action or deed.

WORLD, S. the whole system of created things; the earth.

WORLDLY, Adj. relating to this life.

WORM, S. an annular creeping animal.

To WORRY, V. A. to tear, mangle,

W R E

mangle, or shake like beasts of prey.

WORSHIP, S. dignity which requires reverence and respect; adoration.

To **WORSHIP**, V. A. to adore or pay divine honours to.

To **WORST**, V. A. to defeat or overthrow.

WORSTED, S. thread made of wool, such as stockings are made of.

WORTH, S. price or value; excellence; importance.

WORTHLESS, Adj. of no value. Of bad principles, applied to persons.

WORTHY, Adj. deserving. Equal in value. Valuable; suitable.

WORTHY, S. a person of eminent qualities, and deserving esteem.

WOUND, S. a hurt given a person by any violence.

To **WOUND**, V. A. to cut the skin by any accident or violence.

WRA'CK, or **WRE'CK**, S. the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

To **WRA'NGLE**, V. N. to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner for trifles.

WRA'NGLE, S. a quarrel on account of some trifling incident.

To **WRAP**, V. A. to roll together in folds; to cover with something rolled or thrown round.

WRA'PPER, S. any thing used as a cover.

WREATH, S. any thing curled or twisted; a garland or chaplet.

To **WREATHE**, V. A. to curl or twist; to encircle or surround like a garland.

To **WRENCH**, V. A. to pull by violence; to force.

WRENCH, S. a violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To **WREST**, V. A. to twist by violence; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning.

To **WRE'STLE**, V. A. to struggle with a person, in order to throw him down.

WRETCH, S. a person in extreme misery; a person of no worth or merit.

WRE'TCHED, Adj. in a state of misery; pitiful; despicable; worthless.

Y E A

WRE'TCHEDNESS, S. a state of extreme misery, wickedness, or lewdness.

To **WRI'GGLE**, V. N. to move to and fro with short twists in walking.

To **WRING**, V. A. to twist or turn round with violence.

WRINKLE, S. a furrow of the skin or face.

To **WRITE**, V. N. to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen.

WRITER, S. one who writes; a penman; an author.

To **WRITHE**, V. A. to distort; to twist to and fro with pain.

WRITING, S. the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen.

X.

X, The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, and a double consonant. As this letter is never used to begin English words, it will be unnecessary to give any articles under it, as they must all be borrowed from foreign languages, chiefly from the Greek.

Y.

Y, The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, used both as a vowel and a consonant.

YACHT, S. a small ship, generally used in conveying state passengers.

YARD, S. inclosed ground belonging to a house; a measure containing three feet.

YARN, S. wool spun into threads.

YAWL, S. a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.

To **YAWN**, V. N. to gape; to open wide.

YAWN, S. the act of gaping.

YA'WNING, Adj. sleepy.

YEA, Adj. yes; truly.

YEAR, S. a system or circle of twelve months.

YE'ARLING, S. a beast a year old.

YE'ARLY,

YOU

YE'ARLY, Adj. every year; lasting a year; once a year.

YEAST, S. the foam of beer in a state of fermentation.

YELLOW, Adj. a bright colour resembling gold.

YEO'MAN, S. one of the guards which attend the king.

YES, Adv. a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation.

YESTERDAY, S. the day last past.

YESTERNIGHT, S. the night last past.

YET, Conj. and Adv. nevertheless; notwithstanding; however; besides; more than has been mentioned. Still; without any alteration. Once more.

To **YIELD**, V. N. to submit; to comply; to give place to.

YOKE, S. the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse.

To **YOKE**, V. A. to fasten to a carriage by a yoke; to join or couple with another. To enslave or subdue.

YO'KEFELLOW, or **YO'KE-MATE**, S. a companion in labour.

YON, **YOND**, **YO'NDER**, Adj. at a distance.

YOU, Pron. the person to whom we speak.

YOUNG, Adj. not born many years; in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced.

YOUNG, S. the offspring of brute animals.

YOUR, Pron. belonging to you.

YO'URSELF, Pron. you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, S. that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; a young man. Young men.

YOU'THFUL, Adj. young; suitable to youth; vigorous.

Z.

Z, The last letter of the alphabet; a double consonant.

ZA'NY, S. a person who endeavours by odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

ZEAL, S. a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZE'ALOT, S. one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion.

ZE'NITH, S. the point in the heavens directly over one's head, and opposite to the Nadir.

ZONE, S. a girdle. A division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat.



F I N I S.